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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XIII

MADRAS

31076

PART I

REPORT

BY

G. T. BOAG, M.A.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras



312.0954
C.I. (21)

MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1922

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GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE FOUR PARTS.

VOLUME XIII.—PART I.

THE REPORT.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER	
I. Distribution and movement of the population	7
II. Population of cities, towns and villages	34
III. Birth-place	46
IV. Religion	57
V. Age	67
VI. Sex	86
VII. Civil condition	101
VIII. Literacy	113
IX. Language	134
X. Infirmities	142
XI. Caste, tribe, race or nationality	152
XII. Part I—Occupation	163
Part II—Industries and industrial occupations (by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.)	183

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Maps.

1. The Madras Presidency	Placed at the beginning of the report.
2. The Madras Presidency showing the density of the population per square mile by districts in 1921	
3. The Madras Presidency showing variation in density of the population per square mile between 1911 and 1921	
4. The Agency division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921	
5. The East Coast North division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921	
6. The Deccan division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks in 1921	
7. The East Coast Central division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921	
8. The East Coast South division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks and divisions in 1921	
9. The West Coast division showing the density of the population per square mile by taluks in 1921	
10. The Madras Presidency showing variation in population between 1911 and 1921	
11. The Agency division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions	
12. The East Coast North division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions	
13. The Deccan division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks	
14. The East Coast Central division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions	
15. The East Coast South division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks and divisions	
16. The West Coast division showing the variation in population between 1911 and 1921 by taluks	
17. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of Hindus	
18. Do. do. Musalmans	
19. Do. do. Christians	

	Maps—cont.	PAGE
20. The Madras Presidency showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population in 1921
21. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 1,000 of the male population of each district
22. The Madras Presidency showing the number of literates in every 10,000 of the female population of each district
23. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of insane in each district
24. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of deaf-mutes in each district
25. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of blindness in each district
26. The Madras Presidency showing the distribution of leprosy in each district.
27. Madras city showing the density of the population per acre by divisions	...	36
28. Madura city showing the density of the population per acre by wards	...	37
29. Trichinopoly city showing the density of the population per acre by wards	...	37
30. Madras city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by divisions	...	91
31. Madura city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by wards	...	92
32. Trichinopoly city showing the proportion of sexes in the actual population by wards	...	92
<i>Diagrams.</i>		
1. Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division, 1911-1920	...	12
2. Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.	...	16
3. Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921	...	19
4. Diagram showing the variation since 1871 per 1,000 of the population in each natural division	...	23
5. Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per 1,000 of the population in the Agency and East Coast North divisions	...	23
6. Diagram showing the proportion per mille of the population of each district living in urban areas and villages	...	34
7. Variation in population of cities since 1871	...	40
8. Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males	...	67
9. Do. do. by 100,000 females	...	67
10. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses 1871-1921, 1881-1921, 1891-1921, 1901-1921, 1911-1921	...	70
11. Sex and age distribution of the population of cities, towns and villages compared with that of the population of the Presidency	...	72
12. Sex proportion in districts per 1,000 persons in 1921	...	87
13. Sex proportion in cities per 1,000 persons in 1921	...	90
14. Proportion of unmarried, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age-group, 1921	...	102
15. Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division	...	114
16. Number per mille aged five years and over of each main religion who are literate	...	115
17. Diagram showing the number of insane per 100,000 persons at each age-period	...	144
18. Diagram showing the number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	144
19. Diagram showing the number of blind per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	145
20. Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age-period	...	146
21. Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation	...	166
22. Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions	...	174

Placed at the beginning of the report.

VOLUME XIII.—PART II.

THE IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES.

The Imperial Tables.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Area, houses and population	1
II. Variation in population since 1891	3
III. Towns and villages classified by population	5
IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1871	7
V. Towns arranged territorially with population by religion	17
VI. Religion	27
VII. Age, sex and civil condition—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	31
„ II—Cities	57
VIII. Education by religion and age—	
Part I—Provincial Summary, Districts and States	61
„ II—Cities	73
IX. Education by caste, tribe or race	75
X. Language	79
XI. Birth-place—	
Part I—Districts and States	85
„ II—Cities	95
XII. Infirmities—	
Part I—Distribution by age	101
„ II—Distribution by districts and States	103
XII-A. Infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races	105
XIII. Part I—Caste, tribe, race or nationality	109
„ II—Territorial distribution of principal castes, etc.	118
XIV. Civil condition by age for selected castes	125
XV. Territorial distribution of the Christian population by race and denomination	127
XVI. European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by age—	
Part I—Districts and States	133
„ II—Cities	136
XVII. Occupation	139
XVIII. Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only	237
XIX. Subsidiary occupations of actual workers who returned a non-agricultural occupation as their principal occupation	249
XX. Occupation by religion. (<i>Not compiled for the Madras Presidency.</i>)	
XXI. Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races	253
XXII. Industrial statistics—	
Part I—Provincial Summary	261
„ II—Distribution by districts	287
„ III—Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers	305
„ IV—Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation	313
„ V—Caste or race and birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working	323
„ VI—Details of power employed for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water and electricity	329
„ VII—Number of looms in use in textile establishments	335

The Provincial Tables.

I. Area and population of taluks and divisions	337
II. Population of taluks and divisions by religion and education	343

VOLUME XIII.—PART III.

THE PROVINCIAL TABLES.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Area and population of taluks and divisions	1
II. Variation in the population of taluks and divisions since 1891 ..	7
III. Population of taluks and divisions by religion and education ...	15
IV. Population of taluks, municipalities and towns by age and sex ...	23

VOLUME XIII.—PART IV.

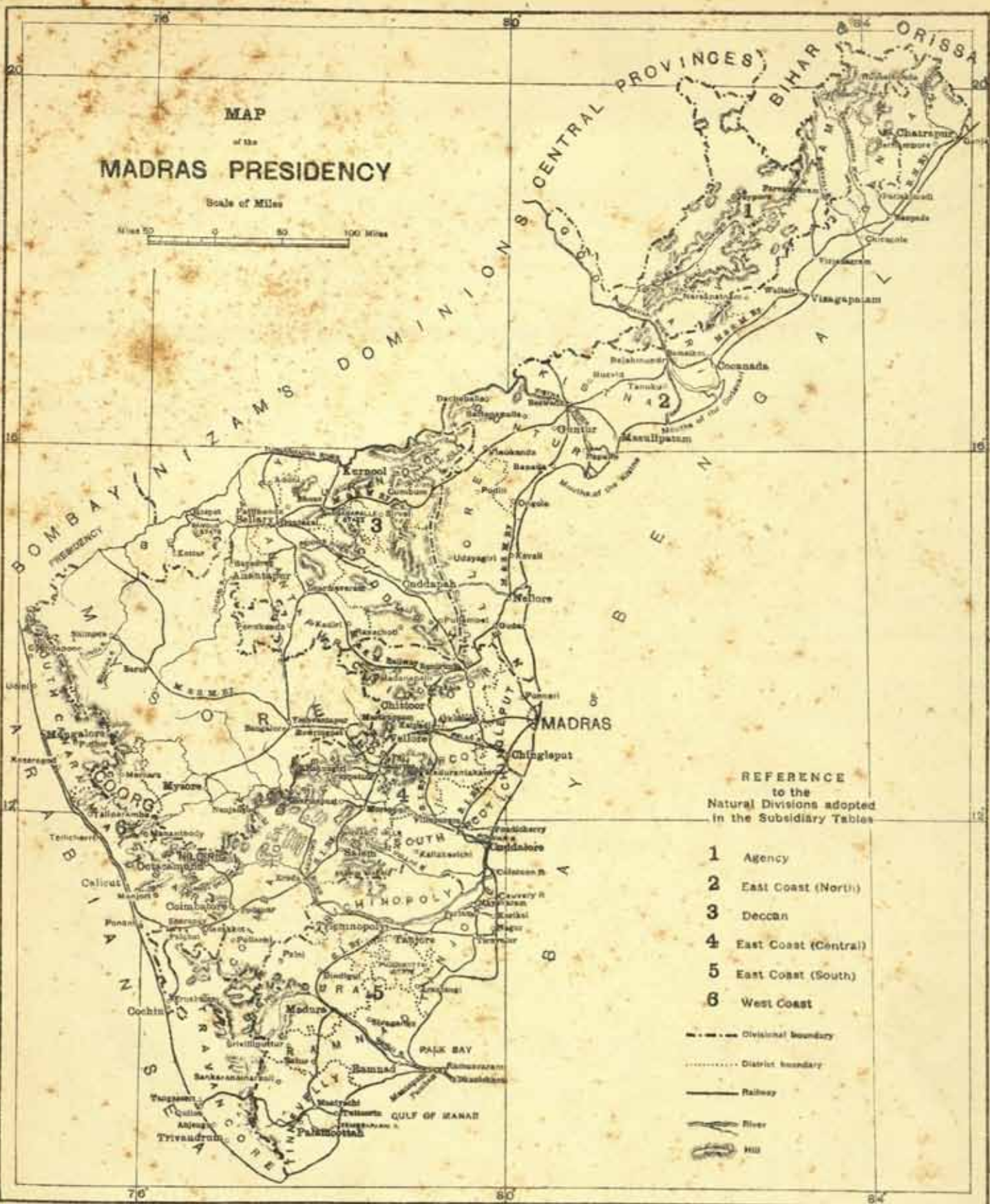
THE ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Enumeration	1
II. Abstraction and tabulation	8
III. Finance	16

MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale of Miles

0 50 100 Miles



REFERENCE
to the
Natural Divisions adopted
in the Subsidiary Tables

- 1 Agency
- 2 East Coast (North)
- 3 Deccan
- 4 East Coast (Central)
- 5 East Coast (South)
- 6 West Coast

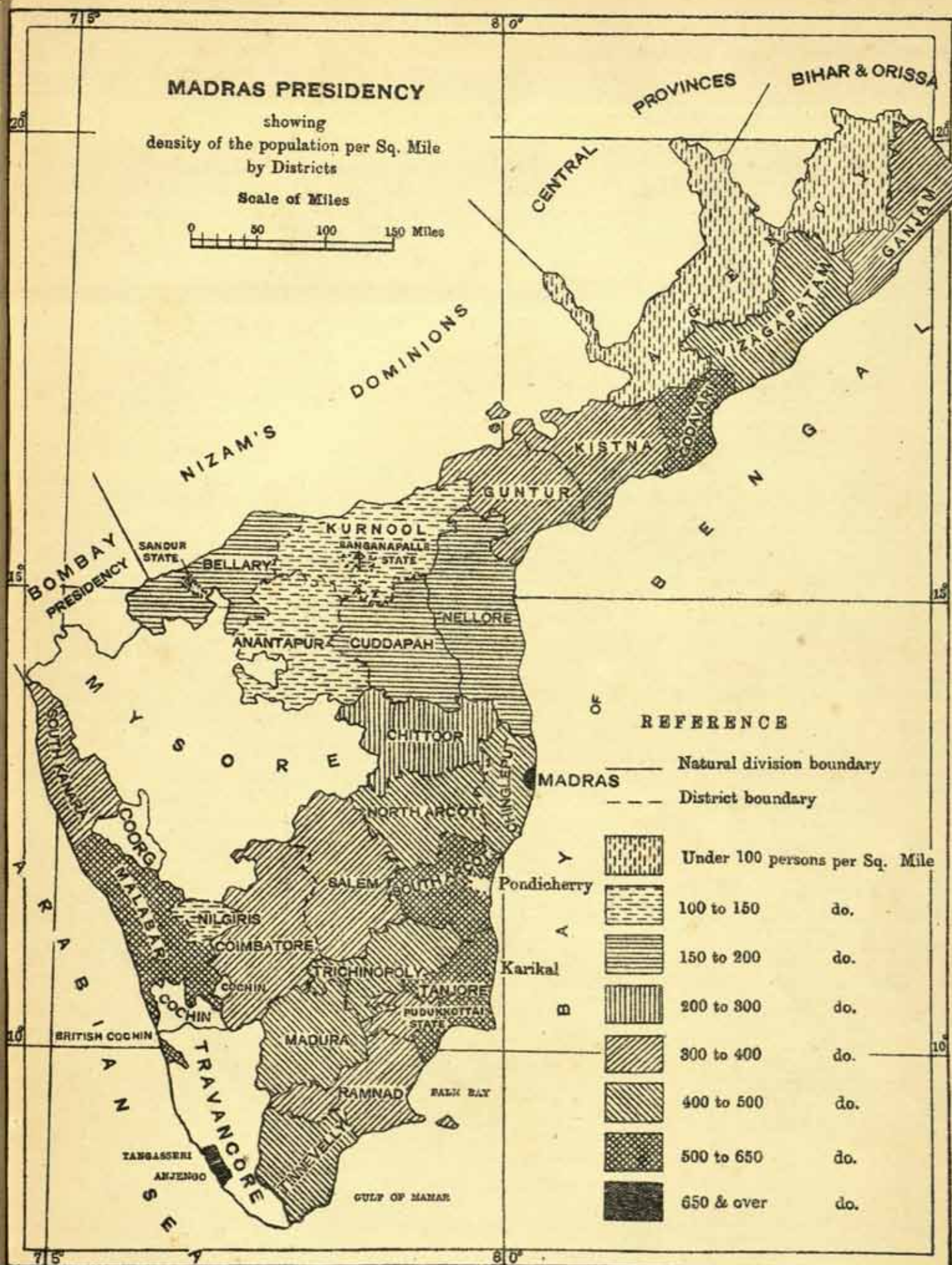
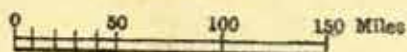
--- Divisional boundary
..... District boundary
— Railway
— River
— Hill



MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Districts

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

— Natural division boundary

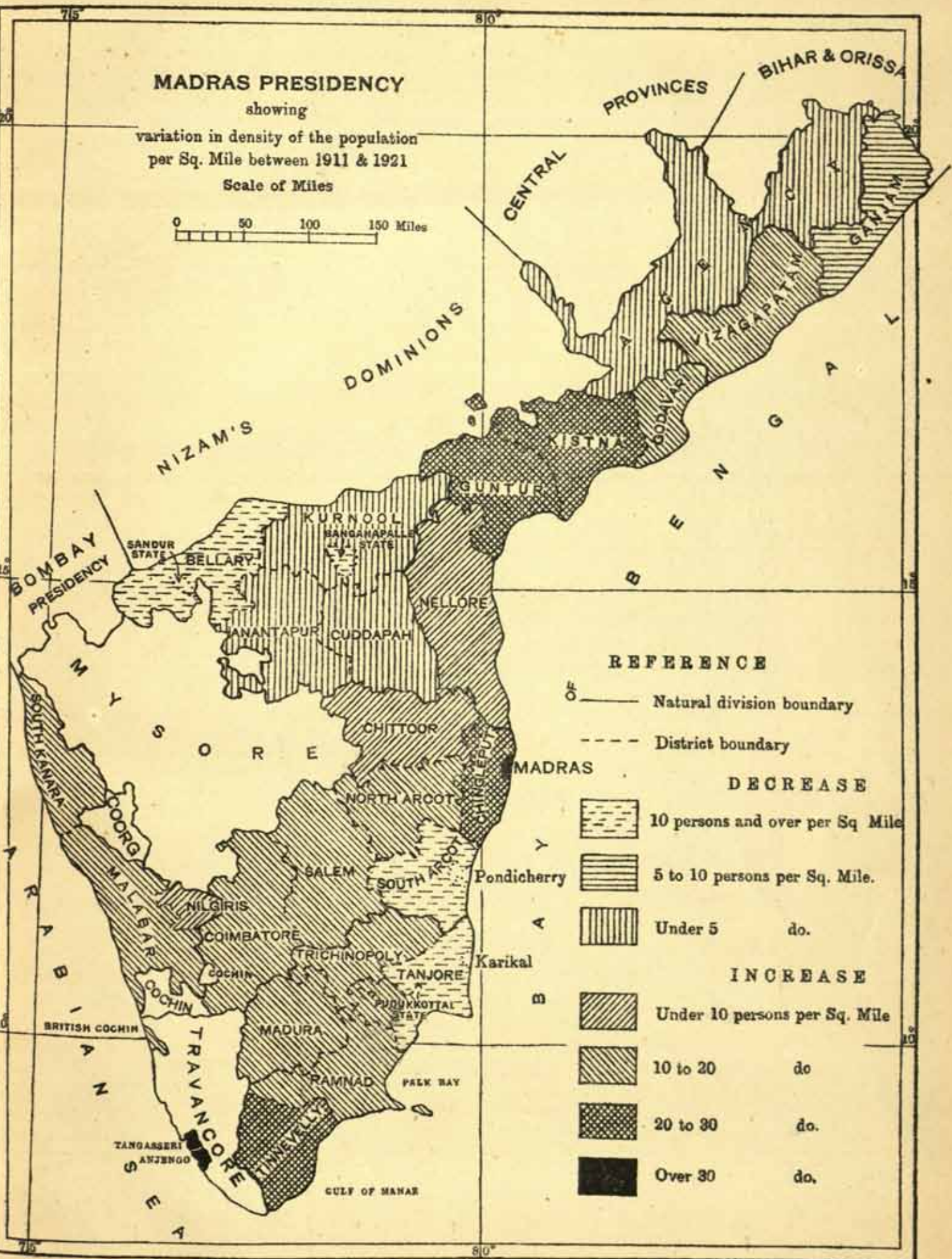
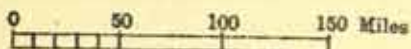
- - - District boundary

	Under 100 persons per Sq. Mile
	100 to 150 do.
	150 to 200 do.
	200 to 300 do.
	300 to 400 do.
	400 to 500 do.
	500 to 650 do.
	650 & over do.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
variation in density of the population
per Sq. Mile between 1911 & 1921

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary

DECREASE

- 10 persons and over per Sq. Mile
- 5 to 10 persons per Sq. Mile.
- Under 5 do.

INCREASE

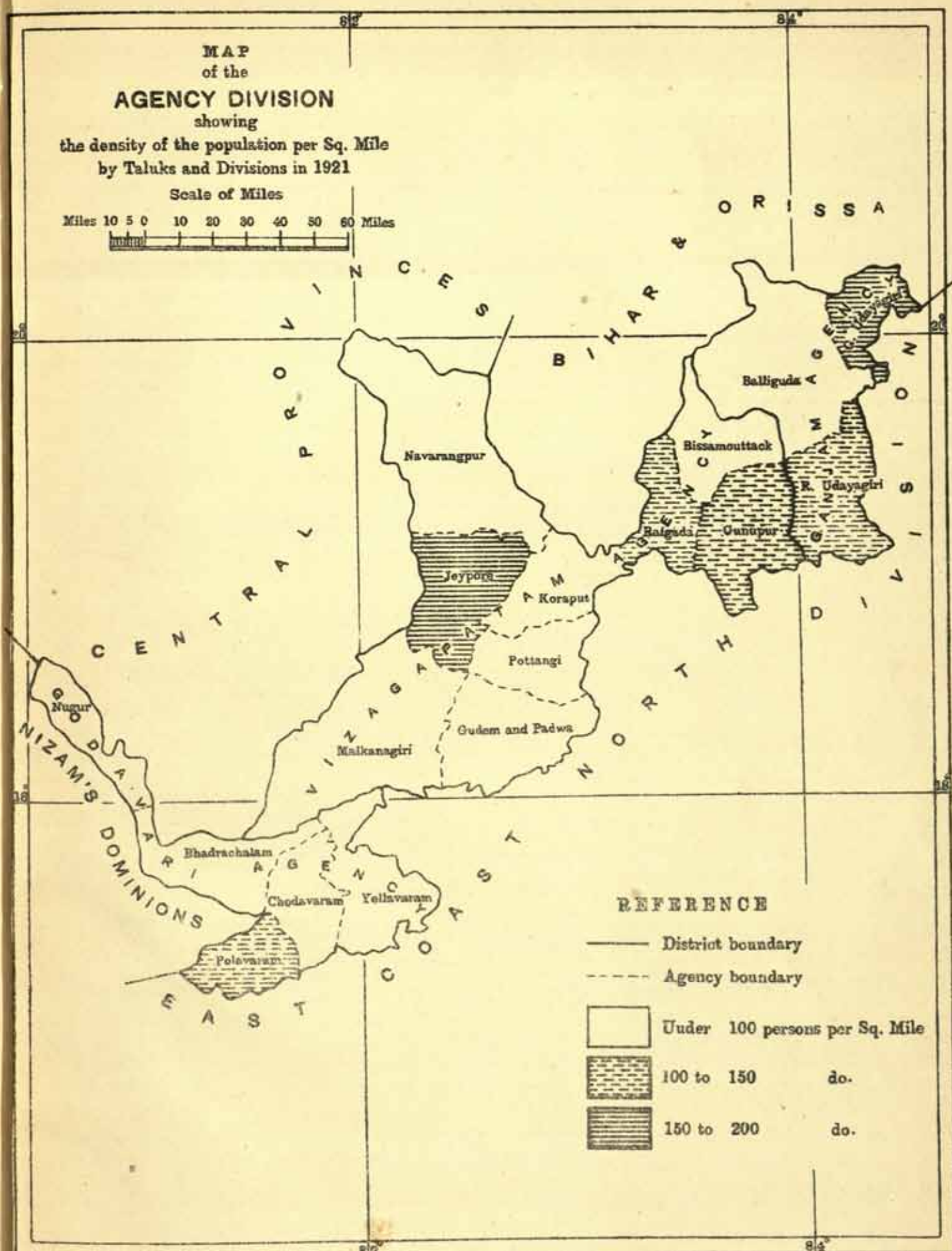
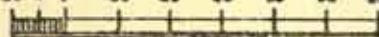
- Under 10 persons per Sq. Mile
- 10 to 20 do
- 20 to 30 do.
- Over 30 do.

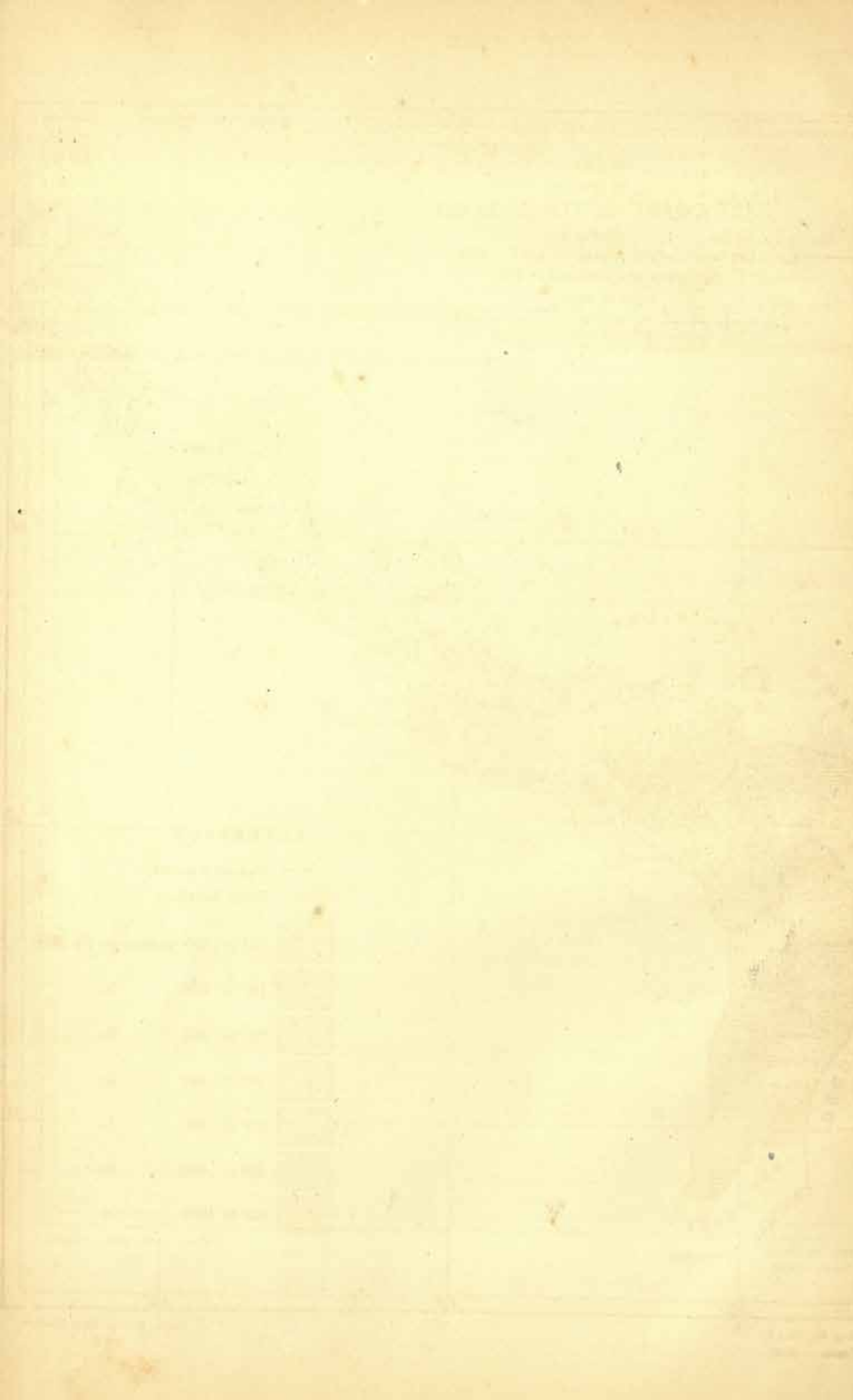
MAP
of the
AGENCY DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



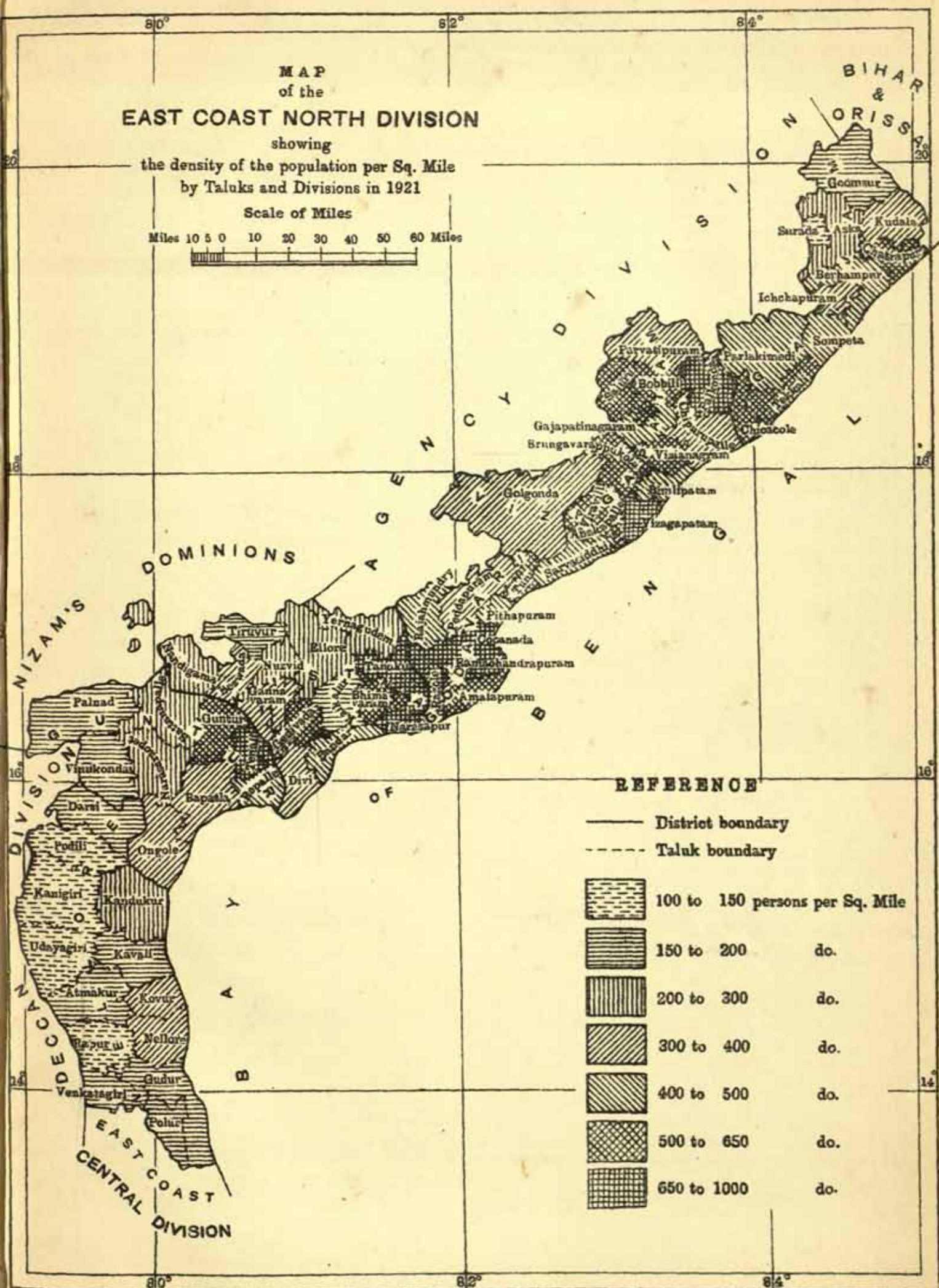
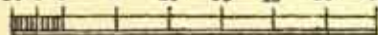


MAP of the EAST COAST NORTH DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

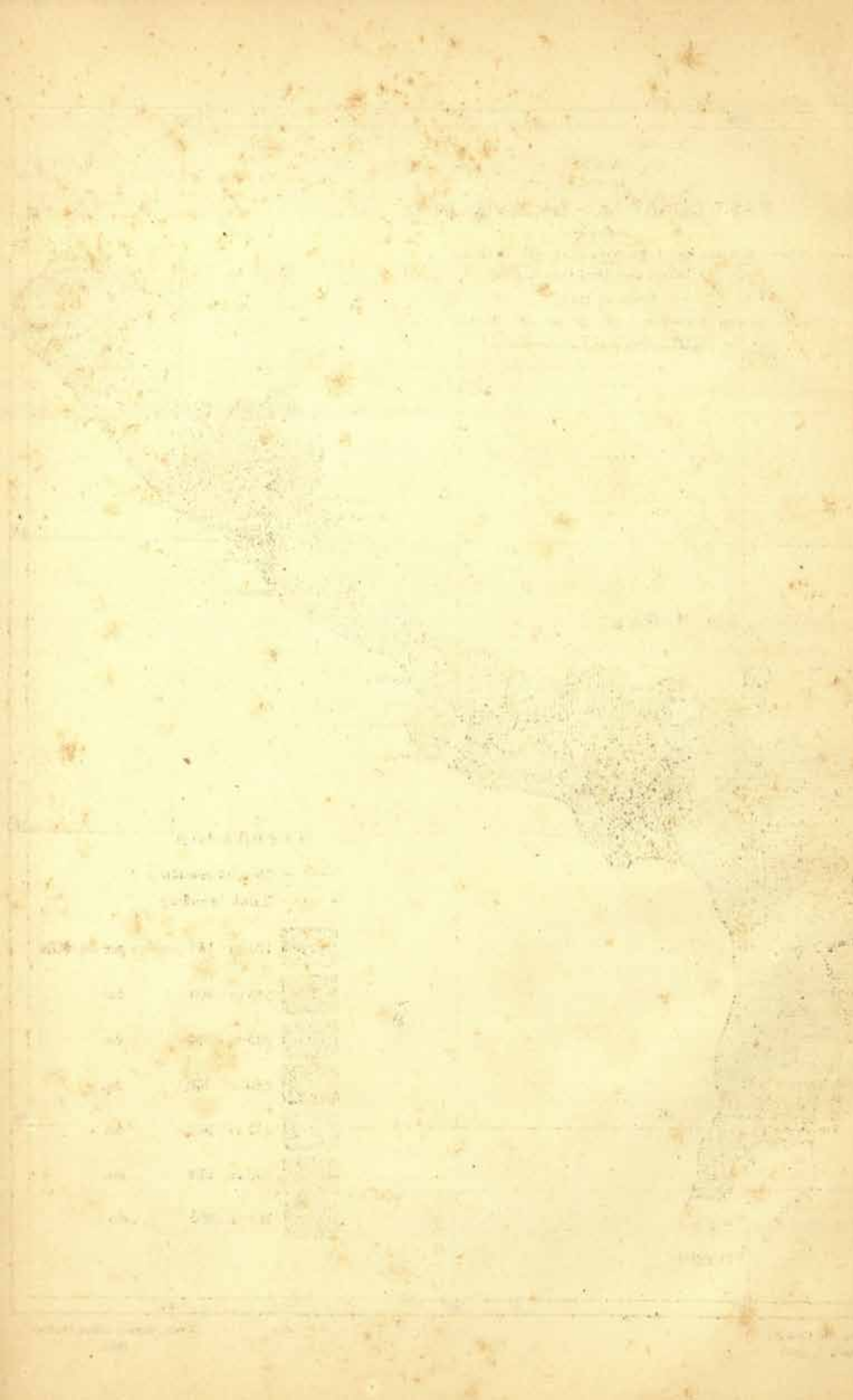
Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



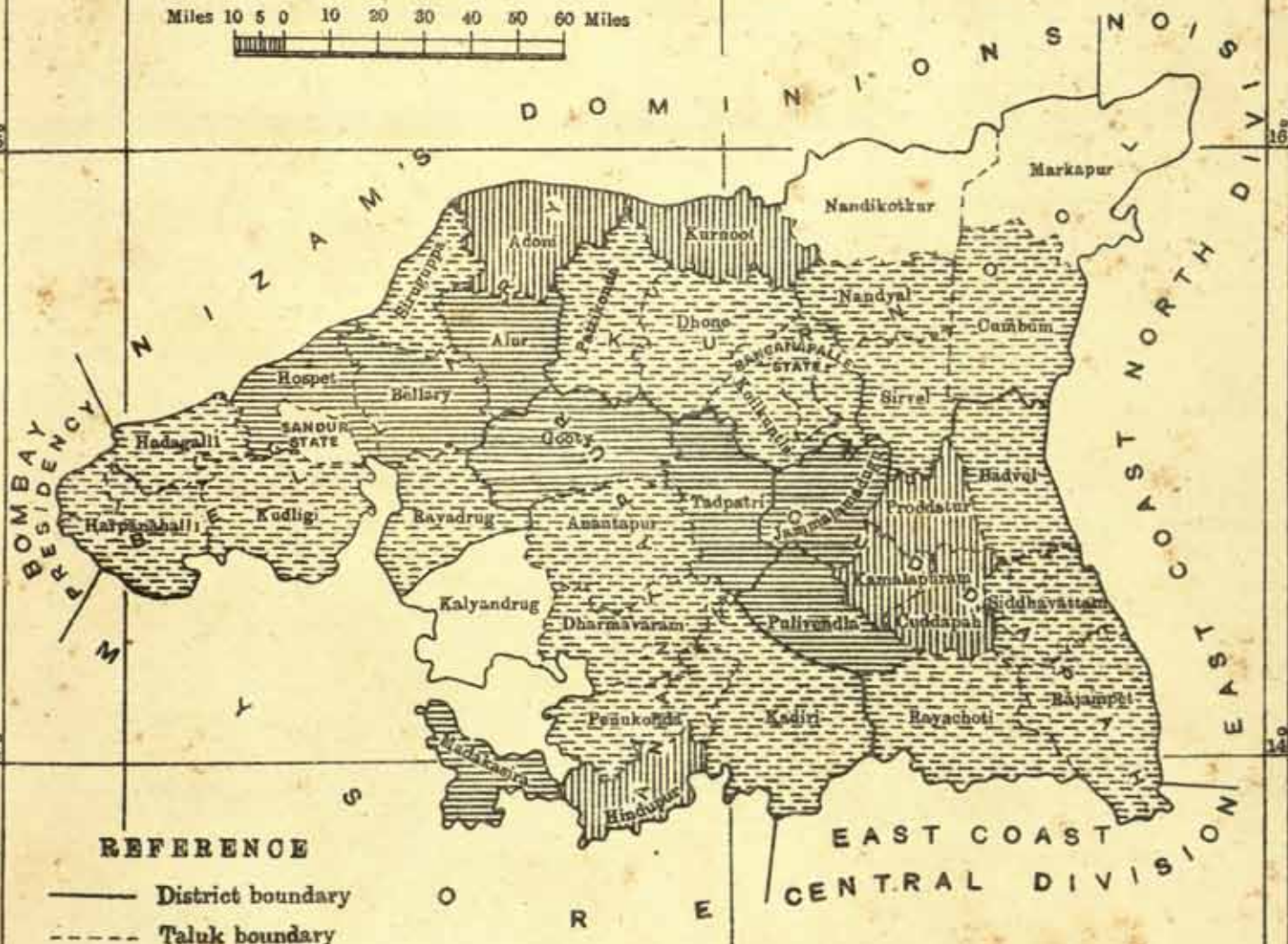
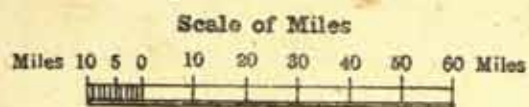
REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary

	100 to 150 persons per Sq. Mile
	150 to 200 do.
	200 to 300 do.
	300 to 400 do.
	400 to 500 do.
	500 to 650 do.
	650 to 1000 do.



MAP
of the
DECCAN DIVISION
showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks in 1921

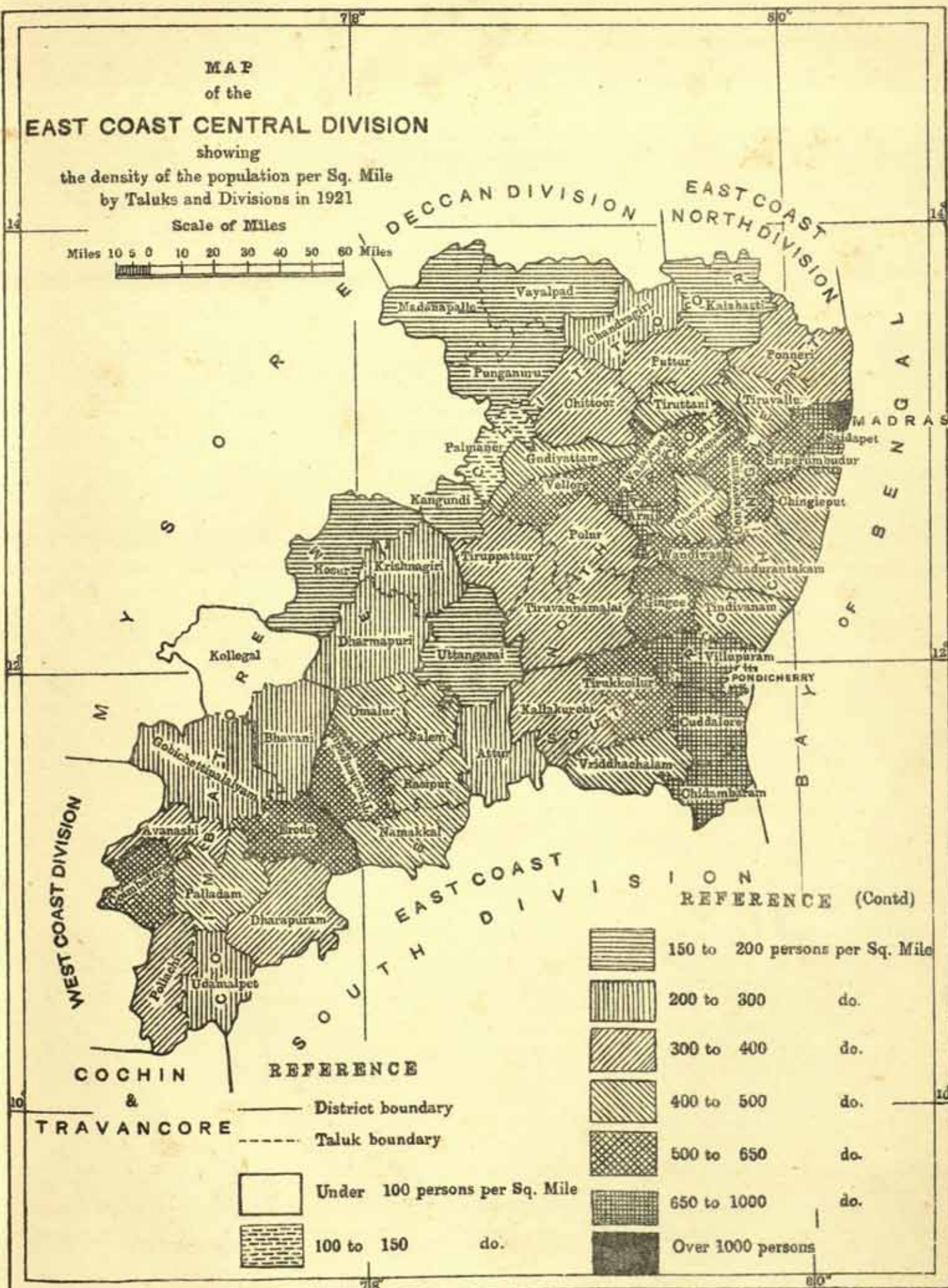


MAP of the EAST COAST CENTRAL DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

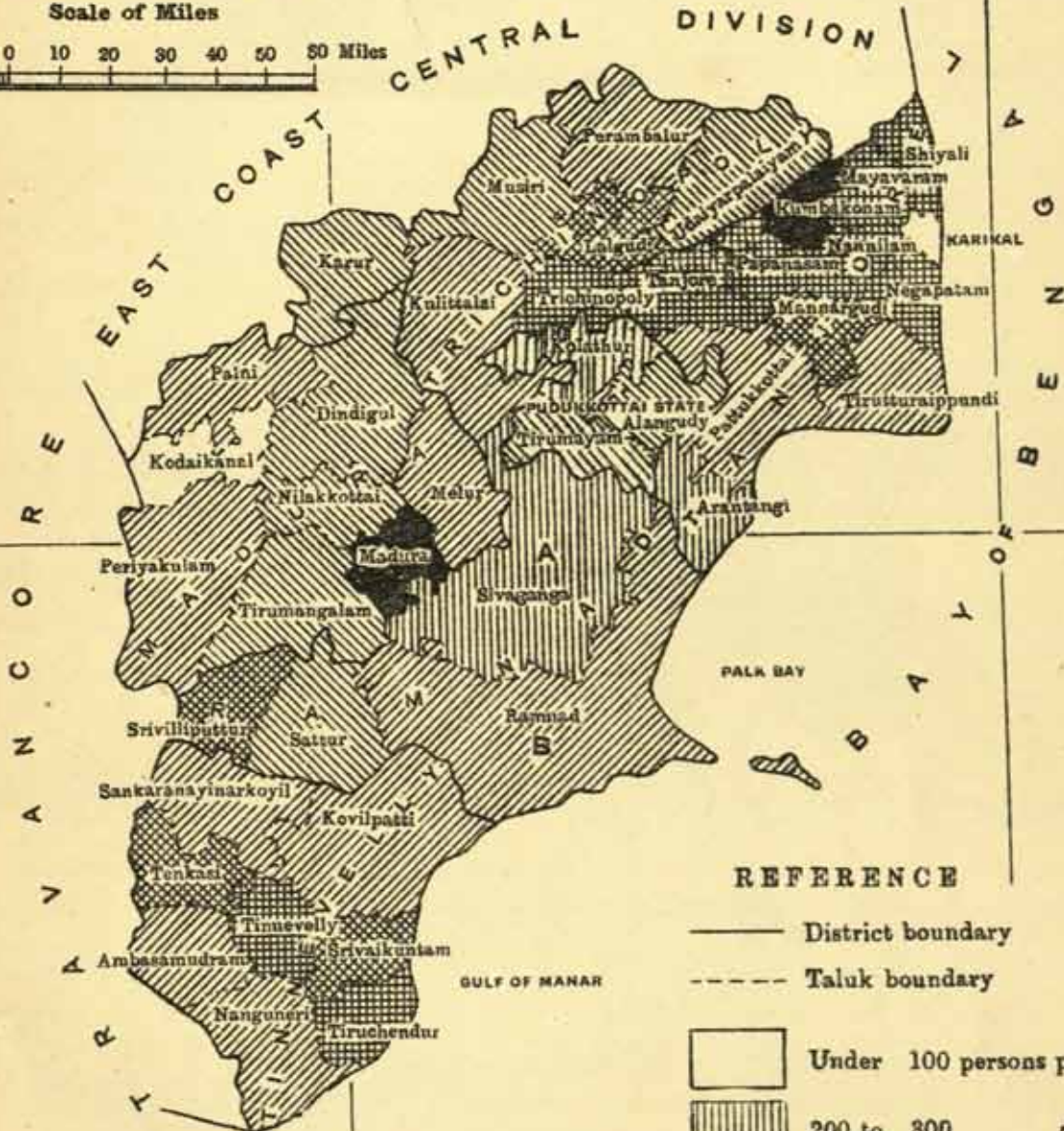


MAP of the EAST COAST SOUTH DIVISION

showing
the density of the population per Sq. Mile
by Taluks and Divisions in 1921

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

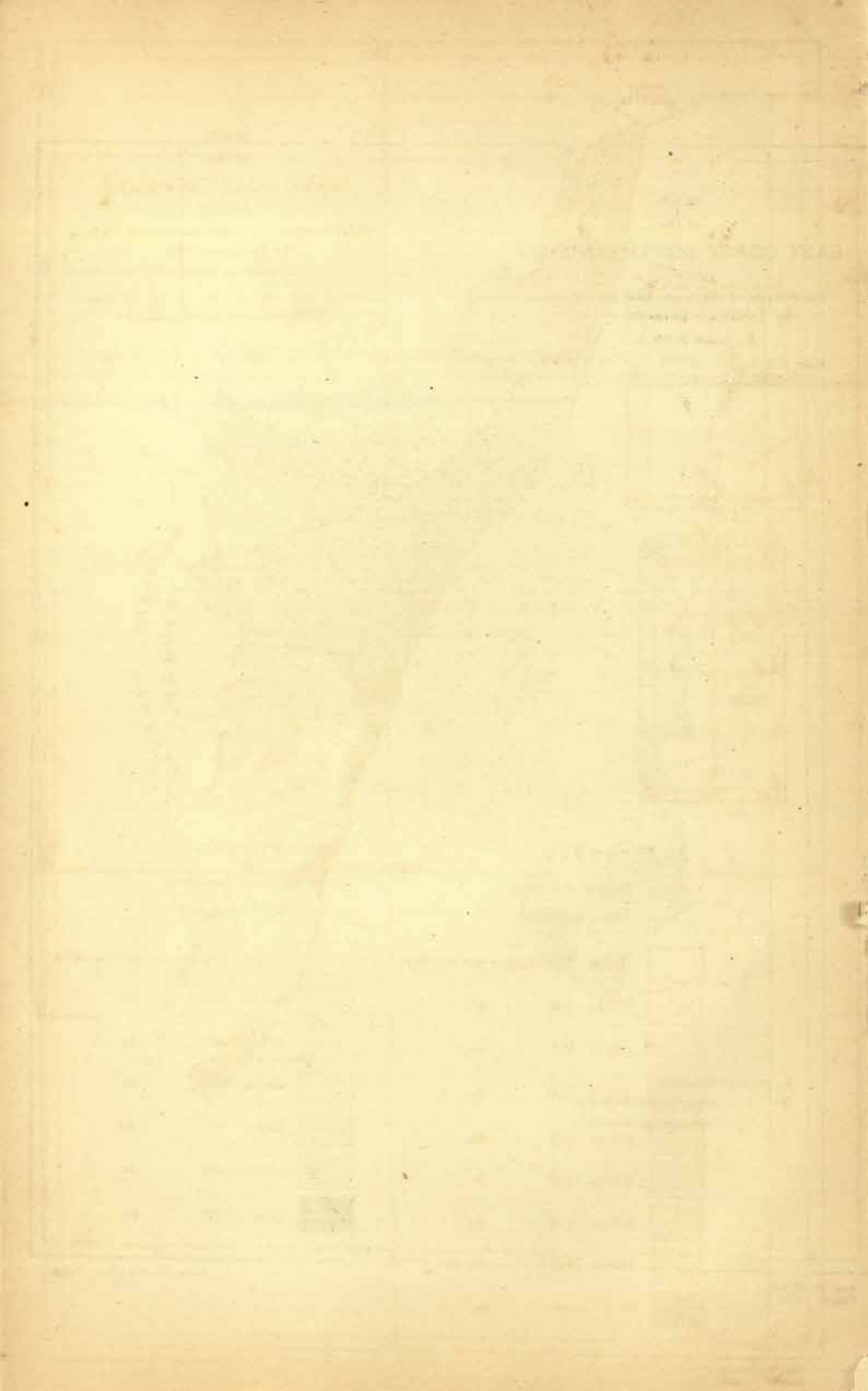


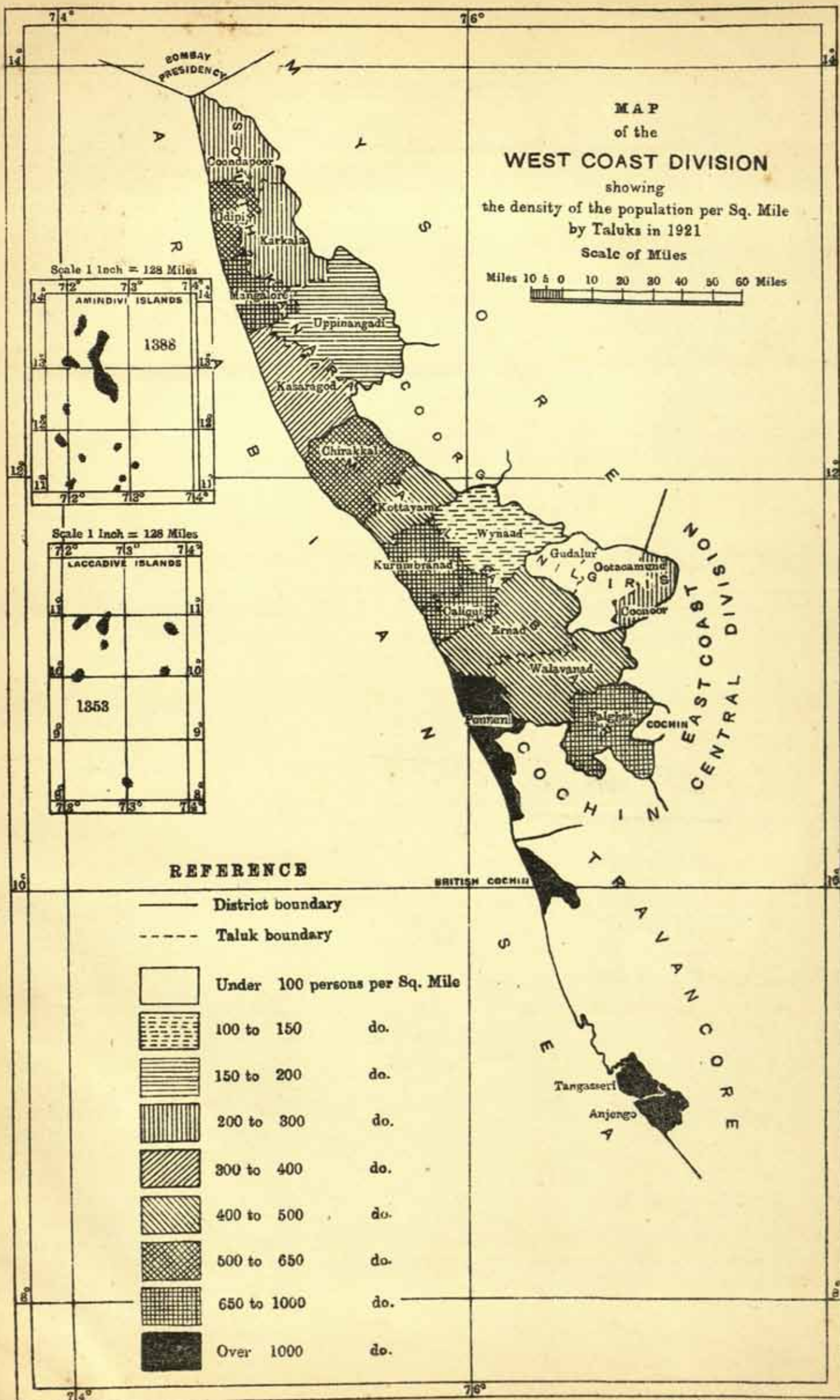
REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk boundary

	Under 100 persons per Sq. Mile	
	200 to 300	do.
	300 to 400	do.
	400 to 500	do.
	500 to 650	do.
	650 to 1000	do.
	Over 1000	do.

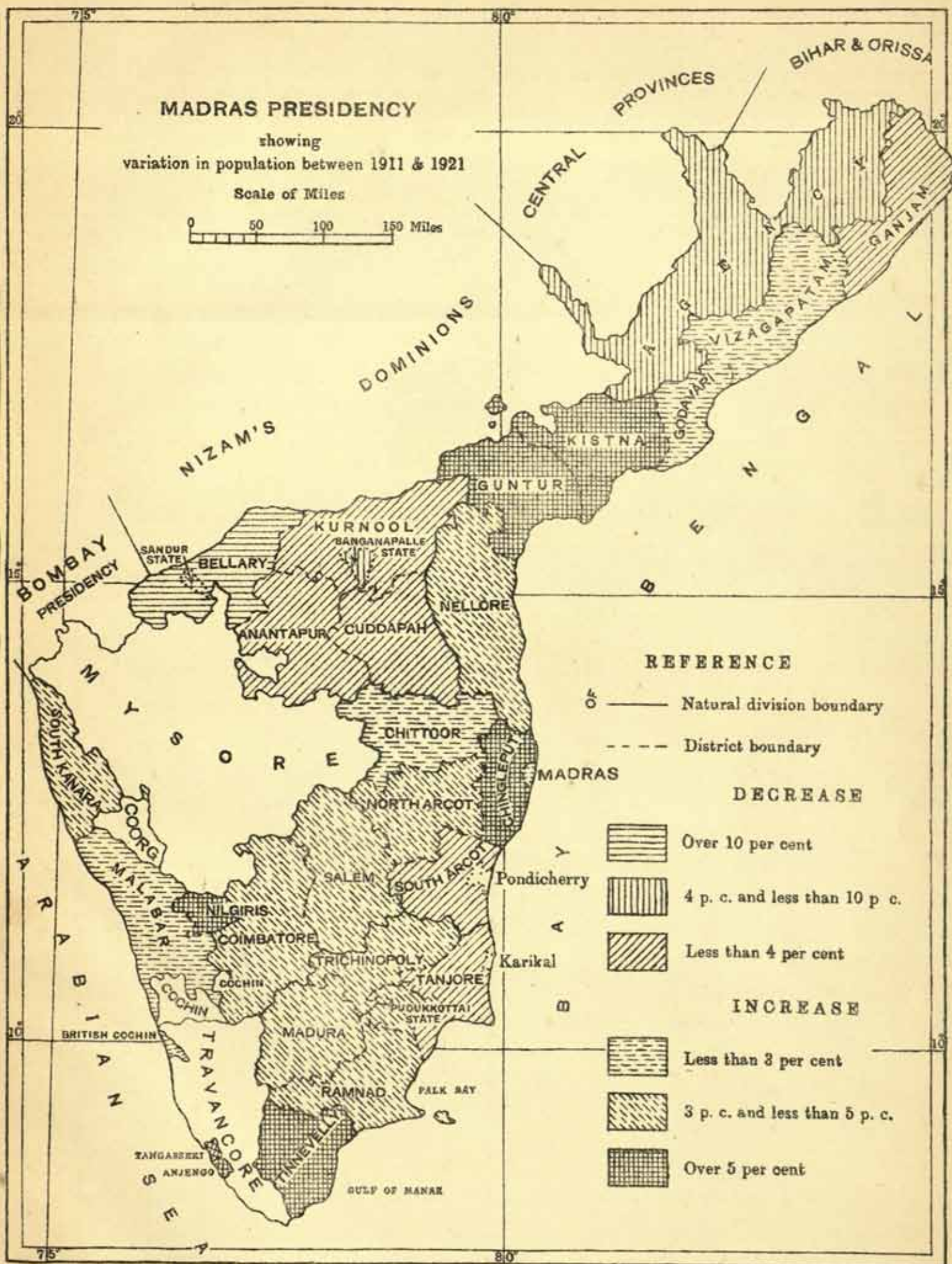
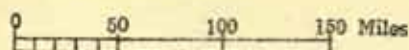
- A Includes Tiruppattur
- B " Aruppukkottai, Madukkulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanai





MADRAS PRESIDENCY
showing
variation in population between 1911 & 1921

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary

DECREASE

- Over 10 per cent
- 4 p. c. and less than 10 p. c.
- Less than 4 per cent

INCREASE

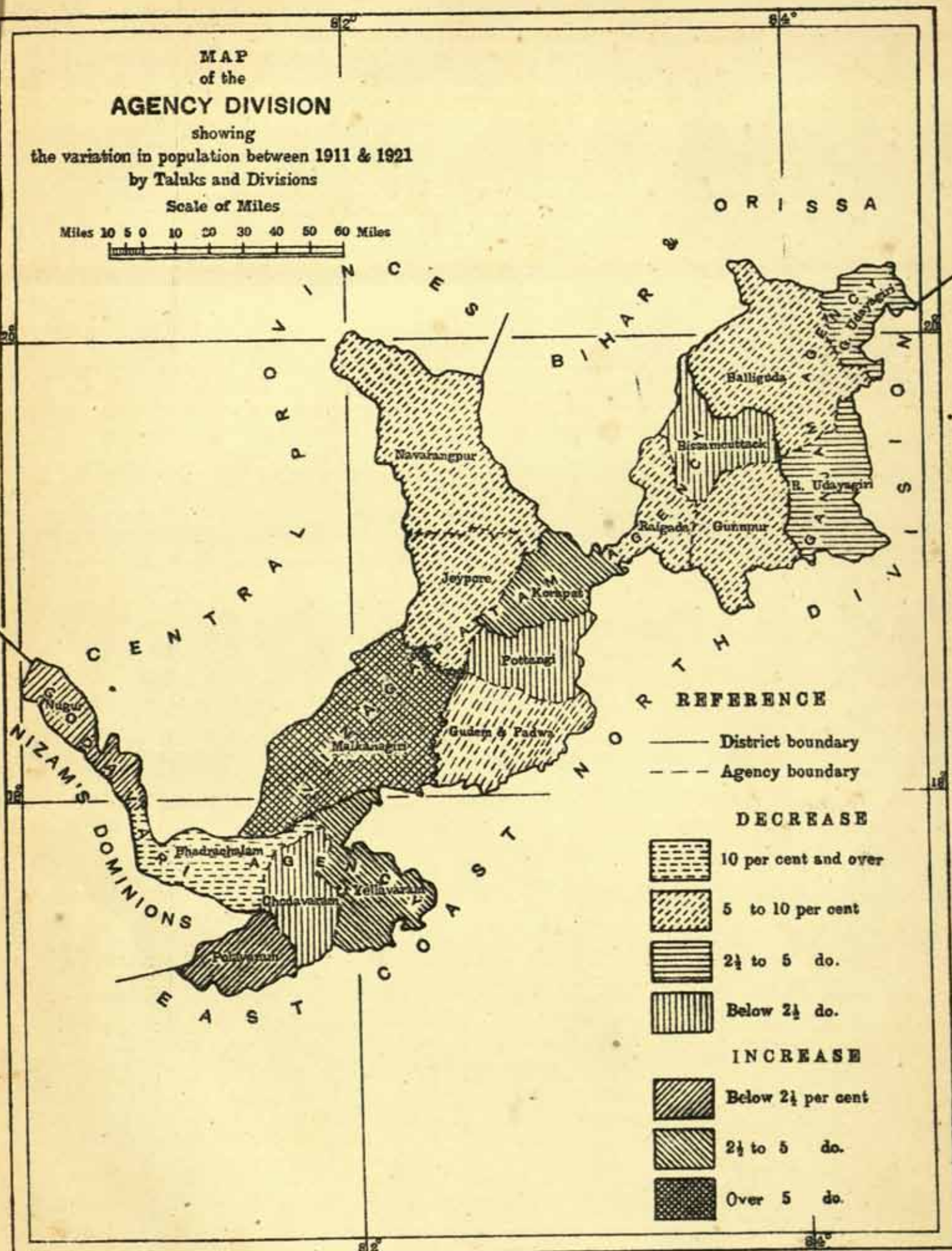
- Less than 3 per cent
- 3 p. c. and less than 5 p. c.
- Over 5 per cent

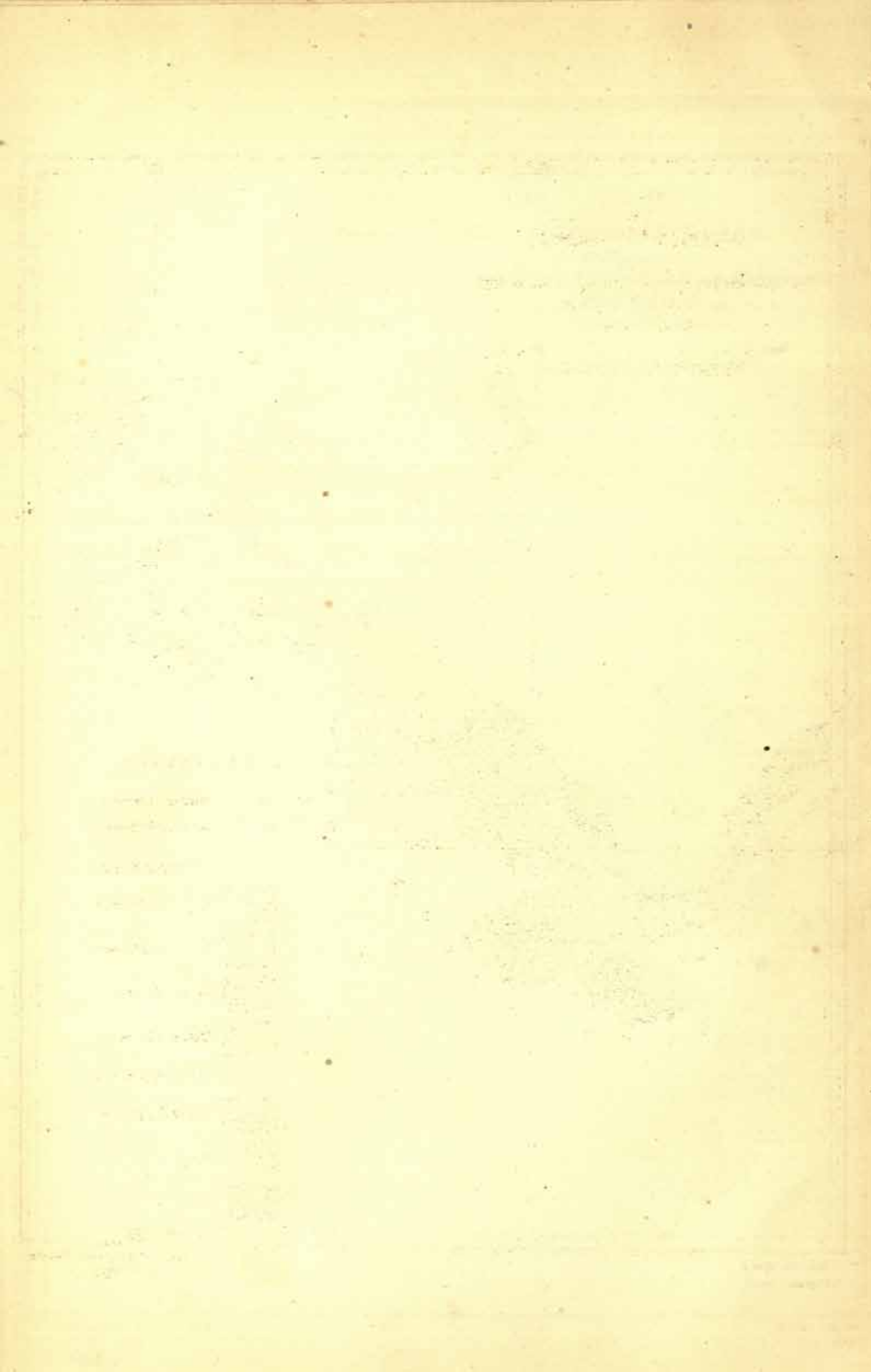
MAP
of the
AGENCY DIVISION

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

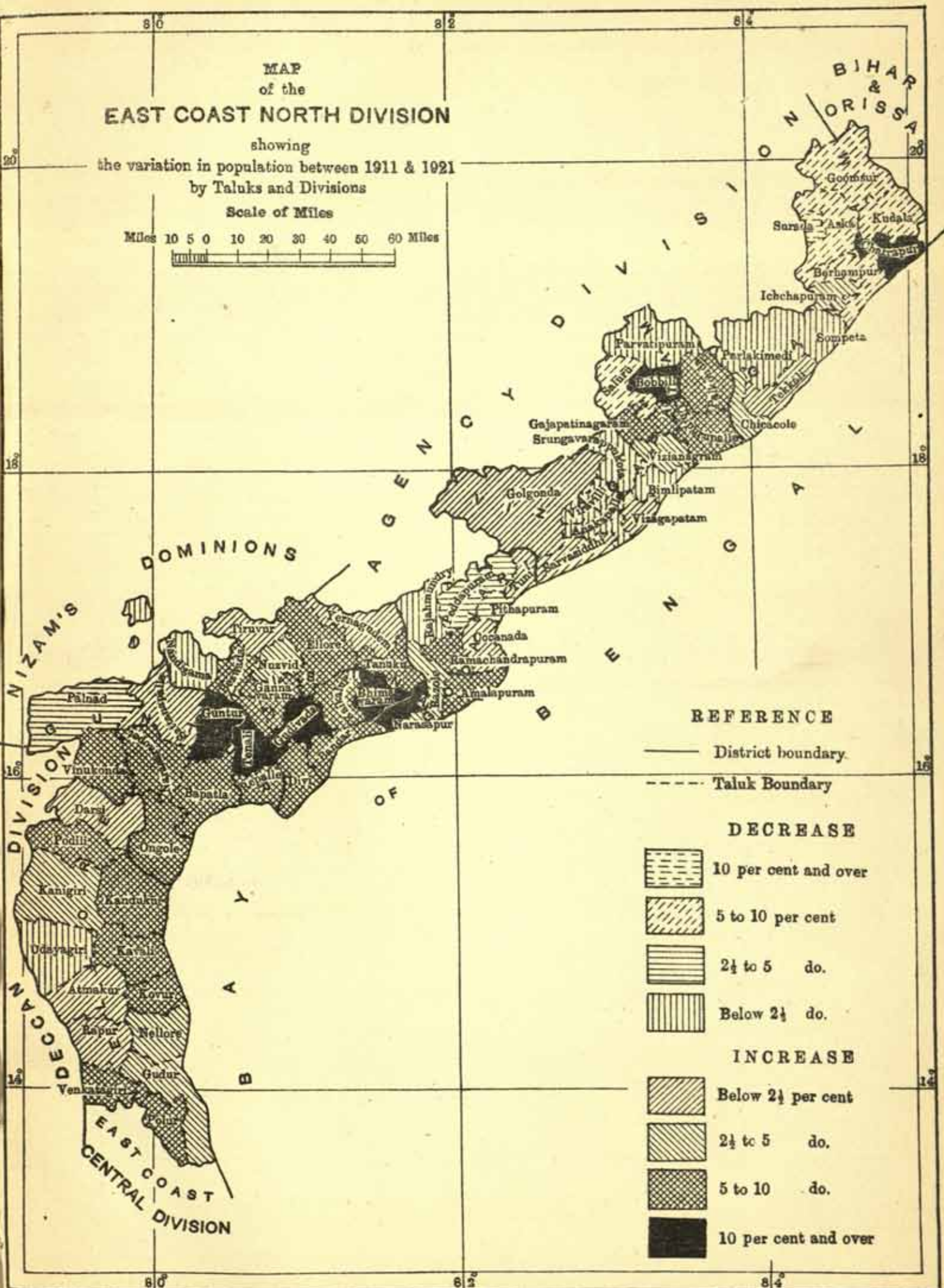
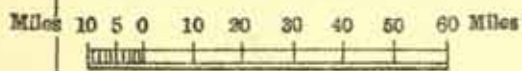




MAP of the EAST COAST NORTH DIVISION

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- District boundary
- - - Taluk Boundary

DECREASE

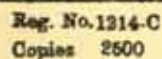
- 10 per cent and over
- 5 to 10 per cent
- 2½ to 5 do.
- Below 2½ do.

INCREASE

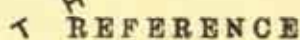
- Below 2½ per cent
- 2½ to 5 do.
- 5 to 10 do.
- 10 per cent and over

Scale of Miles

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



Scale of Miles

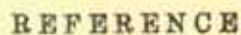
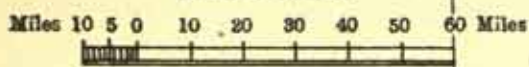


Below $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.


10 per cent and over

showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles




----- Taluk boundary

 2½ to 5 per cent

Below 2½ do.

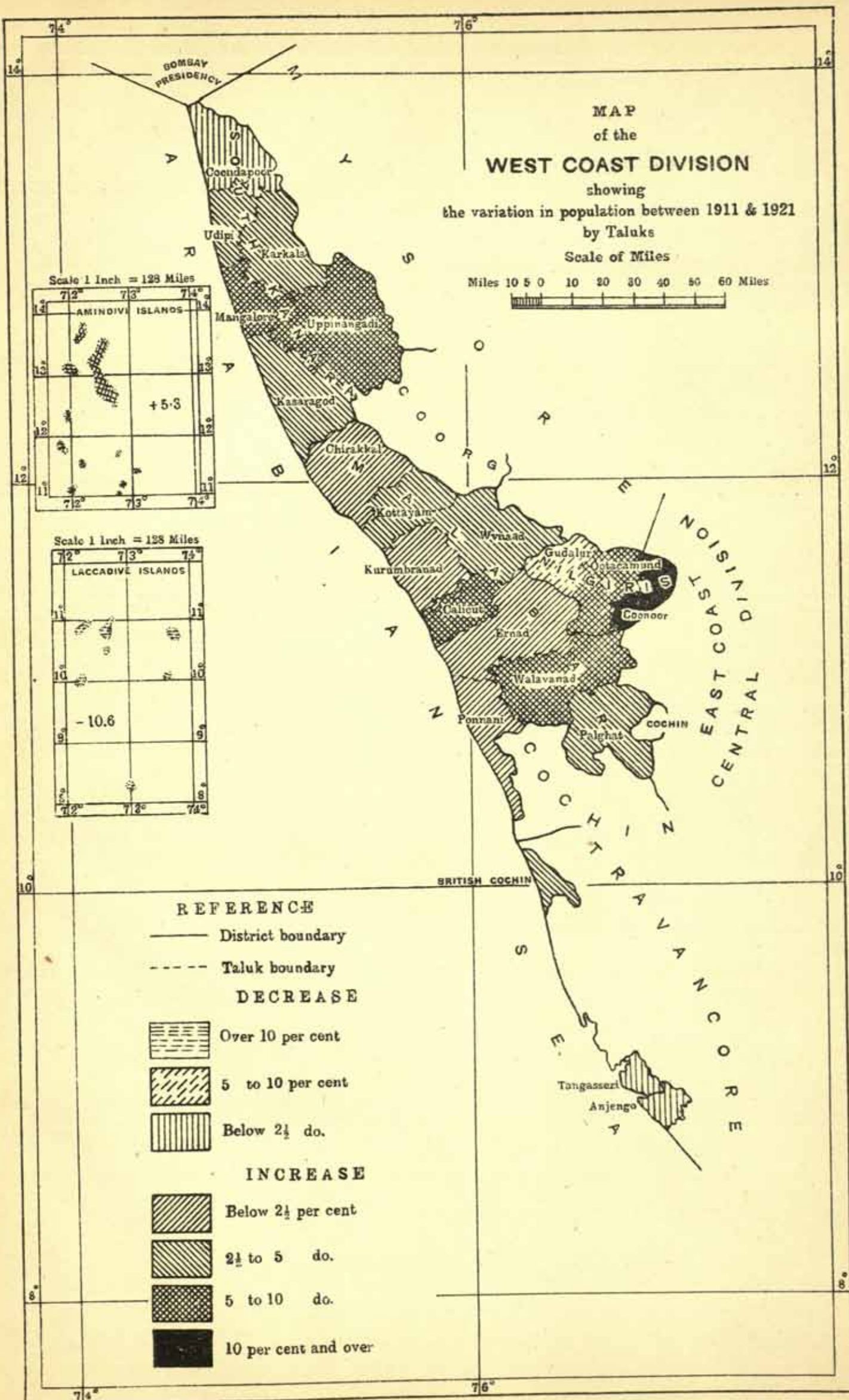
 Below 2½ per cent

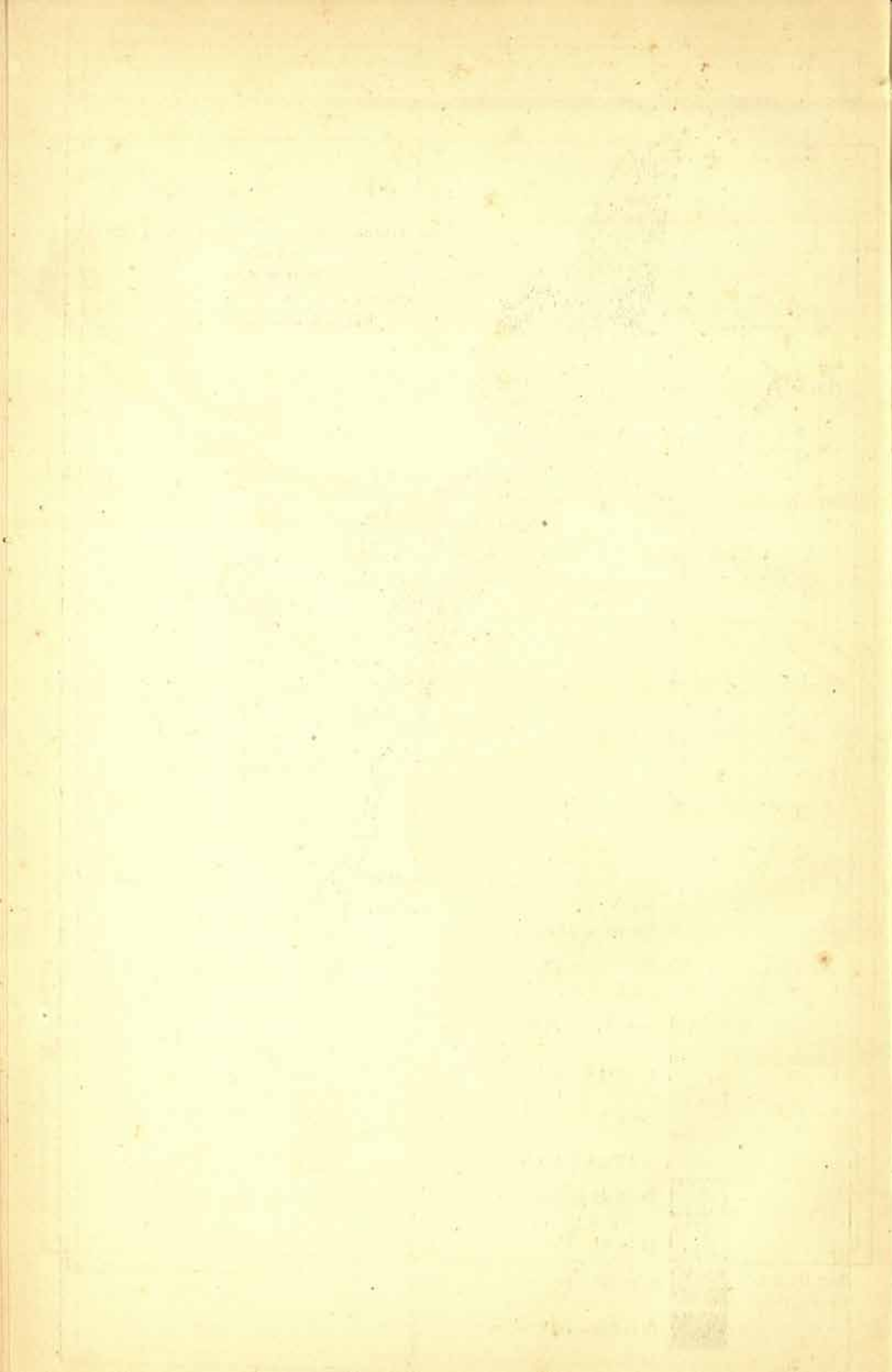
 2½ to 5 do.

 5 to 10 do.

10 per cent and over

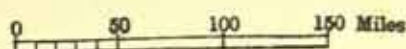
8 " Aruppukkottai, Mudukulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanai





MADRAS PRESIDENCY showing the distribution of Hindus in Madras

Scale of Miles



NIZAM'S
DOMINIONS

PROVINCES
CENTRAL

BIHAR & ORISSA

BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY

SOUTH
KARNATA
MALABAR
COORG
BRITISH
COCHIN
TRAVANCORE
TANJAVUR
ANJENG
GULF OF
MANNAR

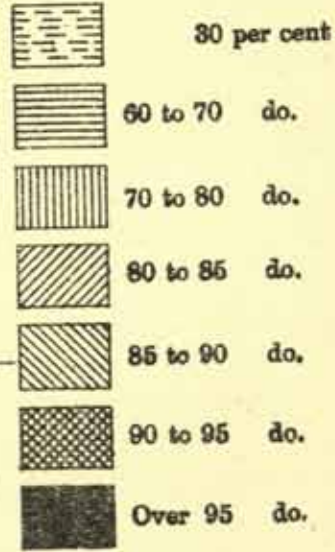
SANDUR
STATE
BELLARY
KURNOOL
BANGANAPALLE
STATE
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
NORTHARCOT
Salem
COMBATORE
STRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
RAMNAD
Tinnevely
Pondicherry
Karikal

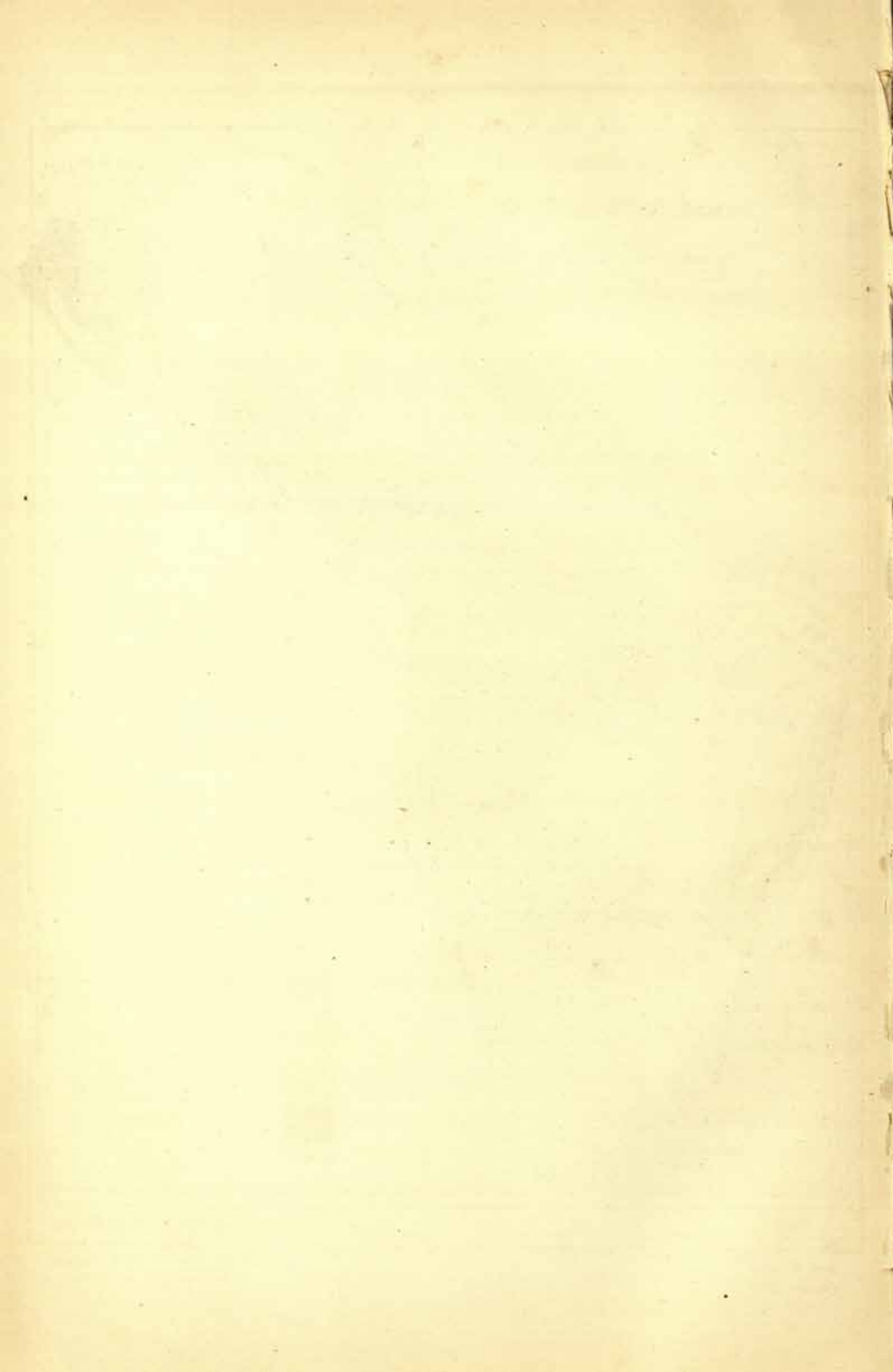
MADRAS

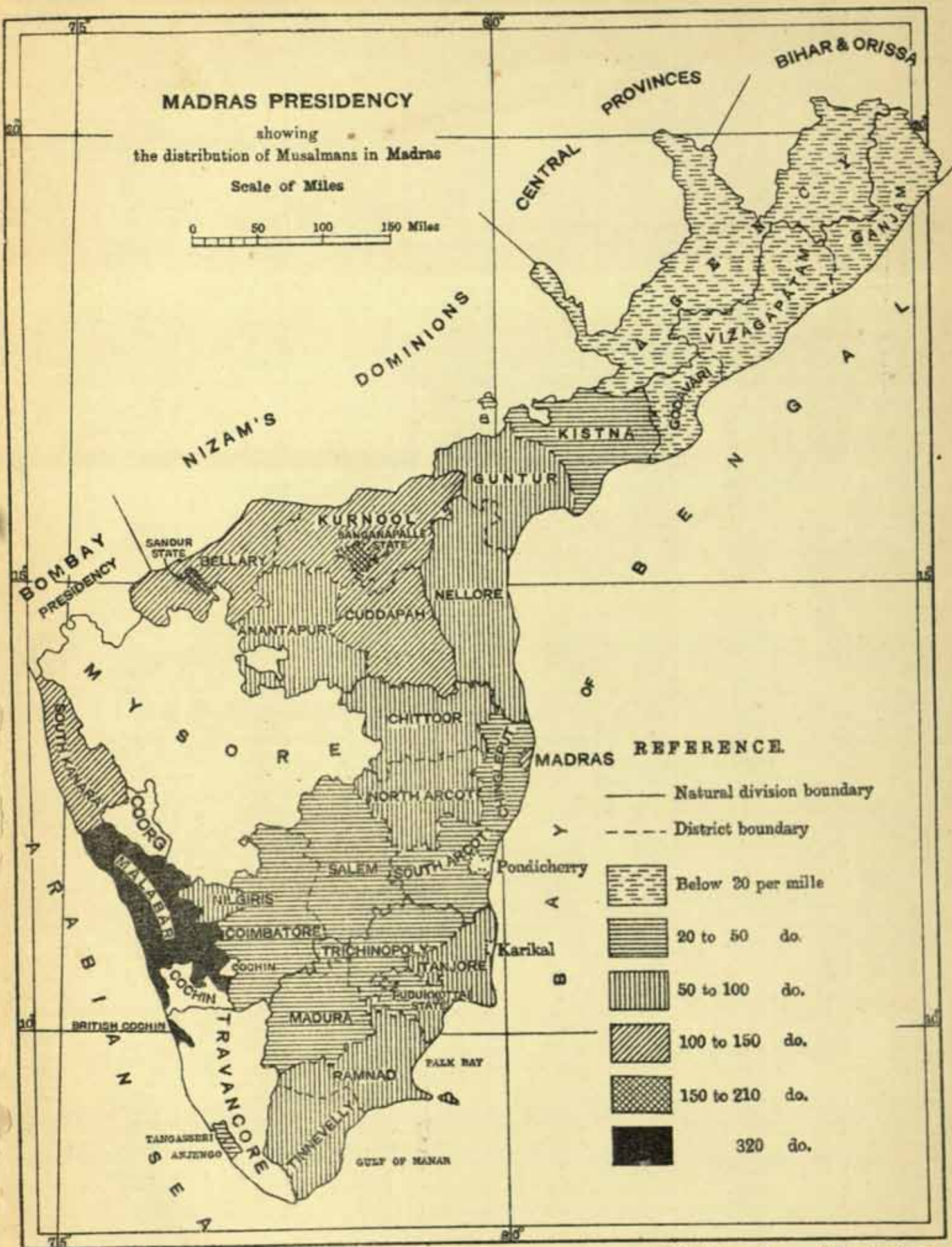
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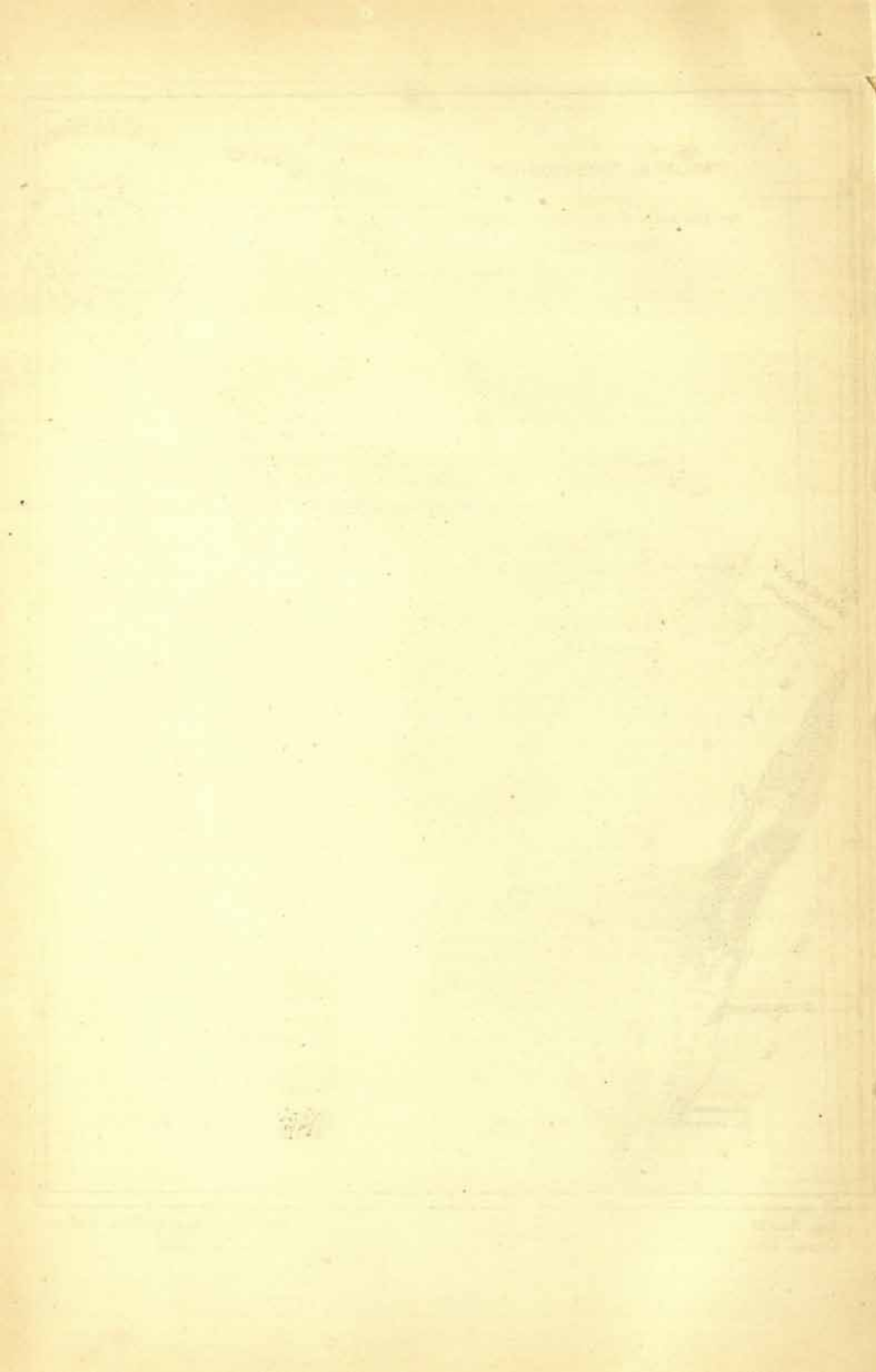
— Natural division boundary

- - - District boundary





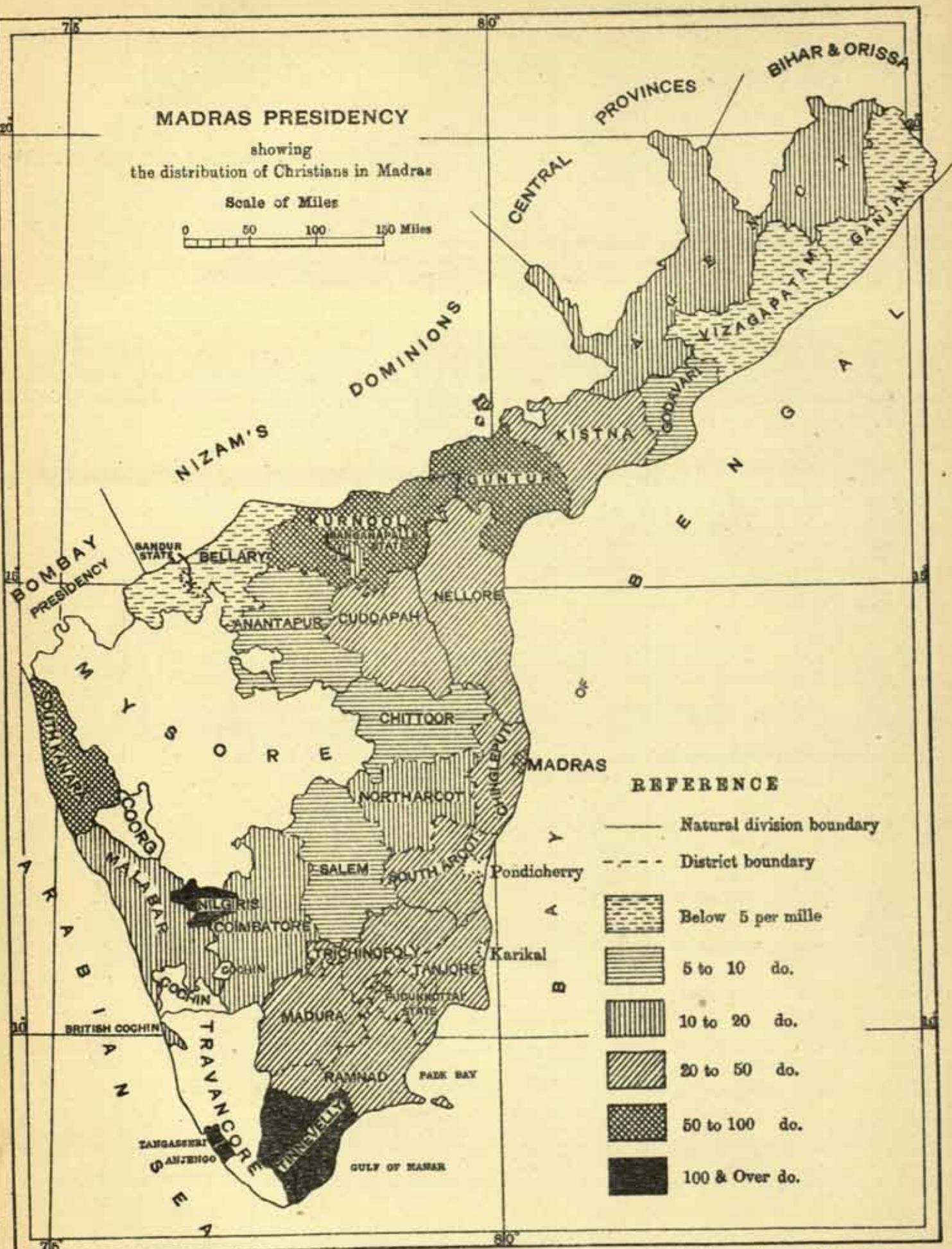




MADRAS PRESIDENCY
showing
the distribution of Christians in Madras

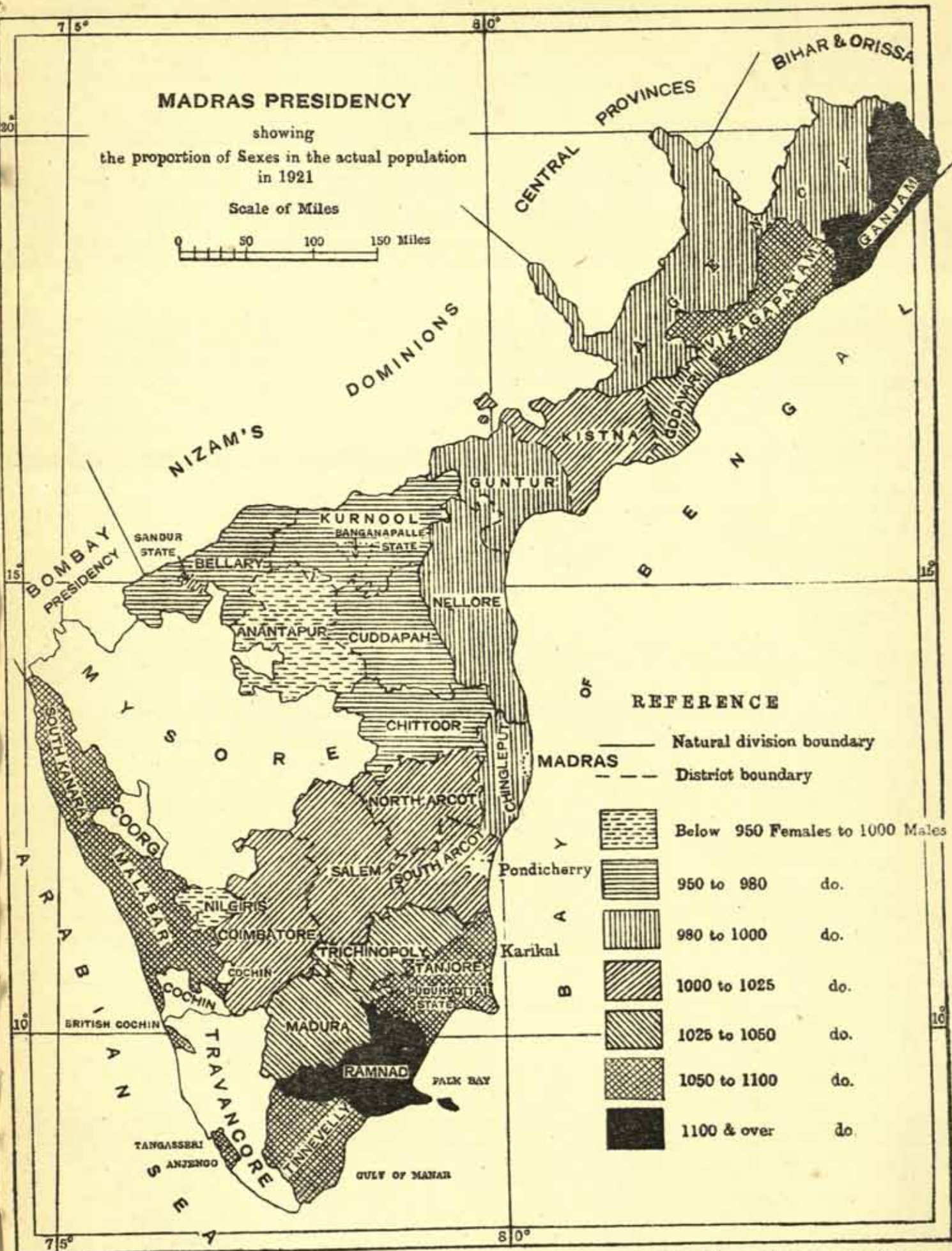
Scale of Miles

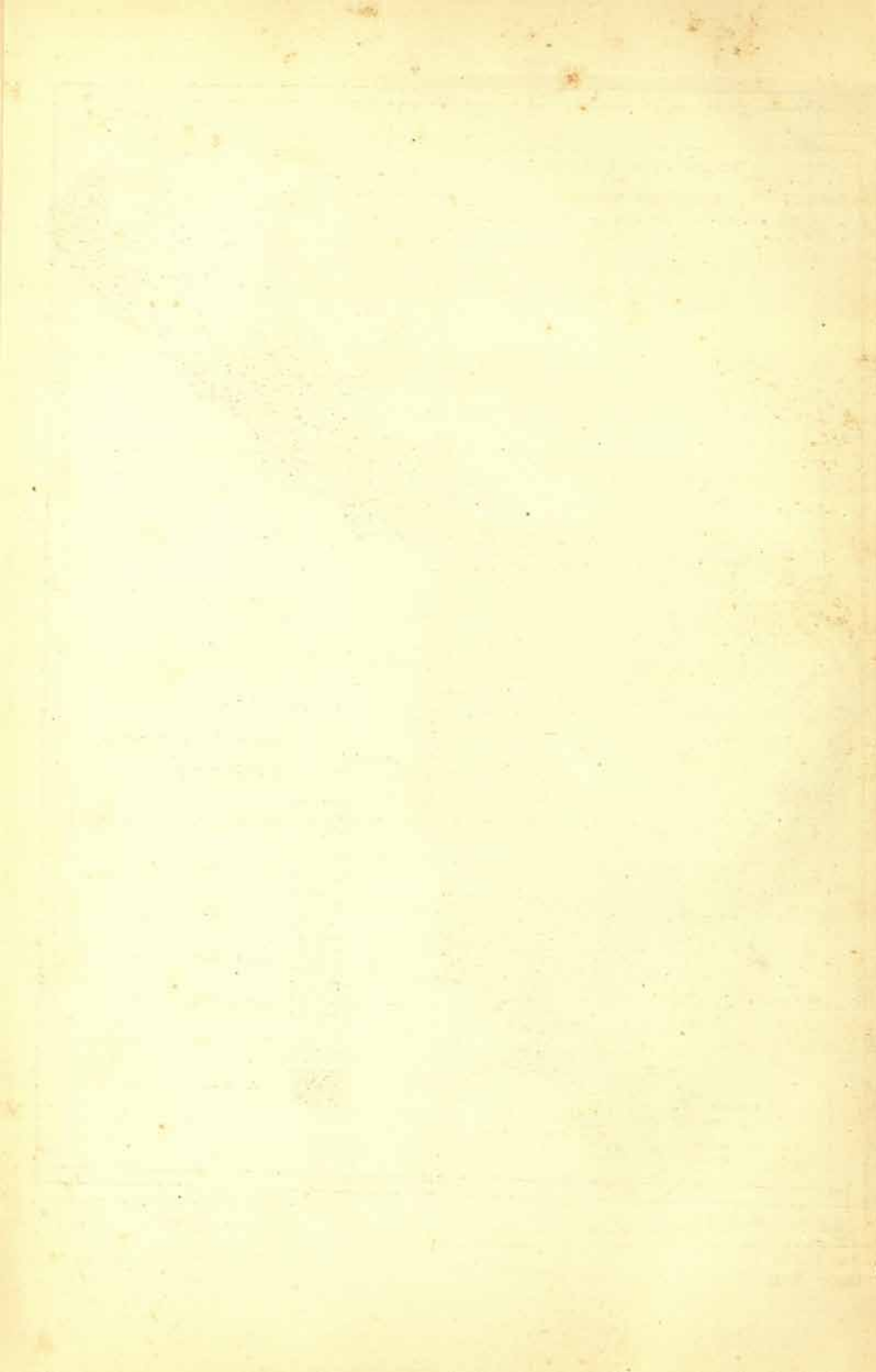
0 50 100 150 Miles



REFERENCE

- Natural division boundary
- - - District boundary
- Below 5 per mille
- 5 to 10 do.
- 10 to 20 do.
- 20 to 50 do.
- 50 to 100 do.
- 100 & Over do.

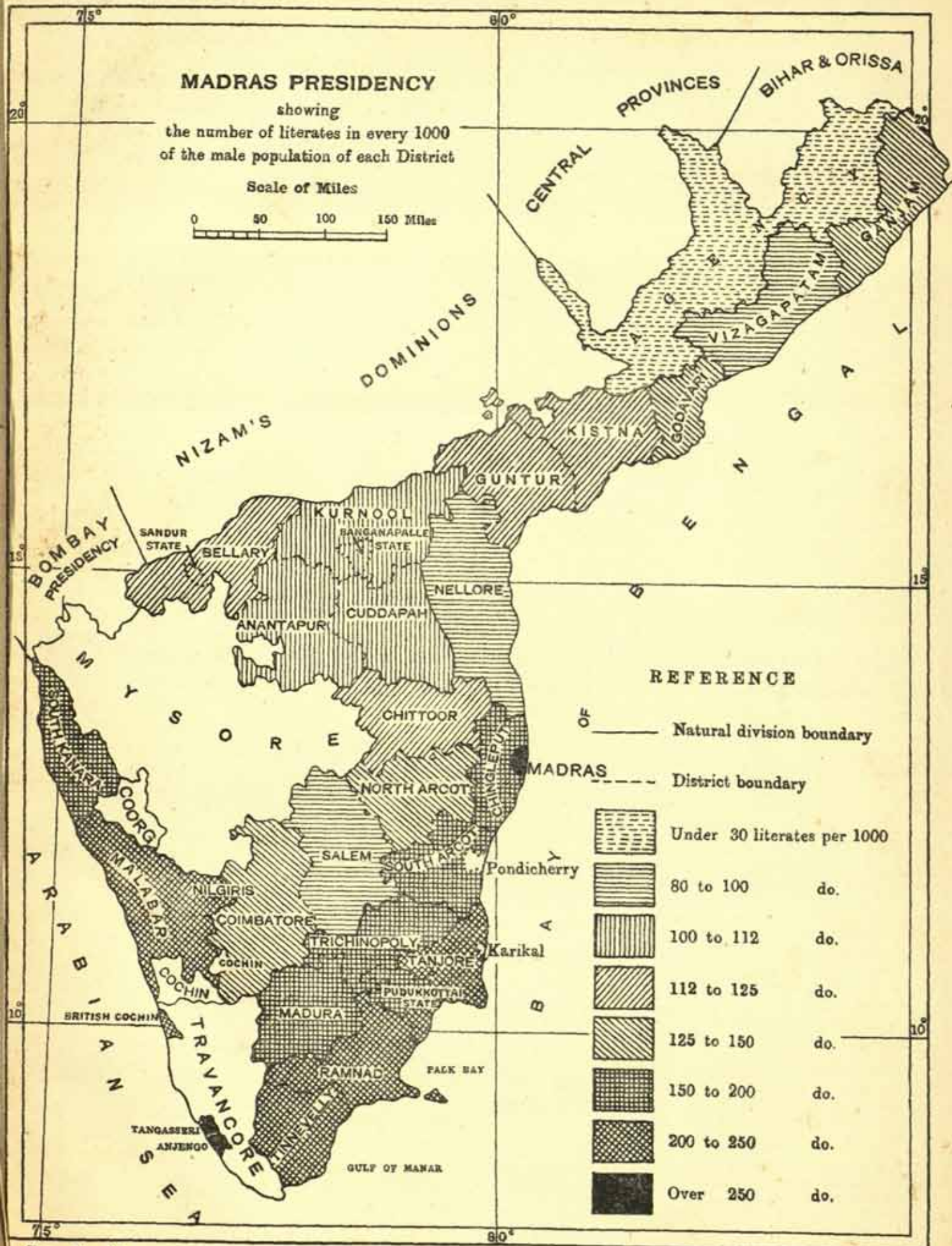
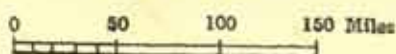




MADRAS PRESIDENCY

showing
the number of literates in every 1000
of the male population of each District

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

— Natural division boundary

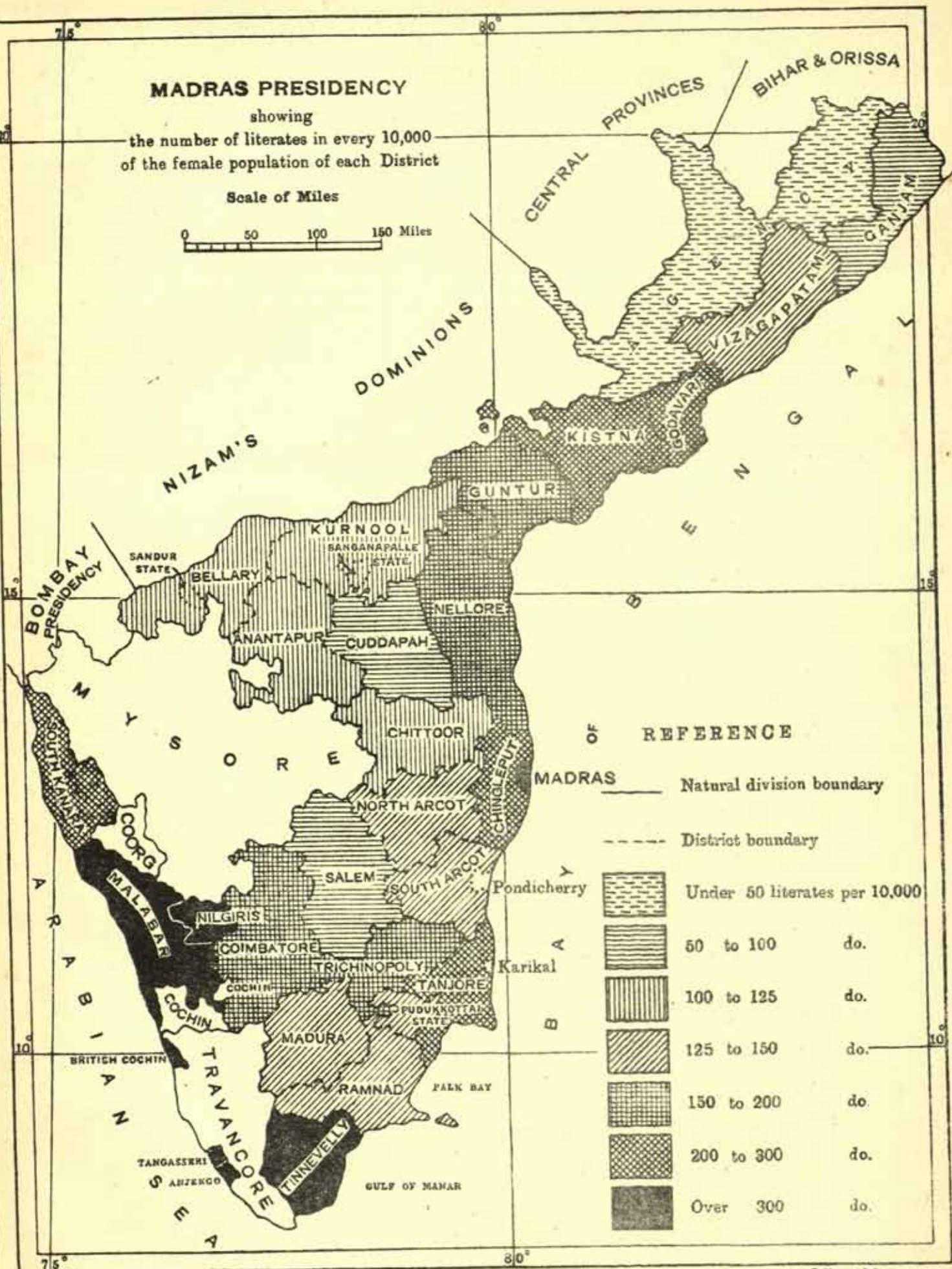
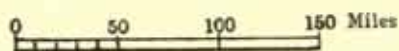
- - - District boundary

	Under 30 literates per 1000	
	80 to 100	do.
	100 to 112	do.
	112 to 125	do.
	125 to 150	do.
	150 to 200	do.
	200 to 250	do.
	Over 250	do.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

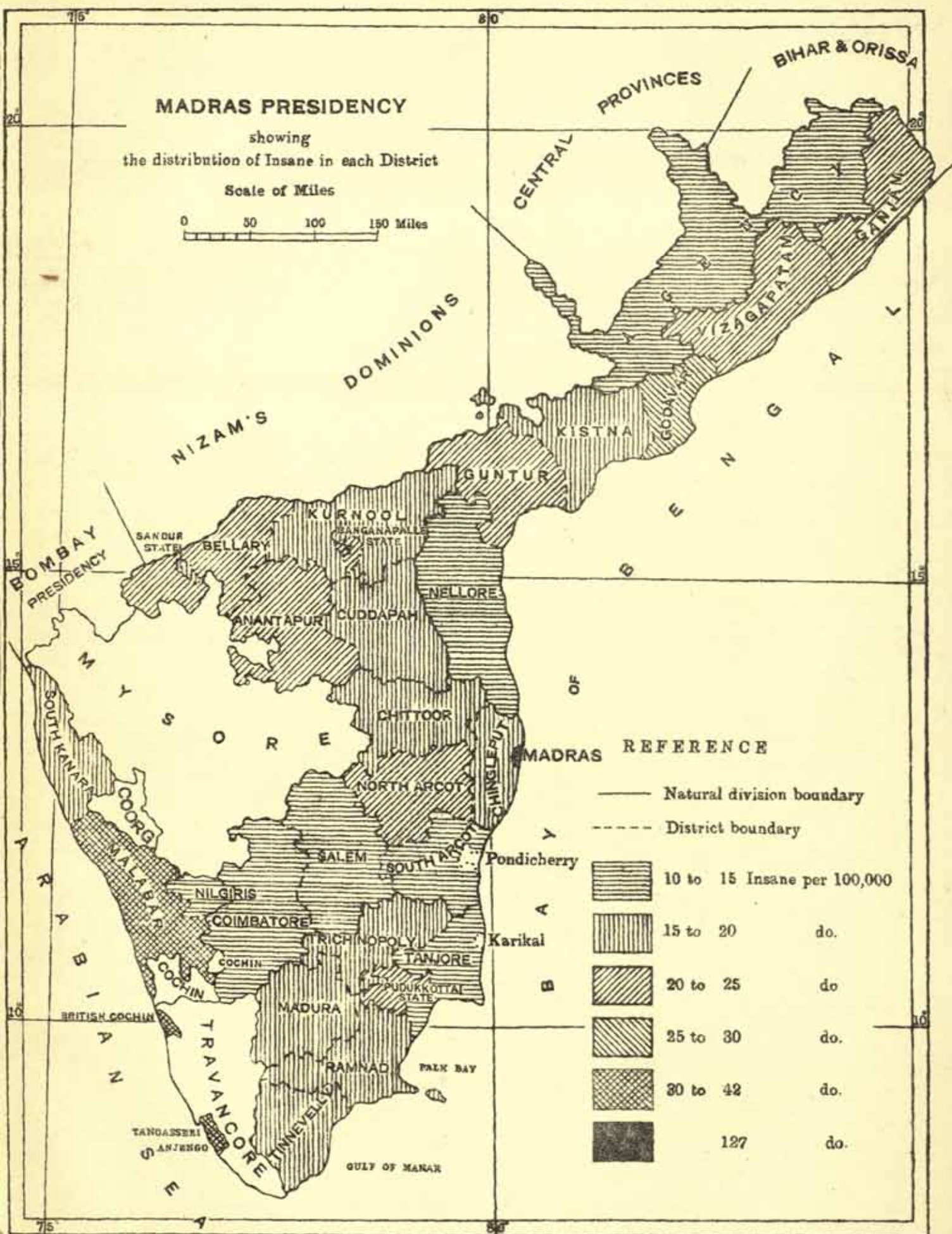
showing
the number of literates in every 10,000
of the female population of each District

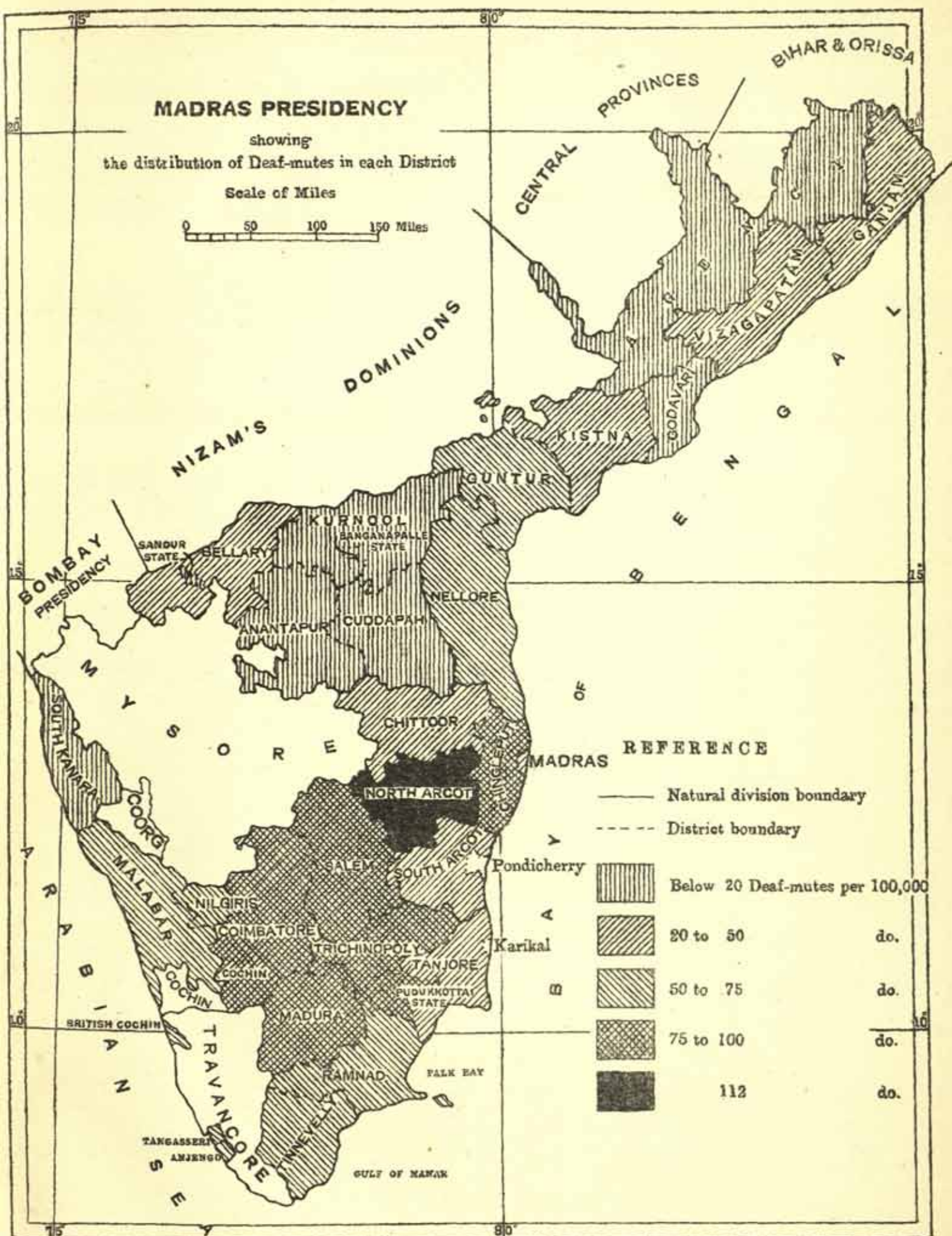
Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

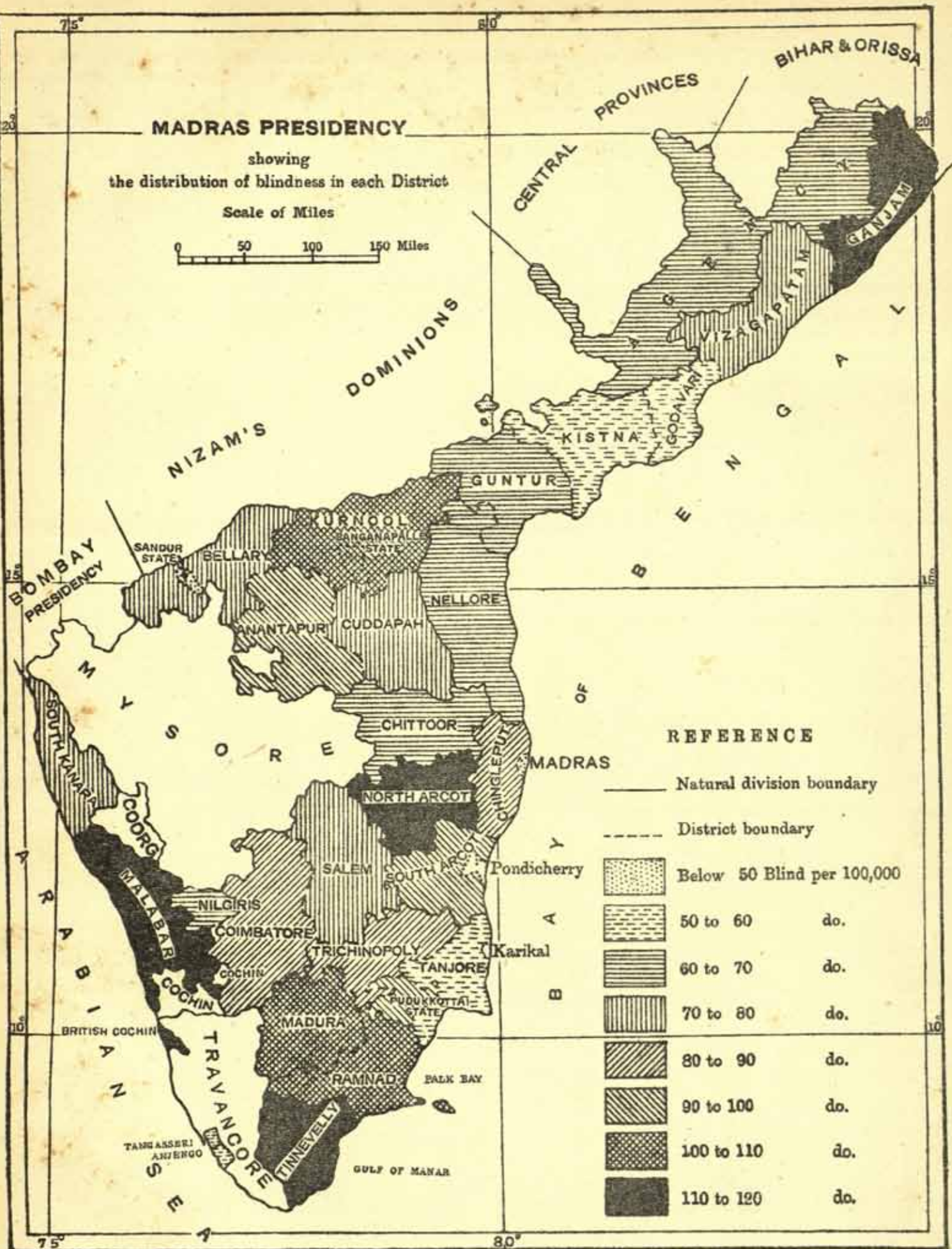
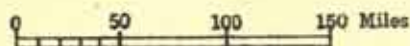
—	Natural division boundary
- - -	District boundary
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[Hatching pattern]	150 to 200 do.
[Hatching pattern]	200 to 300 do.
[Hatching pattern]	Over 300 do.

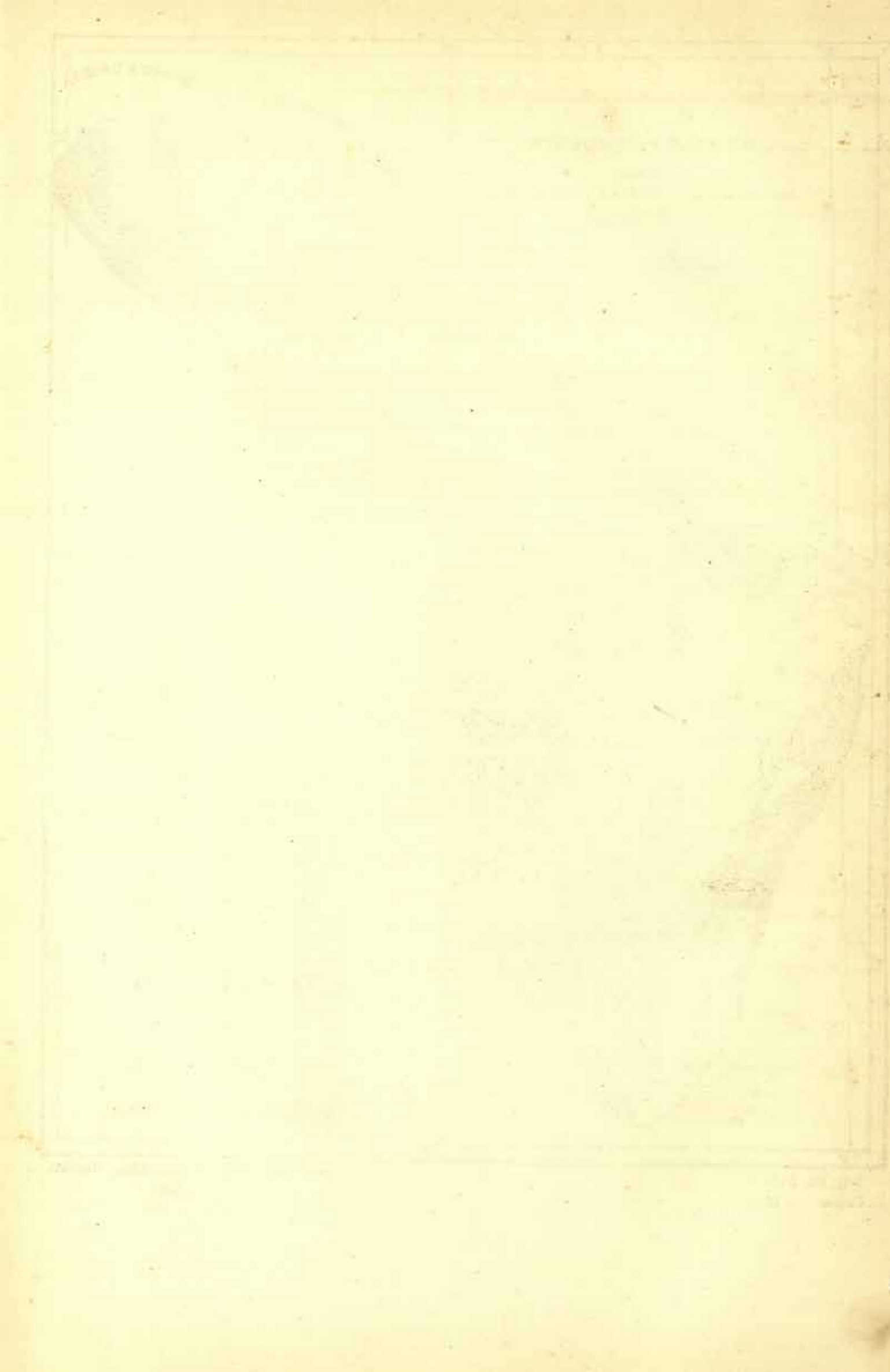


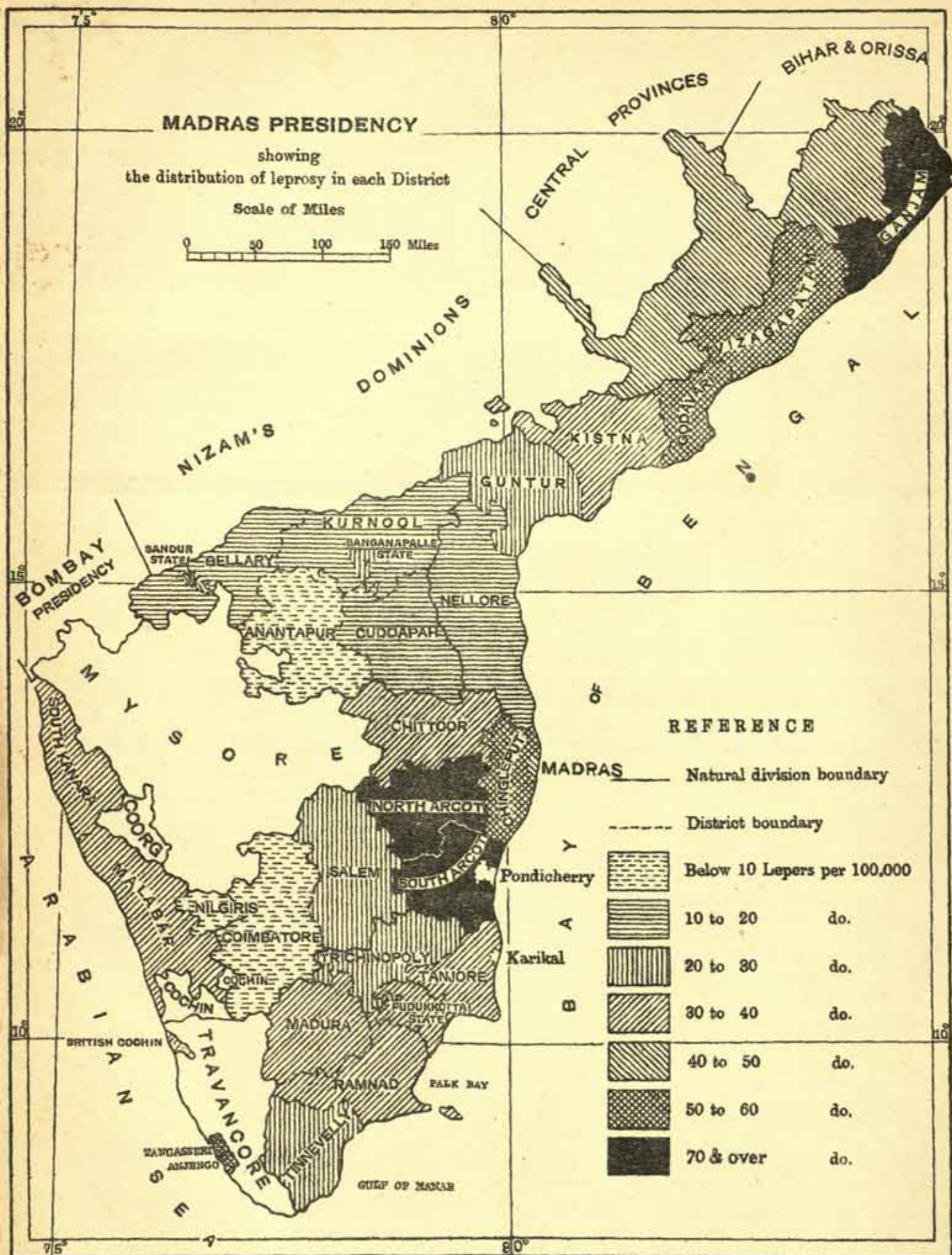


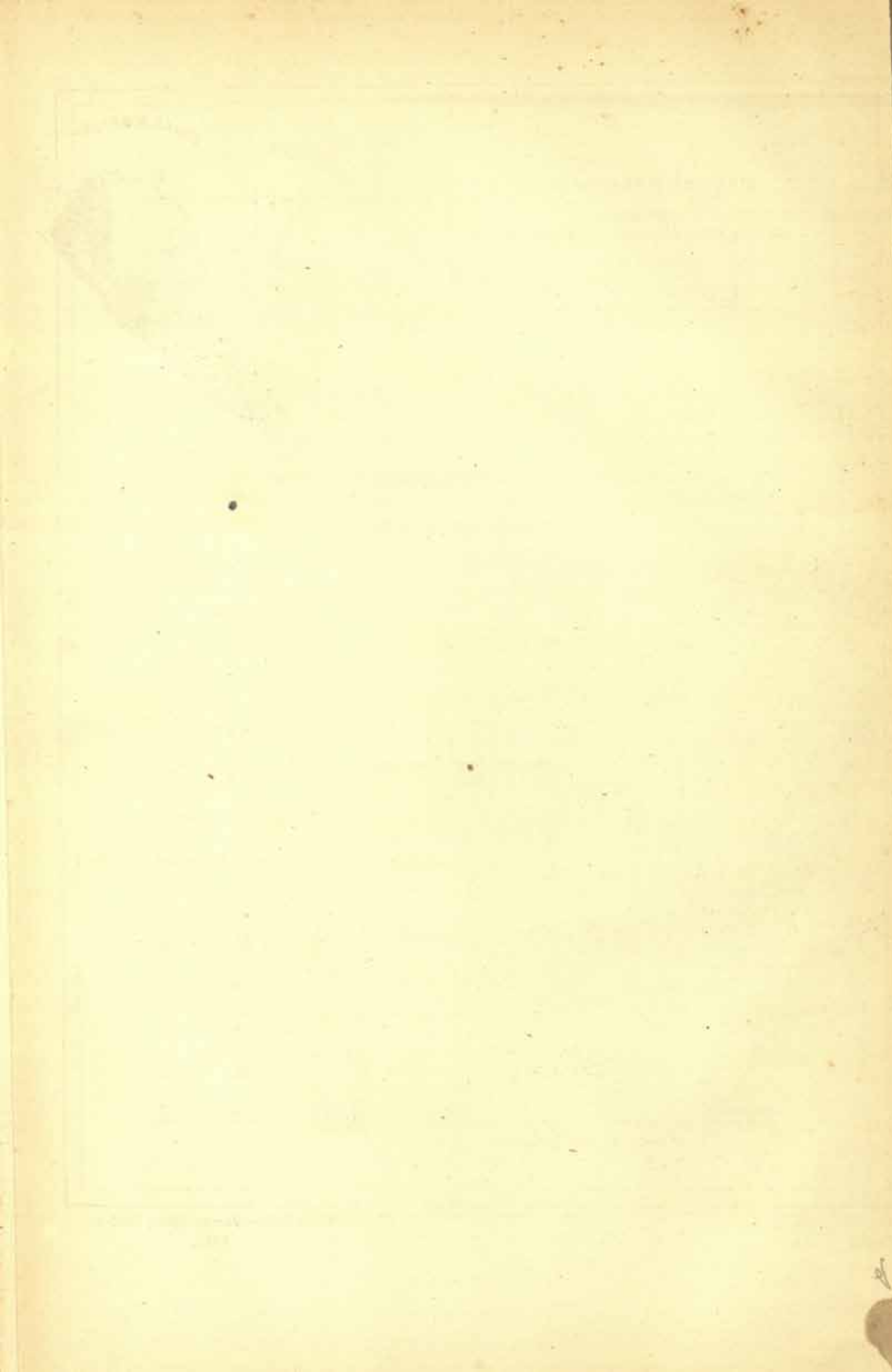
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
showing
the distribution of blindness in each District

Scale of Miles









CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

MADRAS.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIII. PROVINCIAL SERIES, PART I.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first attempt to number the people of Madras appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than 13½ millions. But these figures, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Bombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kurnool which was still an independent State.

2. In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the population within the same territorial limits, when it was found that in fifteen years the population had increased by not more than half a million, and in several districts the returns showed an actual decrease. This was ascribed to serious outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the years 1818 and 1827 and culminated in the year 1833-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A terrible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Guntūr district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.

3. In the year 1849, the Government of India desired the Local Government to introduce the practice of making an enumeration of the population every five years. The first of these quinquennial returns was made during the official year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regularly until 1871-72 when the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out through the agency of the village officials; and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation; for until the imperial census of 1871 no arrangements were made for the appointment of special enumerators in towns.

4. Thus when the Government of India suggested the imperial census of 1871, both the officials and the people of the Madras Presidency were quite familiar with the procedure, and the Government reported in 1868 "there is nothing novel in the idea of the census in this Presidency and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India." The method by which the first imperial census was taken was very much the same as that followed to-day. The organization of the undertaking was in charge of the Board of Revenue, who after some preliminary discussion and consideration decided that the first thing to be done was to count and mark the houses in each village and to ensure that the inhabitants of every detached hamlet were included within the proper village limits. This work having been completed, it was then decided that the actual enumeration of the people and the filling up of the schedules should extend over a period of not more than fifteen days, and finally when the information required had been obtained for the whole people

in this manner, and the enumerators' work had been checked and tested by the district officials, on the 15th of November 1871 the census papers in every town and village were finally corrected and a special enumeration was made of travellers and of persons not present in any house.

5. The agency employed in villages were the village officers working under the supervision of the superior revenue officers of the district. In municipal towns the arrangements were entrusted to the municipal commissioners. In some of the larger villages and towns extra enumerators had to be employed and they were paid for their trouble. In fact a sum of Rs. 33,000 was paid out to enumerators.

6. The information collected on the schedule was first a description of each house, whether terraced, tiled or thatched; then for each individual the following particulars were recorded: Age, religion, caste, race or country of birth, occupation, and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were under private tuition; and a column was provided for a note to be made against all blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots and lepers. The result of the census was a return of the population at just over 31½ millions or an increase of about 4¾ millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.

7. The second imperial census was held after an interval of 9½ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Government of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for publishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 census, to employ, as a rule, the same agency and to continue the practice of having a preliminary census extending over 15 days and a final census which was to be synchronous. Some modifications were made in the schedule, additional information being required as to (1) civil condition; (2) birth-place; (3) language. The result of this census was a decrease of population by nearly half a million, in consequence of the great famine of 1877-78. This famine made its mark in every table compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and compelled allusion on every page of the report." It was estimated that the loss by famine to the population of 1881 was about 3½ millions; and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the children born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another feature of the 1881 census was that it cost about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05,000 spent on the census of 1871.

8. The next census was held on the 26th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore and Cochin made their own arrangements to take the census and publish the results. About 150,000 persons were employed as enumerators; in addition to officials many non-officials were employed, most of whom gave their services gratuitously; as no official received any extra remuneration for the census work 99 per cent of the census officers employed were unpaid. It was only in hill and forest tracts that a considerable number of paid enumerators and supervisors were employed. The general procedure was the same as in 1871 and 1881. The preliminary record was written up from the beginning of January onwards. On previous occasions the final record had been made on the morning following the night to which the enumeration related; in 1891, however, the final census was taken on the actual night; the change did not give rise to any difficulty or inaccuracy. Special arrangements were made to publish the main results of the census as quickly as possible and the approximate total of the enumerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figures by 15,600 or 0·04 per cent. The result of this census was an increase in the population since 1881 by 4,800,000 persons or 15·6 per cent.

9. The census of 1901 was chiefly remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabulating the results. This resulted in a great economy,

reducing the expenditure to Rs. 2,85,000 as compared with Rs. 4,72,000 spent in 1891. The actual enumeration was taken in the same way as on former occasions. The final enumeration was held on the night of the 1st March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th March, were only 0·024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by 7·2 per cent.

10. The census of 1911 was remarkable for one new feature, the introduction of a special return of all industrial establishments employing 20 persons and upwards. It cost about the same as that of 1901, and that it did not cost more was due to the fact that the slip system of tabulation used in 1901 was continued without the necessity for wasting time and money on experiments to find out the best way of working it. The population in the decade 1901-1911 rose by 8·3 per cent.

11. The sixth imperial census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Legal authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 1920 and in rules framed by the Government of India and by the Local Government under that Act. The date was selected with reference partly to the state of the moon and partly to the occurrences of fairs and festivals. It is desirable to have moonlight to enable the enumerators to get about, and it is desirable to avoid as far as possible large fairs and festivals which are bound to upset the normal distribution of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the full moon in February; but they agreed to postpone it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakōnam—a festival held only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal population is under 60,000.

12. The Administrative Volume of this Report gives a detailed account of the machinery by which the census was taken and the results compiled. It is unnecessary to do more here than to give a brief sketch of the proceedings. Existing administrative divisions such as the village or town are used as far as possible. The first process in the census operations is to get a complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or municipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enumerator is expected to visit every house for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is unwise to allot too many houses to each man. Experience has proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the houses lie close together and where it is usually possible to get a better class of enumerator. Accordingly in villages from 25 to 30 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's block. Blocks were grouped into circles; each circle contained, as a rule, about 20 blocks and was entrusted to the care of a supervisor; circles again were grouped to form charges; and each charge, which was usually identical with a revenue inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Municipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the municipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangements in his taluk and was not expected to have any specific charge to look after. Supervisors and charge superintendents were as far as possible selected from Government officials of all departments. In many cases, however, officials ran short and non-official supervisors were appointed; and reports from the districts testify that in almost every case the non-officials did their work no less willingly and no less efficiently than the officials. Altogether 1,536 charge superintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were employed. Almost all these officers were unpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village through the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unhealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other census officers were paid their out-of-pocket expenses as they submitted their claims.

13. While this preliminary work of preparing the house lists and forming census divisions was going on in the districts, the Government Press was busy printing the forms required for the enumeration. As soon as the house lists were completed each tahsildar was required to consolidate the information for his taluk and submit it to the Superintendent's office. On receipt of this information orders were given to the Press as to the number of forms to be sent to each taluk.

14. The actual census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary census which started about the end of January and the final census was taken on the night of 18th March. In certain places it is impossible to carry out the final census at night. For example, throughout the district of Malabar the final census was taken on the morning following the night to which it related. So also in certain hilly tracts in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In this case the census to all intents and purposes is synchronous, the only difference being that the enumerator goes on his rounds on the following morning instead of on the actual night. There is another class of place, for example, the greater part of the Agency division, the remoter Chenchu gudems in the Nallamalai hills, the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands and certain hill villages in Malabar and South Kanara, where, owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, it is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on any one day or night. The best that can be done in such tracts is to make a record of the normal inhabitants, which may of course differ slightly from the numbers actually present on a stated night. A typical example may be quoted from the Agency division, where an enumerator is appointed for two months and is given a certain number of villages to visit within that period. He visits each of these villages, and at each house in each village he writes up the census record for all people normally resident. By these means we get a return of the *de jure* population though we may not get a perfectly accurate statement of the population present on the census night.

15. Special arrangements have also to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous censuses it was the practice for the railway administration to undertake the census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises, and of travellers by train. In 1921, however, under the orders of the Government of India the railway census was brought within the scope of the ordinary district census administration. Each railway station (except very large stations or colonies which were made charges) was constituted a circle and, as a rule, the station-master or assistant station-master was both supervisor and enumerator. By this means the railway employees had the advantage of the same training in the census procedure as was given to other supervisors and enumerators. The result of the change is everywhere reported to have been satisfactory. Travellers by road are enumerated by the police and toll-gate attendants. Travellers by boat are enumerated at fixed points on rivers or canals generally by Public Works Department subordinates specially posted for the occasion.

16. On the morning after the census each supervisor was instructed to gather his enumerators and to see that each enumerator compiled an abstract for the population with which he dealt. From these enumerators' abstracts, each supervisor compiled an abstract for his circle which he sent off by the quickest possible method to the taluk office. There the tahsildar compiled an abstract for his taluk which, as soon as it was completed, he despatched to the Collector's office, where the abstract for the district was worked out. As soon as the Collector had completed his district abstract he wired the result to Madras and also to the Census Commissioner at Simla. The first of these telegrams reached Madras on Monday, 21st March and the last on the night of 23rd March, so that it was possible to publish the provisional results on the 24th March. The results so published differed from the finally tabulated results by less than 0.01 per cent.

17. As soon as possible the enumeration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip system introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Oriyā and Telugu schedules of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam; two other Telugu offices were located in Madras; there was a Kanarese office at Bellary, a Malayālam office at Malappuram, two Tamil offices in Tanjore, one Tamil office and one office, partly Tamil and partly English, in Madras. Each of the offices was placed in charge of a deputy superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An office was organized in a certain number of sections according to the amount of work entrusted to it. The largest number of sections in any office was eleven and the smallest was four. Each section consisted of one supervisor, three checkers and from 20 to 25 clerks. The maximum number of men employed in these offices was 2,468.

18. The work to be done fell into three stages:—(1) Abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to the slips; (2) Tabulation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. The copying of the slips was started in most offices on 11th April 1921, and was finished in all offices by the first week in July. The earliest date on which the sorting began in any office was 25th May 1921. The compilation proceeded as far as possible *pari passu* with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9th May 1922.

19. The tabulation and compilation had to be done in considerably more detail than on previous occasions; the Local Self-Government Department required certain statistics for municipalities tabulated by wards; the age tables were required separately for taluks and towns; and the Government also required the caste statistics to be tabulated by taluks and towns. The multiplication of compilation sheets and registers necessitated by the demand for these additional details inevitably prolonged the work beyond the period occupied in 1911–12. But by the end of July 1922 when the census office closed, all the tables had been finally approved, all except one chapter of this report had been written, sent to the Press, and passed in proof, and all volumes of village statistics had long been completed.

20. Two accounts are maintained for expenditure on account of the census; the departmental account shows everything paid out in connexion with the work; while in the treasury account certain abatements are admitted such as salaries, which must in any case be paid whether the men are employed on a census or on some other work. From April 1920 to the end of July 1922 the departmental accounts show an expenditure of four lakhs eighty-two thousand rupees, while the treasury account shows eighty-eight thousand rupees less. Adding the estimated cost of printing this report and other charges which have still to be met, and deducting recoveries from municipalities, from the sale of paper, furniture and calculating machines, the total cost of the census may be put down at five lakhs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twenty-seven thousand rupees on treasury account. This works out at about Rs. 12-1-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with about Rs. 6-4-0 in 1911. The census of England and Wales in 1911 cost £5-8-8 per 1,000 of the population.

21. The cost of the 1921 census was inevitably greater than that of the census of 1911. The heaviest item of expenditure is the maintenance of the large abstraction offices, of which the establishment in 1921 cost about two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thousand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.

22. Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped both in the enumeration and in the preparation of this report. To Collectors and other district officers, the task of enumeration comes as a troublesome addition to an already

full day's work. Yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that census matters invariably received prompt and careful attention; and any success which attended the enumeration is to be attributed to the admirable arrangements made by Collec-

Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar.
 " T. J. Abboyi Nayudu.
 " Muhammad Taj-ud-din Sahib,
 " R. Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar.
 " J. H. Hensman.
 " T. P. Kunhiraman.
 " B. Ananda Baliga.
 " Sriman D. Mahanty.
 " P. V. Sobba Rao.

tors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of 250 men must always have an anxious time; but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in every one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actually carried out and the clerks refused to work under the conditions laid down. The superintendents in every case were firm, and in due course the clerks saw that their efforts were vain, and sought for re-employment. Apart from these special difficulties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill; to Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar's experience of no less than two previous censuses I am especially indebted; his suggestions for improving details of the work in the abstraction offices and his assistance in the final compilation of the tables were of outstanding value. Much credit is due to Mr. T. P. Kunhiraman and his subordinates at Malappuram for the part they played. The census office was located in the empty barracks and work was in full swing when the Māppilla rebellion broke out; Malappuram was in the very centre of the disturbed area and for more than a week was cut off by the rebels. Many of the supervisors and clerks were naturally anxious about their relatives and wanted to go home; so the office had to be closed. Then when the troops made their way through to Malappuram of course they required the barracks; and the census office was moved to the travellers' bungalow. With all these difficulties to face Mr. Kunhiraman was able to reopen his office after an interval of ten days and on the re-opening day there were only three absentees. Of many others who did good work space permits me to mention only Mr. S. Shanmukham Pillai, another veteran of 1911, who kept the accounts and managed the office.

23. The maps and one of the diagrams which illustrate this report were prepared in the Madras Survey Office, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from successive Directors of Survey both in the preparation and printing of the maps and also in the loan of a draftsman to plot the diagrams.

24. Finally, my heaviest debt is to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Green and Mr. Marsh of the Government Press and to their staff, from whom at every stage I have received all possible consideration and help. The census involves an enormous mass of work for the Press. Forms are required by the million for the enumeration, and by the thousand for the abstraction offices; and the printing of this report and tables demands the greatest care and accuracy. The Press replied to every request with unfailing courtesy and promptitude, and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE area dealt with in this report is the Presidency of Madras. The southern-most province of India, Madras is bounded on the east, south and west by the sea. On the north it touches the Presidency of Bombay, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. Within these limits are included not only the districts under direct British rule, but also the five States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle and Sandūr. From 1891 onwards the States of Travancore and Cochin, though they have been in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, have had their own census organization and published their own reports; and consequently the figures for these States find no place in the reports for Madras. On this occasion the State of Pudukkōttai has done its own tabulation and is publishing a report of its own; but the statistics for this State as well as those for the smaller States of Banganapalle and Sandūr are included in this report.

The Madras
Presidency

2. During the last decade there have been no changes in the boundary of the Presidency. Nor have there been any considerable changes in the boundaries of the districts into which it is divided for administrative purposes. The principal change has been the separation of the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari from those districts and the formation of a separate administrative unit called the Agency division. The boundaries of a few other districts, for example, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Rāmnād have undergone slight changes; and the taluk of Nāmakkal, which, in 1910, was transferred from the Salem to the Trichinopoly district, has now been transferred back to Salem. New taluks have been formed in the districts of Ganjām, Kistna, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and this has involved revision of the boundaries of other taluks in these districts.

Changes in
area

3. To describe in detail each of the twenty-seven districts into which the Presidency is divided for administrative purposes would be a bewildering and fruitless task. In 1911 the districts were grouped into six natural divisions, the distinctive characteristics of each of which are graphically depicted at the beginning of Chapter I of the 1911 report. The same grouping is adopted in the present report and it is unnecessary to do more than to give a brief description of the divisions.

The natural
divisions

4. The Agency division, as its name indicates, comprises what were formerly the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, a primitive country consisting almost entirely of jungle and low hills, deficient in communications, devastated by fever, sparsely populated by uncivilized tribes who speak languages of their own, are reluctant to leave their own country, and depend for their livelihood almost entirely on sporadic cultivation.

The Agency

5. The plains below the Agency hills constitute the East Coast North division, which includes the wealthy deltas of the Gōdāvari and Kistna rivers. Parts of the district of Ganjām and the uplands of Kistna and Guntūr have been affected by famine during the decade. But on the whole the division has an adequate rainfall and is sufficiently protected by irrigation to guarantee its prosperity except in very abnormal seasons.

The East Coast
North

6. Passing westwards we come to the Deccan division which comprises the four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and the States of Banganapalle and Sandūr. Situated in the middle of the peninsula where it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon, this division must always have a struggle to maintain its population. The prosperity of all these districts is immediately affected by even a comparatively small shortage of rainfall, while Bellary and Anantapur especially are seldom free if not from the reality, at least from the

The Deccan

haunting apprehension of famine, and from the epidemics which come in famine's train. During the past decade these districts have all lost in population and Bellary especially has been very badly hit. The epidemic of influenza took greater toll in these districts than in other parts of the Presidency, and in addition to the abnormal mortality from this cause Bellary and Anantapur were at the end of the decade visited by famine.

The East Coast Central

7. To the south of the Deccan we come to the East Coast Central division and here we first see the Tamil country, where a more generous rainfall and greater fertility of soil, coupled with the greater industry of the Tamil peasant, give the country an air of much greater prosperity.

The East Coast South

8. Further south in the East Coast South division the prosperity is still more evident in the thickly populated deltas of the Cauvery and Tambraparni as well as in the rich cotton fields of Madura and Tinnevely.

The West Coast

9. But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doubt the West Coast where with an abundant rainfall nature produces from the soil sufficient wealth to support a teeming population with hardly any exertion on their part. A general summary giving the main statistical features of each of these divisions is given in Appendix I to this report.

Reference to statistics

10. The area and population of each district and State are given in Imperial Table I. Provincial Table I at the end of Volume II gives the area and population of each taluk. At the end of this chapter are seven subsidiary tables in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenient form.

Definition of population

11. By "population" is meant the people actually present within the area specified on the date of the census. Thus the population enumerated on Friday, 18th March 1921, in the several areas into which the Presidency is divided includes the residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., persons on board the ships which were in the ports on the census night or which arrived from elsewhere within a period of fifteen days after the census and which could not prove that they had been enumerated at a previous port of call; it also includes vagrants, visitors and pilgrims gathered at fairs and festivals. Persons engaged in night work were, as a rule, counted as belonging to the population of the place from which they started in the evening or to which they returned the following morning, while travellers were included in the population of the place at which special arrangements were made to enumerate them. The above remarks apply to the greater part of the Presidency in which the census was synchronous. In the non-synchronous tracts such as the Agency and other inaccessible hill villages, and in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands, no attempt was made to ascertain the actual population present on the census night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or *de jure* population.

De facto and de jure population

12. From the last column of Imperial Table III it is seen that the number of travellers enumerated in the whole Presidency was only 41,334 or less than one per mille of the total population; and of these travellers it may safely be assumed that the majority were permanent residents of some part of the Presidency. Thus taking the population of the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the *de facto* and the *de jure* population is not sufficient to warrant the attempt which is made in some European countries to obtain the returns, not only of the persons actually present in each area at the time of the census, but also of all the usual inhabitants of the area whether present or not, persons who usually live in other places but who happened to be within the area on the census date being excluded.

Summary of the statistics

13. The total number of persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency on the 18th March 1921 was 42,794,155. This is an increase of 923,995 over the number returned in March 1911, which corresponds to a decennial rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase met with since the census of

1881, when the Presidency was suffering from the effects of the great famine of 1877-78, as shown by the following table:—

Population at each census since 1871.

	Population.			Variation since last census.	Decennial variation per cent of population.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1871	31,838,278	15,893,962	15,742,314	...	...
1881	31,181,940	15,426,698	15,755,242	— 454,336	— 1·6
1891	36,064,408	17,828,047	18,236,361	+ 4,882,468	+ 15·7
1901	38,653,558	19,054,012	19,599,546	+ 2,589,150	+ 7·2
1911	41,870,180	20,606,008	21,264,152	+ 3,216,602	+ 8·3
1921	42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997	+ 923,995	+ 2·2

14. The population is distributed over the natural divisions as shown in the

Distribution of population by natural divisions.

	Population.	Per cent of total population.
Agency	1,406,358	3·5
East Coast North	10,866,740	25·4
Deccan	3,669,483	8·6
East Coast Central	11,996,687	28·0
East Coast South	10,288,231	24·0
West Coast	4,478,676	10·5

margin; the three East Coast divisions between them contain 77·4 per cent of the population, 10·5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, 8·6 per cent in the Deccan, and 3·5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the population are found in the East Coast Central and South divisions which

Distribution by natural divisions

are preponderatingly Tamil; 34 per cent are contained in the East Coast North and Deccan divisions which, except for parts of Ganjām which are Oriyā and the western taluks of Bellary which are mainly Kanarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thus the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency.

15. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each, as against

District.	Population.
Malabar	3,098,871
Tanjore	2,326,285
South Arcot	2,320,085
Vizagapatam	2,231,874
Coimbatore	2,219,848
Kistna	2,133,314
Salem	2,112,034
North Arcot	2,055,594
Madura	2,007,082

only six in 1911. Trichinopoly district which in 1911 had 2,107,029 inhabitants has now only 1,902,838 on account of the transfer of Nāmakkal taluk back to Salem which brings Salem over the 2,000,000 limit. The districts of Kistna, North Arcot and Madura have by a natural increase of population gained their place in the list. It may

Population of districts

be noticed that of these nine districts, no less than six belong to the Tamil country, two are Telugu, and one is Malayālam. Except the four Deccan districts, Madras, the Nilgiris and Anjengo, each of the other British districts has a population ranging between 1 and 2 millions. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370.

16. Of 244 taluks under British rule, 1 (Ponnāni in Malabar district) has a population over 500,000; 3 (2 in Malabar and 1 in Madura) have between 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; 17 number between 300,000 and 400,000, of which 3 are in Malabar, and 13 in the Tamil country; of 66 taluks with between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants each, 4 are on the West Coast, 16 are in the East Coast North division, and the rest in the East Coast Central and South divisions. Of the remaining taluks 98 have a population above 100,000 and 59 have less than 100,000 each. The average population of a taluk in British territory is 173,226.

Population of taluks

17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement of the population it is desirable to survey briefly the circumstances during the

Influences affecting the population

past decade which have exerted an influence, favourable or the reverse, on the population.

The past decade: the seasons

18. The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to cultivation and to the prosperity of the country. The monsoons on the whole were adequate and generally speaking crops matured satisfactorily. The annual rainfall was sufficient every year, though in 1911 and 1913 the south-west, and in 1911 and 1914 the north-east, monsoon gave less rain than the average. The quantity of rain in each year of the decade is shown in the statement below:—

Rainfall in inches.

Year.	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May).
Average of 46 years ending 1915	25.13	14.40	1.37	3.90
1911	22.24	14.12	0.64	2.96
1912	26.25	16.55	0.49	3.43
1913	21.27	17.18	0.46	4.10
1914	28.81	14.01	4.33	3.31
1915	26.93	15.64	0.17	3.13
1916	29.77	16.92	2.70	3.35
1917	29.52	15.12	3.33	6.13
1918	16.27	15.87	1.91	3.90
1919	25.70	18.06	3.63	3.79
1920	21.55	17.39	3.39	3.39
Average for the decade	24.83	16.09	2.11	3.75

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916, and cyclones did great havoc in the districts of Ganjām (1911 and 1914), Vizagapatam (1914) and South Arcot (1916). The year 1918-19, however, was most unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was a general failure being short in every district. On this account the area under cultivation at the end of this monsoon was everywhere below the average of the previous years; but the deficiency was most striking in the Deccan, where dry cultivation was 78 per cent and wet cultivation 73 per cent below the average of the previous five years. The situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. The area cropped fell from nearly 39 million acres in 1917 to a little over 36 millions in 1918-19 and of the area cropped unirrigated land yielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area under each of the principal crops in each year of the decade:—

Statement showing areas of principal food and commercial crops (in thousands of acres).

—	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Food crops—										
Paddy	10,289	10,944	10,678	10,876	11,230	11,533	11,655	10,460	11,648	11,096
Cholam	5,163	5,220	5,790	5,102	5,525	4,761	4,890	5,069	5,468	5,222
Gumbu	3,384	3,606	3,273	3,482	3,673	3,410	3,309	3,030	3,265	3,012
Ragi	2,448	2,600	2,489	2,432	2,529	2,899	2,492	2,386	2,479	2,541
Commercial crops—										
Gingelly	887	824	809	861	823	779	832	681	881	753
Groundnut	1,299	1,456	1,605	1,866	1,136	1,796	1,415	1,001	1,144	1,600
Castors	575	544	518	463	561	548	489	396	475	391
Sugarcane	108	99	84	74	95	114	127	123	93	103
Cotton	2,676	2,389	2,697	2,087	2,090	2,168	2,700	3,133	2,339	2,122
Indigo	90	67	55	72	222	460	324	144	101	112
Tobacco	192	206	208	227	216	208	208	236	228	201
Total	27,114	27,955	28,206	27,542	28,070	28,176	28,441	26,666	28,151	27,153
Total cultivated area	37,380	39,120	38,344	39,090	39,175	39,052	38,821	36,947	38,210	37,553

The tracts worst affected were the East Coast North and Deccan divisions and the districts of Chittoor and Salem. It was only in the Ganjam and Kistna districts, however, that famine relief had to be undertaken, and in Kistna district the distress was very slight and confined to part of one taluk. In Ganjam there was severe distress over more than 1,000 square miles; and at the worst period, in October 1919, the number in receipt of daily relief was over 150,000.

19. The latter half of the decade was marked by a rise in prices due to the world shortage of food supplies consequent on the war. As always happens, the interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages which inevitably followed, was marked by considerable distress amongst the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:—

The rise in prices

Prices of staple food-grains.

(In terms of Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.)

Year.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Average of 15 years ending 1910	10.2	17.8	17.4	16.8
1911	9.3	15.7	14.6	15.1
1912	7.5	13.5	12.5	12.2
1913	7.4	13.5	12.7	12.6
1914	7.7	13.8	13.5	12.9
1915	8.2	15.1	14.8	14.3
1916	7.9	14.8	14.6	13.6
1917	7.8	14.0	12.6	12.9
1918	6.9	12.0	9.9	10.5
1919	4.7	6.9	6.5	6.6
1920	4.6	6.7	6.6	6.4
Average of 1911-1920	7.2	12.6	11.8	11.7

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 conditions were generally favourable, though in 1914 the death-rate was above the average owing to cholera which was prevalent in all parts of the Presidency except the Agency and the West Coast divisions. The mortality due to certain diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and plague are set out in a subsidiary statement at the end of Chapter V of this report, where also will be found a statement illustrating the birth and death rates of the various divisions

Public health

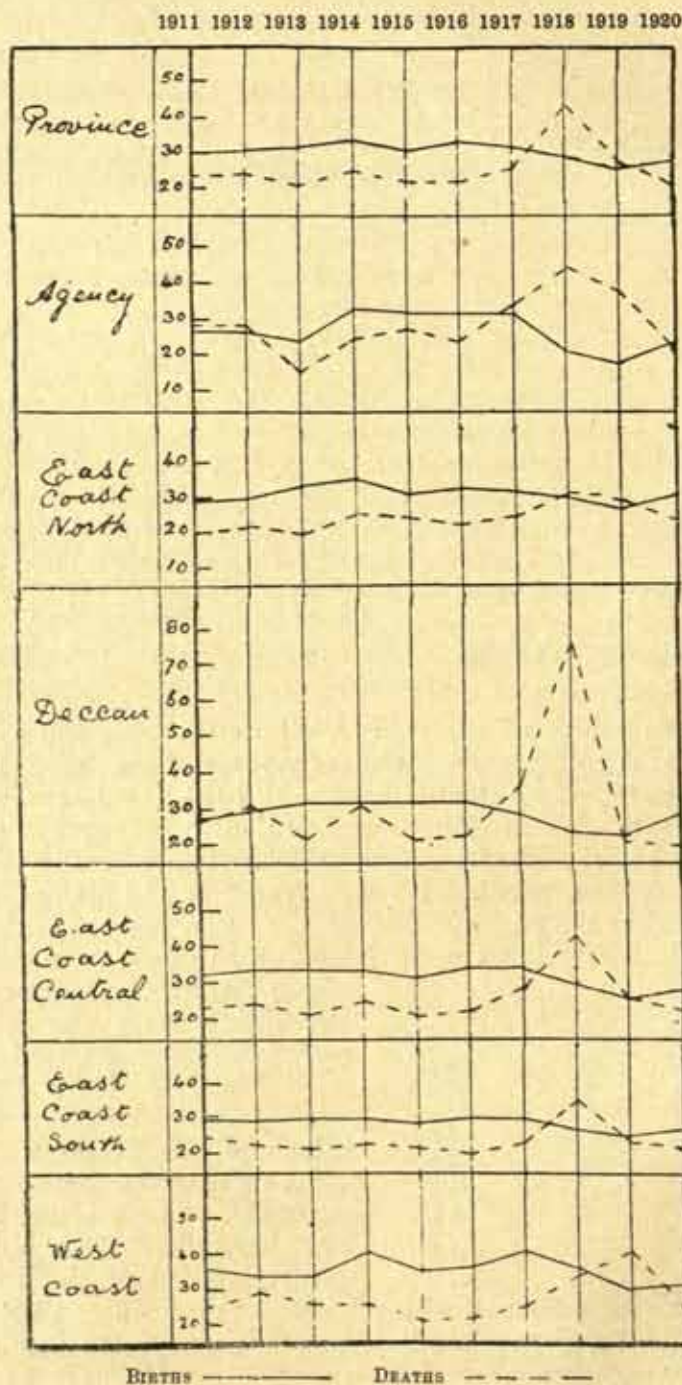
	Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
1911	30.4	23.1
1912	30.9	24.3
1913	32.2	21.4
1914	33.5	24.9
1915	31.2	22.0
1916	32.5	21.9
1917	32.4	26.2
1918	28.9	43.1
1919	25.5	27.2
1920	28.4	21.8

of the Presidency. These rates for the Presidency as a whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birth-rate of the Presidency was 32.4 per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to 28.9 per mille, while the death-rate rose to 43.1 per mille. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was

due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the

exact number of deaths due to this cause; most of the deaths from influenza were recorded as due to fever; but there is no doubt that many of them were shown under the head of the "respiratory" diseases and so forth. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919, but reappeared about the middle of the year, when, however, its ravages were neither so widespread nor so fatal as in the previous year. In spite of high prices which still continued everywhere there was a slight recovery in 1919 except in the West Coast division where a severe visitation of cholera and dysentery sent the death-rate up even higher than it had been in 1918. The birth and death rates for each natural division are compared in the following diagram, which shows clearly what a disastrous year 1918 was, and how it affected the Deccan worse than any other part of the Presidency:—

Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division.



21. The question has been asked why both the birth and death rates in

The vital statistics

Province.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Assam	32.3	31.3
Bengal	32.8	31.1
Bihar and Orissa	38.8	35.2
Bombay	34.2	36.9
Burma	33.5	27.6
Central Provinces	45.5	44.2
Delhi	48.1	43.0
Madras	30.7	25.6
North-West Frontier Province.	32.8	30.3
Punjab	43.8	36.6
United Provinces	42.2	40.2

Madras are lower than in any other part of India. The average birth and death rates per mille during the last decade in each of the principal provinces of India are given in the margin. It will be seen that the provinces in which the rates are highest are the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In 1911 the number of married women aged 15-40 to 100 women of all ages

in these three provinces was 36, 34 and 35 against only 32 in Madras; while the proportion of children to 100 females aged 15-40 in the three provinces was 160, 183 and 150 as compared with 165 in Madras. It appears thus that Madras contains a smaller proportion of married women of reproductive age, though its proportion of children to women of that age is slightly higher. Again the number

Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.

Province.	Age-period.
	5-15. 15-30.
Central Provinces	881 1,100
Punjab	1,055 1,010
United Provinces	897 1,080
Madras	923 1,232

of female deaths per thousand male deaths during age-periods 5-15 and 15-30 shows that the mortality of women before and at the child-bearing ages is considerably higher in Madras than in any other province.

22. It does not appear that, generally speaking, the registration of births and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported number of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the census as less than one year old. In three districts (Agency, South Arcot and Nellore) the variation is over 20,000 (both sexes together). As regards the Agency the variation is explained by the fact that the registration of vital statistics is in force only in a very limited part of that division. As regards the district of Nellore the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed out that they must be incomplete; and a similar explanation must account for the big variation in South Arcot district and also for a smaller though still excessive deficiency in the vital statistics of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. But in spite of this there is such a reasonably close approximation of the population as deduced from the vital statistics to the population as ascertained by the census that the whole burden of the variation between the birth and death rates of Madras and those of other parts of India cannot fairly be laid on the incompleteness of the Madras vital statistics.

Accuracy of registration

23. Another possible explanation for the variation is the constant emigration from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of cousins may affect injuriously the reproductive powers of the people. Other things being equal a low death-rate is a natural consequence of a low birth-rate. Thus the lowness of the birth and death rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in certain other provinces of India, is mainly due to (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages; (2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages; (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages; and (4) possibly in some measure to constant in-breeding.

Madras birth and death rates lower than those of other provinces

24. As we have seen, the census of 1921 has given an increase of 923,995, 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911. The interval between the census was 8 days more than 10 years; the date in 1911 was March 10th and in 1921 March 18th. The statistics of birth and death are compiled by calendar years; but for all practical purposes this difference of dates may be ignored.

Variation between population according to vital statistics and population at census

The variation according to the vital statistics compares as shown in the margin with that arrived at by the census.

Increase according to	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Vital statistics ...	2,000,446	1,083,934	916,512
Census ...	923,095	494,150	428,945
Difference ...	1,076,451	589,784	486,667

The difference is considerable and exceeds that in any other province of India except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The circumstances which have contributed to it are (1) the fact that vital statistics are not registered in all parts of the Presidency, e.g., in most of the Agency; (2) defective registration of deaths during epidemics of influenza, cholera and plague; (3) extensive emigration induced by bad seasons at the close of the decade. Subsidiary table 5 gives the comparison for each district, and for the natural as well as the actual population. From it we see that about 369,000 or more than one-third of the difference is accounted for by emigration; and in fact more than this number will be accounted for in this way when the returns of persons born in Madras and enumerated out of India are complete.

The influenza epidemic

25. We must now revert to the subject of influenza, and make an attempt to estimate its effect in different parts of the Presidency. The statement in the margin compares for each natural division the death-rate from fever in 1918 with the average death-rate of the five years 1913-1917.

Natural division.	Average death-rate by fever from 1913-1917.	Death-rate by fever in 1918.	Percentage increase.
Madras Presidency...	7.4	22.4	202.7
Agency ...	18.5	35.4	91.4
East Coast North ...	12.8	25.7	104.0
Deccan ...	8.7	50.8	483.9
East Coast Central.	4.3	10.9	362.8
East Coast South ...	4.6	13.4	191.3
West Coast ...	7.8	15.9	103.8

26. The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600,000, which is the number quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1918 as a moderate estimate of the number of victims to influenza in the second half of that year. We see from these figures that the natural divisions which suffered worst were the Deccan, the East Coast Central and the East Coast South. We shall have reason later, when discussing the statistics by age, sex and civil

condition, to suggest that in point of fact the Agency division suffered just as much as the Deccan. This does not appear from the vital statistics, because registration is enforced only in a very small portion of the Agency division. In 16 out of the 27 districts of the Madras Presidency, the death-rate from fever rose in the year 1918 by over 100 per cent. These 16 districts are—

Vizagapatam ...	116.6	Chingleput ...	372.9
Kistna ...	121.3	North Arcot ...	706.9
Guntūr ...	105.0	Coimbatore ...	617.9
Cuddapah ...	246.9	South Arcot ...	118.4
Kurnool ...	245.5	Tanjore ...	385.7
Bellary ...	1,328.5	Madura ...	238.3
Anantapur ...	1,410.0	Nilgiris ...	380.0
Madras ...	148.9	South Kanara ...	142.7

This shows clearly that the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were the worst affected. In Bellary the actual increase in the number of deaths from fever was nearly 55,000, while in Anantapur it was about 41,000. The only other district where there was an increase approximating to these figures is Vizagapatam where it was nearly 47,000.

27. The following statement shows that the epidemic of influenza was more fatal to females than to males.

	Death from fever.		Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths in normal years.
	Males.	Females.		
Vizagapatam	44,432	46,238	1,041	985
Kistna	19,034	20,253	1,064	953
Guntur	20,311	21,165	1,042	965
Cuddapah	17,176	17,850	1,039	965
Kurnool	25,911	28,061	1,083	960
Bellary	27,063	31,260	1,130	926
Anantapur	20,597	23,016	1,117	960
Madras	2,510	3,134	1,249	1,070
Chingleput	11,314	13,339	1,179	1,033
North Arcot	21,421	24,457	1,142	1,000
Coimbatore	21,158	21,270	1,005	998
South Arcot	12,478	12,572	1,016	991
Tanjore	14,459	17,969	1,243	1,073
Madara	15,124	15,623	1,033	947
Nilgiris	1,834	2,000	1,091	855
South Kanara	10,017	11,770	1,175	1,007

The statement gives for each of the 15 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the number of deaths from fever in the year 1918, and the number of female deaths in that year per thousand male deaths as compared with the normal ratio of female to male deaths. It will be seen that in every case the proportion of female deaths is higher in 1918 than the average, and in some districts, for example, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Madras, Tanjore and South Kanara, the variation is very great.

28. It is commonly believed that the influenza epidemic was particularly fatal to persons in the prime of life and not so much so in the case of children and old persons. That this supposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of 1,000 deaths by certain age-periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year period 1913-1917:—

	0-10.		10-20.		20-40.		40-50.		50 and over.	
	Average of 5 years 1913-1917.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.
Vizagapatam	451	354	71	116	151	252	77	86	250	200
Cuddapah	361	230	73	111	169	317	92	114	305	228
Kurnool	424	246	63	123	156	325	81	97	276	209
Bellary	414	242	85	156	181	353	76	89	244	160
Anantapur	417	260	76	134	172	330	78	92	257	184
North Arcot	490	382	68	179	129	219	57	69	256	151
Salem	474	302	74	124	140	290	70	92	242	192
Nilgiris	500	336	66	118	190	341	70	82	174	120
South Kanara	443	421	58	116	161	208	76	74	262	181
Average for the nine districts	442	308	70	131	161	294	75	87	252	181

It will be observed that in almost every district the great increase of deaths is at ages 10-20 and 20-40, that there is a comparatively slight excess at ages 40-50, and a comparative fall at the two extremes of life at ages 0-10 and 50 and over.

29. This great increase of deaths among persons at the prime of life naturally affected the birth-rate in the succeeding years. The accompanying statement shows that the birth-rate even in 1920 was still markedly below the average of the years 1913-1917.

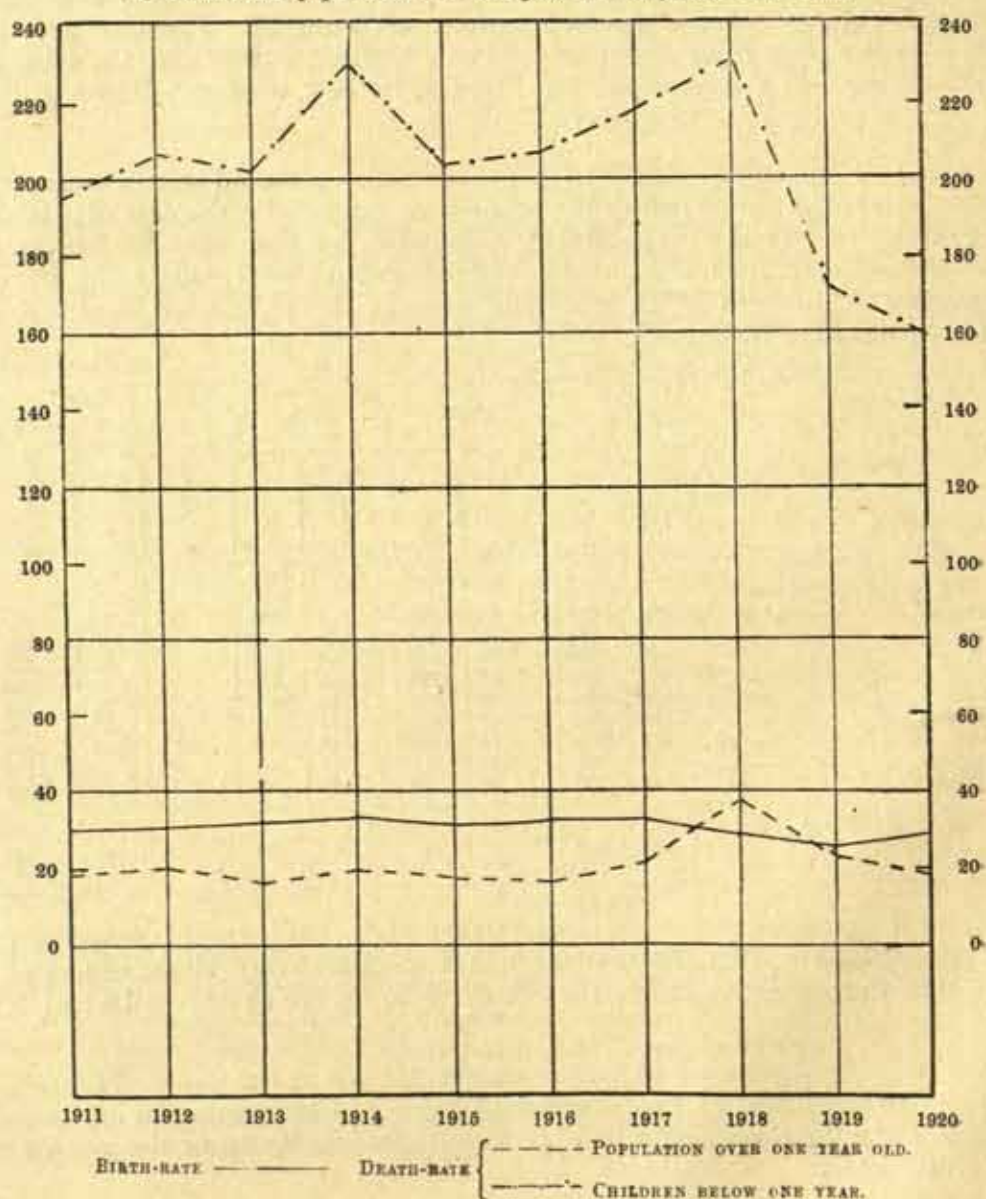
Natural divisions and districts.	Mean birth-rate for the five years ending 1917.	Birth-rate in			Ratio of infant mortality to total births.			
		1918.	1919.	1920.	Average 1913-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vizagapatam ..	33.5	32.9	27.5	31.9	167	212	176	135
Cuddapah ...	29.0	23.9	22.3	27.3	153	195	127	108
Kurnool ...	31.4	21.4	22.6	27.9	178	275	163	154
Bellary ...	32.0	23.8	20.8	27.9	196	279	199	142
Anantapur ...	33.7	28.4	25.6	32.6	185	290	169	160
North Arcot ...	34.9	33.2	27.3	27.9	179	212	198	166
Salem ...	35.0	28.4	26.9	28.5	205	242	188	173
Nilgiris ...	30.9	29.7	25.5	25.8	213	273	227	244
South Kanara ...	37.2	36.6	31.7	33.1	176	404	208	138

On the other hand the last four columns of the statement throw a ray of light upon the gloomy prospect, for they show that in each of the districts for which particulars are given (except the Nilgiris) there is a gratifying fall in the ratio of infant mortality.

Infant
mortality

30. Subsidiary table 9 at the end of Chapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the following diagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.



with the birth-rate and with the death-rate per mille of the population over the age of one year. While the mean average birth-rate is 30·7 per mille and the death-rate of persons who survive the first year of their life is 20·4 per mille, the number of children out of every thousand born who die in the first year of their life is no less than 202. In the first year of the decade the ratio of infantile mortality was 195 in every thousand births: the following year it rose to 206 and in 1914 after a slight fall to 202 in 1913 it reached the high figure of 229; in 1915 it fell again to 203 but rose in each of the following years to 207, 218 and 231. In 1919 and 1920 it fell to 171 and 159. The diagram shows that the "peaks" in the infantile mortality curve at years 1914 and 1918 are reflected by a very slight rise in 1914, and by a much steeper rise in 1918, the year of influenza, in the curve illustrating the death-rate in the population over one year of age.

31. The figures for the Presidency as a whole are serious enough especially when compared with the rate of infantile mortality in a country like Sweden where in the years 1896-1900 the death-rate at age 0-1 per 1,000 births was only 100·50; or the State of Massachusetts in America where in 1915 it was 102. There is however great variation between one district and another in this respect; and it comes as a shock to find that the districts which have the highest rate of infantile mortality are those which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Chingleput.

Deaths at age 0-1 per mille of births in

		1911	1914	1918	1920
Madras city.	Males ...	320	321	372	290
	Females ...	298	304	349	275
Nilgiris ...	Males ...	220	255	270	254
	Females ...	231	248	277	235
Tanjore ...	Males ...	239	232	286	213
	Females ...	206	205	289	192
Tinnevely ...	Males ...	229	230	215	186
	Females ...	206	205	204	170
Chingleput...	Males ...	217	238	295	202
	Females ...	204	218	282	185

The marginal statement shows the rate of infantile mortality for males and females in each of these districts in the years 1911, 1914, 1918 and 1920. The only consolatory feature in these figures is the fall in the death-rate at the close of the decade; though the Nilgiris cannot congratulate itself even on this small measure of improvement.

32. The returns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favourable to the survival of infants than life in the country. For instance, we have seen that in Sweden the rate of infantile mortality in the five years 1896-1900 was 100·50; during the same period in Stockholm it was 169. (It is, however, only fair to add that the present

century has seen a very great improvement in the health of all European cities (except those of Russia) and that even by 1912 the infant mortality rate of Stockholm had fallen to 82.) Again the infant mortality rate in the State of Massachusetts in 1915 was 102; in the city of Boston it was 104. But this does not excuse Madras for showing in 1920 male and female infant mortality rates of 290 and 275 when the rates for the Presidency are only 173 and 146.

33. The next factor affecting the population of the Presidency is emigration. This subject is considered in detail in Chapter III; here it is necessary only to state the main facts in the most summary form. The returns received from other provinces of India show that 917,000 persons, born in Madras, were enumerated in other provinces of India. Reports have also been received of another 814,000 persons born in Madras but enumerated in countries outside India. On the other hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only 210,000; so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Madras has lost over 1½ millions of her natural population. And the actual figure is probably in excess of this; for complete returns have not been received from all foreign countries to which Madrasis emigrate.

Emigration

34. Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, we find that after a succession of comparatively favourable years, the year 1918 was bad from the point of view of public health, from the point of view of failure of rain and consequent scarcity, and from the point of view of prices. The influenza epidemic of this year is the dominating influence of the decade; not only did it take a heavy toll of the people directly, but by causing the death of persons, especially women, in the prime of life, it has seriously affected the birth-rate in subsequent years. Moreover scarcity combined with high prices led to extensive emigration. Thus it is not surprising that the census of 1921 gives results very little in advance of those of 1911 and that in some districts the population has gone back.

Density of the
population:
reference to
statistics

35. At the beginning of the report are maps which show (1) the present density of the population in each district; (2) the variation in density between 1911 and 1921 of the population in each district; (3) for each taluk the present density per square mile; (4) the variation in the population of each district; and (5) the variation in the population of each taluk. Subsidiary table 1 compares the density of each natural division and district with the water-supply and crops. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population according to density, and subsidiary table 3 shows the variation in relation to density since 1891. The mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, is 297 persons to the square mile. This is to be compared with 291 persons in 1911, 269 in 1901 and 251 in 1891. But, as we have already seen, the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Presidency vary so much that there can be no uniformity in density throughout the Presidency. It will be convenient therefore to consider this subject (1) by natural divisions; (2) by districts; and (3) by taluks. But before entering on this discussion we may for a moment consider the density of Madras in comparison with that of other provinces and States in India and of a few foreign countries:—

India	177	Mysore State	203
Assam	130	Travancore State	525
Bengal	579	The United Kingdom	482
Bihar and Orissa	310	England and Wales	649
Bombay	143	Scotland	161
Burma	57	The United States	82
Central Provinces	122	Egypt	1,043
Punjab... ..	183	Natal	40
United Provinces	414	Japan	295
Baroda State	262	Ceylon	177
Hyderabad State	262		

Of the greater provinces of India Madras stands fourth to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa in this respect. The density of Madras is almost identical with that of Japan.

Density
by natural
divisions

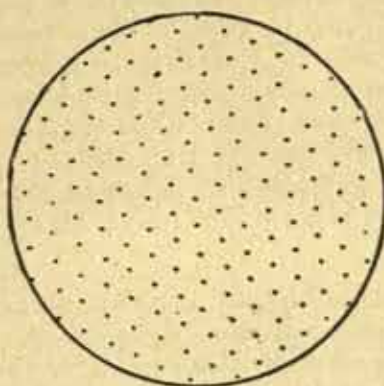
36. Of the natural divisions in Madras the least densely populated is, of course, the Agency which has only 75 persons to a square mile. Next comes the Deccan with 139 persons; the East Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 375; while on the West Coast there are 415, and the East Coast South is the most densely populated division with 442 persons to the square mile. Another way of expressing the relative density of the divisions

Natural division.	Proximity in yards.
Madras Presidency	111
Agency	221
East Coast North	102
Deccan	160
East Coast Central	97
East Coast South	90
West Coast	43

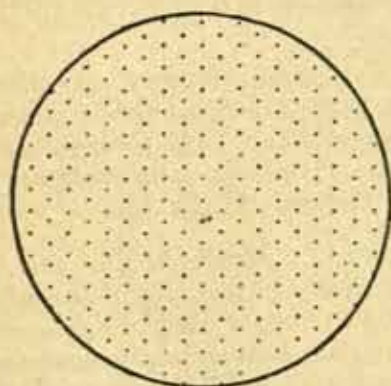
is by what is called the proximity of the population in yards; i.e., the distance which would separate each individual, if the whole population were distributed at equal distances over the area. The marginal figures represent the relative positions of the divisions in this respect, and the accompanying diagrams illustrate the point graphically.

Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921.
(Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.)

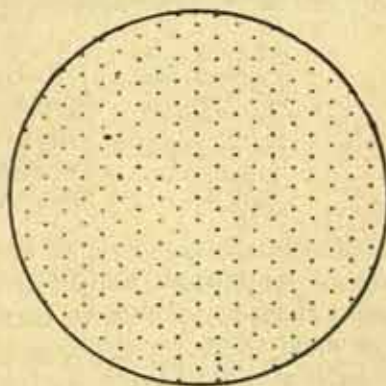
(Presidency)



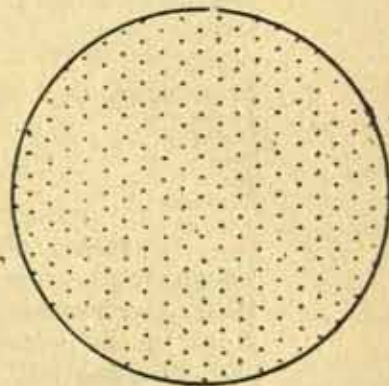
(Agency)



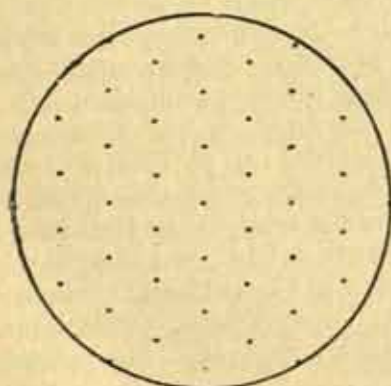
(East Coast North)



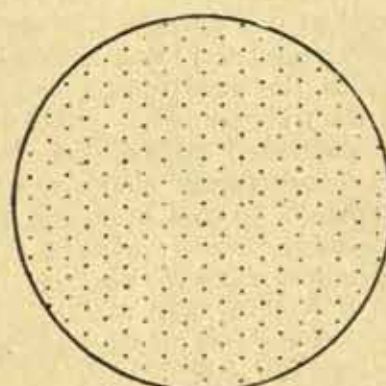
(Deccan)



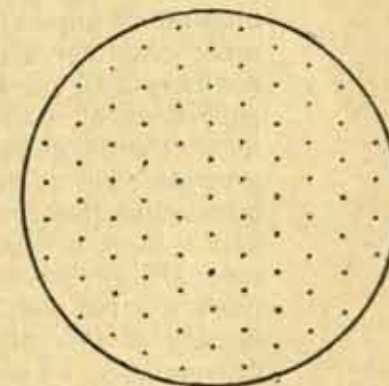
(East Coast Central)



(East Coast South)



(West Coast)



37. As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division has fallen by 6 and that of the Agency division by 3; in the East Coast North and the East Coast Central divisions there has been an increase of 11 each; while in the East Coast South and West Coast divisions the increase is 13.

38. Turning to a consideration of the relative density of the districts and taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we find that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malkangiri to 160 in Jeypore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density

Variation in density

Density by districts and taluks: the Agency

exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pōlavaram) there has been a loss of population during the decade. The taluks with the lowest density per square mile are Malkanagiri (22), Gūdem (30), Nugur (34), Chōdavaram (40), and Yellavaram (41), and in three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, the increase in Malkanagiri being no less than 32·5 per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is due principally to emigration from paris where *podu* cultivation* has been specially suppressed. In five taluks only there has been an increase of population; the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scarcity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of *podu* cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.

The East Coast North

39. The East Coast North division contains six districts, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam being the most densely populated. Ganjām and Kistna also contain more people per square mile than the average of the division, while the least densely populated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjām where it has fallen by nearly 2 per cent during the decade. This decrease in population is due to emigration on account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19. For the same reason the district of Ganjām shows a decrease in density of 7 persons per square mile.

Taluks.	Persons to the square mile.
Rāmachandrapuram	881
Rāzōle	779
Cocanada	772
Tanuku	770
Tenāli	746
Narasapur	728

40. The most densely populated taluks in this division are naturally those in the deltas of the Gōdāvari and the Kistna rivers in the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr.

All these taluks show an increase of population, though in the case of Cocanada the increase is very small, only 0·3 per cent; in the case of the other taluks the increase varies from 4 per cent in Rāzōle to 11·5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly populated taluks are Palkonda, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, in each of which there are between 600 and 700 persons to the square mile. In these taluks there has been an increase of population during the decade ranging from 0·4 per cent in Vizagapatam to 5·9 per cent in Palkonda. The least densely populated taluks are in Nellore district where four taluks have less than 130 people to the square mile. In three of these taluks there has been an increase of population; but in Udayagiri the population has gone down by 1·3 per cent. Another sparsely populated taluk is that of Suradā in Ganjām where there are only 142 persons to the square mile and where there has been a fall in population of no less than 10 per cent. Generally speaking, in this division it is in the most densely populated taluks that the increase of population is the greatest, and it is in those taluks which are more sparsely populated that the population has gone down. To this, of course, there are exceptions, for example, Sālūru taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 513 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than 7·4 per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two taluks in Nellore district, i.e., Kāvali and Pōlūru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile, and yet each has increased in population by nearly 10 per cent.

The Deccan

41. We come next to the Deccan division which, as we have already seen, suffered worst from influenza and also felt severely the scarcity of the years 1918-19. There are in this division four districts and two States, in all of which without exception the population has gone down. The density varies from 74 persons to the square mile in Sandūr State to 151 persons in Bellary district. The chief loss of population has been in Sandūr State and in Bellary district, where the population has gone down by 13·8 per cent and 11 per cent. The greatest increase of population is in Mārkapur taluk in Kurnool district, where

* "Podu" cultivation is the wasteful method by which a piece of jungle is felled, the felled trees and undergrowth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two years in succession; after which the plot is abandoned and the same process is started elsewhere.

the population has risen by 8 per cent; but this taluk, with Nandikōtkūr which adjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these taluks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyāndrug and here the population has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. The most densely populated taluk in this division is Hindupur in Anantapur district where there are 235 people to the square mile, and where there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. But on the whole the tendency in the Deccan division is for the more densely populated taluks to show a comparatively large fall in population; while it is the more sparsely populated taluks which show an increase. Six taluks of Bellary are conspicuous for a great fall in population ranging from 10·2 per cent in Alūr to 17·3 per cent in Siruguppa.

42. The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of Madras, which for administrative purposes is reckoned as a district. All these districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1·8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from 1·6 per cent in Madras to 6·2 in Chingleput. The lowest density is 226 in Chittoor; and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in South Arcot. The most densely populated taluk in the division is Saidapet which practically forms a suburb of Madras. Here there are 889 persons to the square mile and there is an increase in population of 11·4 per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these taluks there has been a loss of population in the past decade. On the other hand in Arni taluk, which has a density of 686 persons, the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. The most sparsely populated taluk in the division is Kollegāl which has only 89 persons to the square mile; and here there has been a fall of population by 3·1 per cent. Other thinly populated taluks where the population has gone down are Uttangarai, Hosūr and Kangundi.

The East
Coast Central

43. In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of Pudukkōttai; and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been an increase of population in every district except Tanjore which has lost 1·5 per cent of its population. The density is uniformly high ranging from 362 in Pudukkōttai State to 624 in Tanjore. There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1,000 persons: Madura with 1,034, and Kumbakōnam with 1,278, persons to the square mile. The population of Madura has increased by 4½ per cent while that of Kumbakōnam has decreased by 3½ per cent. The next most thickly populated taluks are all in Tanjore or Trichinopoly districts. All the delta taluks in Tanjore district (except Shiyāli) show a decline in population; but in Shiyāli there is an increase of 1·8 per cent. The most thinly populated taluk in this division is Kodaikānal where there are only 57 persons per square mile. This taluk consists entirely of hills for the most part covered either by forests or open grass lands which in either case cannot support a large population; yet here the population has risen by 5·4 per cent, principally owing to the growth of the settlement of Kodaikānal, which has been rendered more accessible during the decade by the opening of a road suitable for motor traffic.

The East
Coast South

44. Finally in the West Coast division the density ranges from 79 persons to the square mile in Gūdalūr to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of practically nothing but Cochin town and hence it has a large density. Similarly Anjengo which has a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Travancore. The next most densely populated regions are the Amindivi and the Laccadive islands which support between 1,350 and 1,400 persons per square mile. Of the taluks which own to more or less normal conditions, we find the range varying from Ponnāni taluk which has a population of 1,252 persons to the square mile down to Uppinangadi where the density is only 156. In this division no relation can be detected between the density of the population and the variation in population. The taluk with the greatest increase of population is Coonoor which has a density

The West
Coast

of 243 persons. The next greatest increase is in Calicut where the density is 767. In point of increase Ootacamund comes next, but its density is only 99. The density in Mangalore taluk is 737, and that in Uppinangadi is 156; but in both these taluks there has been a considerable increase of population.

Density
relative to
cultivable
area

45. It must not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and taluks may to some extent convey a false impression; for the density of a taluk or district will frequently depend on the extent of hill or forest included in it; and the fact that a taluk has a low average density by no means implies that no part of it is thickly populated. A more valuable comparison is suggested by the figures in subsidiary table 1 and the consideration of

District.	Rank according to	
	Density : Total area.	Density : Cultivated area.
Tanjore ...	1	5
Godavari ...	2	10
South Arcot ...	3	8
Malabar ...	4	1
Vizagapatam ...	5	9
Chingleput ...	6	6
Trichinopoly ...	7	15
Tinnevely ...	8	12
South Kanara ...	18	2
Chittoor ...	19	3
Nilgiris ...	25	4

density relatively to the area available for cultivation. The marginal statement compares the rank held by certain districts in density proportional to total area with their rank in density proportional to cultivated area. South Kanara, Chittoor and the Nilgiris have a comparatively small area of cultivated land; consequently though their population is small and though they rank low in respect of density proportional to total

area, they rank very high when the cultivated area alone is taken into consideration.

Distribution
of population
by taluks
according to
density

46. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population by taluks according to density; 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks in which there are from 300 to 600 persons to a square mile; 20·4 per cent live in taluks where there are more than 600 persons; and 27·6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In 1911 30·2 per cent of the population lived in taluks where the density was less than 300 persons to the square mile; 41 per cent in taluks with 300 to 500 persons; and 28·8 per cent in taluks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely populated taluks. In the Agency, the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from 37·1 per cent to 52·7 per cent, while the proportion of the population living in taluks with 100–150 persons to the square mile has fallen from 51·9 per cent to 31·2 per cent. In the Deccan division more than half the population lives in taluks with a density of 100–150 persons to the square mile. In the East Coast North, Central and South divisions more than half the people live in taluks where there are from 300 to 600 persons to the square mile. On the West Coast also the majority of the people live in the more densely populated taluks.

Movement of
the popula-
tion

47. The following diagrams illustrate the variation since 1871 of the population in each natural division. The statistics for the Agency and East Coast North divisions cannot be separated for the year 1871; so in the first diagram they are shown together; the second diagram gives the variation from the year 1881 for the two divisions separately. We have already seen that in the decade 1871–1881 in which the great famine occurred, the population of Madras fell by nearly half a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Deccan division worst and then the East Coast Central division in both which tracts there was a fall of population in 1881 as compared with 1871. In the following decade 1881–1891 a rapid recovery was effected, though the Deccan had not by 1891 reached the point at which it stood in 1871, and the population increased by nearly 5 millions or 15·7 per cent. This was undoubtedly higher than the normal rate of increase, as is shown by the fact that in the two following decades 1891–1901 and 1901–1911, in neither of which was there any serious setback, the increase of population was only 7·2 per cent and 8·3 per cent. At this census, while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to 2·2 per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Agency has lost 63,000 persons or 4.1 per cent of its 1911 population. The Deccan division has lost 3.8 per cent; and has again fallen below the figure it touched in 1871; and to this loss every district and every State in the division contributes. But the Bellary district and the Sandūr State have suffered the worst, Bellary having lost 11 per cent of its population and Sandūr 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle State which has lost 6.7 per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population has gone down by 2.2 per cent. In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the decrease is less than one per cent. There has also been a decrease of population in the districts of Ganjām, South Arcot and Tanjore. In the case of Ganjām the decrease of population is due to greater emigration to Burma and Assam. In South Arcot there was a rapid increase of population in the decade of 1901-1911 which was attributed mainly to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation. The fall in population at this census, may be in some measure due to the natural recoil after a rapid increase in the previous decade. Tanjore, as has been pointed out, is the most densely populated district in the Presidency, and the fact that at the close of an unfavourable series of years the population should show an actual fall, indicates that the present population is about the limit which the district with its present resources can support. There is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing years of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and Ceylon. The increase of population in the four divisions, East Coast North, Central, South and West Coast varies between 3 and 3.3 per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6.8 in Kistna and the minimum 1.6 in Madras. The particulars of the variation in each district and taluk are illustrated graphically on the maps at the beginning of the report and a table showing the variation in the population of each natural division since 1871 is given in Appendix II to this report.

Diagram showing the variations since 1871 per thousand of the population in each natural division.

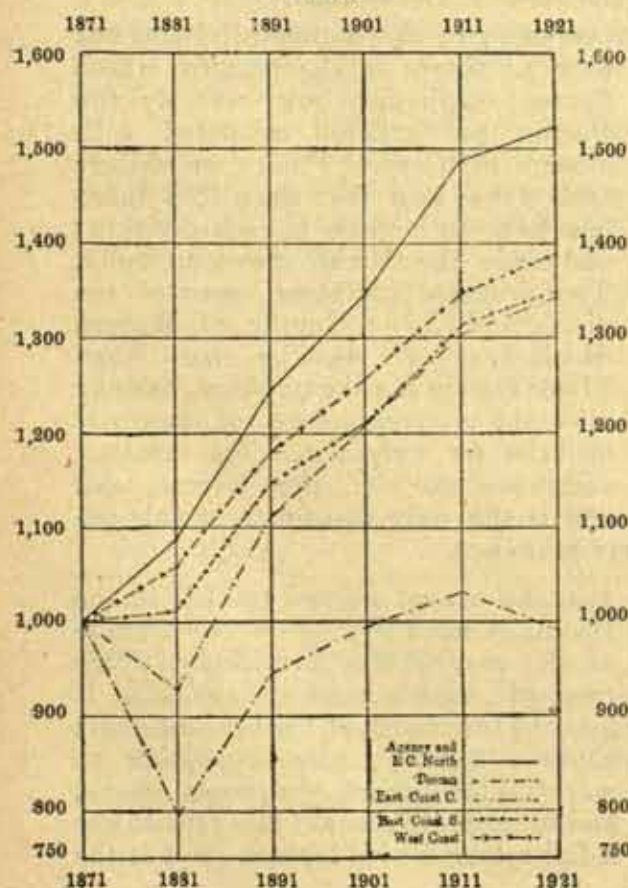
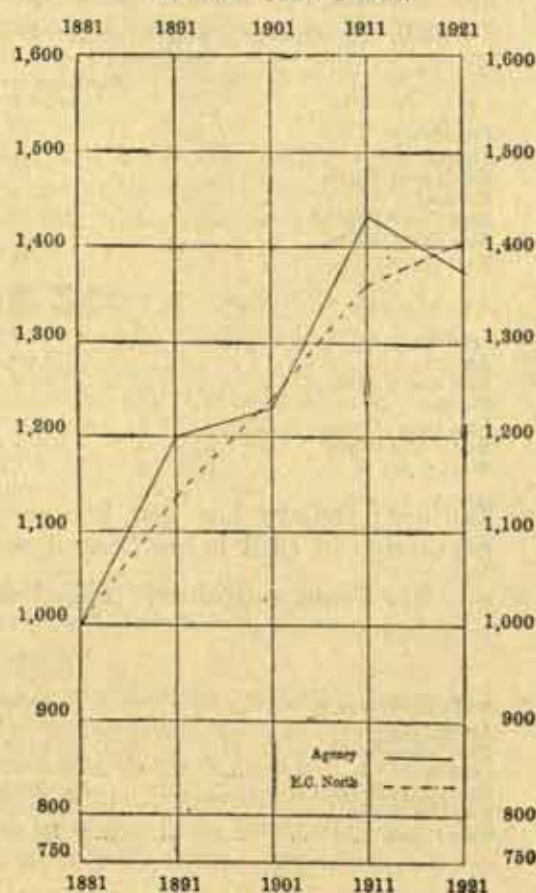


Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per thousand of the population in the Agency and East Coast North.



Variation
dependent on
agricultural
conditions

48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered

	Increase per cent.	Percentage of area cultivated under rice.
Kistna	6.8	52.0
Nilgiris	6.7	7.3
Guntūr	6.6	15.5
Chingleput	6.2	68.9
Tinnevely	6.2	21.4
Anjengo	6.2	...

above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminently rural population like that of Madras must necessarily be connected with agricultural conditions. The important statistics bearing on this point will be found in subsidiary table 1. Of the districts which have the largest increase in population Chingleput and Kistna are districts in which rice is

extensively cultivated and the greater part of the cultivated area is irrigated; Guntūr and Tinnevely are not distinguished by the same characteristics; the Nilgiris and Anjengo are abnormal districts; the increase of population on the Nilgiris is due to the expansion of the European settlements, and Anjengo is nothing more than a small enclave in Travancore and must conform to the conditions of the surrounding country. It does not follow that extensive cultivation of rice necessarily leads to an increase of population; in Tanjore the population has gone down, yet 76.4 per cent of the cultivated area, a greater proportion than in any other district except South Kanara, is under rice.

49. The variation of the population during the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to disturb the normal movement of the population; and (2) by the conditions of scarcity—in some places approaching famine—which obtained in 1919. These influences were felt most in the north—the Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam—the Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan, and also in Ganjām district, while in all other districts, with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the population has risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of 2.2 per cent, while in the remaining 13 districts there has either been a loss or an increase of less than 2.2 per cent; and of these 13 districts ten are either in the north or the Deccan.

50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has

	Variation per cent since 1871.
Presidency	+ 35
Agency	+ 52
East Coast North	- 1
Deccan	+ 34
East Coast Central	+ 35
East Coast South	+ 39
West Coast ... ..	...
	Increase per cent since 1891.
Presidency	18.7
Agency	14.4
East Coast North	23.4
Deccan	5.1
East Coast Central	21.1
East Coast South	17.7
West Coast	17.6

been as shown in the margin; these figures emphasize how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with other divisions. From subsidiary table 3 it is seen that since 1891 there has been an increase in each division; and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Madura which have all risen by more than 30 per cent in the thirty years, largely no doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest variations are in the Deccan and

Tanjore; Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.

51. From subsidiary table 1 we see that the annual normal rainfall in the

	Average annual rainfall.
Madras Presidency	43.88
Agency	55.92
East Coast North	37.55
Deccan	28.43
East Coast Central	38.58
East Coast South	33.86
West Coast	113.99

Deccan is markedly below the average of the rest of the Presidency. This tract of country is so situated that it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon; consequently it is often impossible to cultivate the land at the proper season, and so the cultivator at times fails to get a full return for his labour. Nor is the

The Deccan
liable to
shortage of
rain

lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation; for subsidiary table I again tells us that only 7.5 per cent of the cultivated area of the Deccan is irrigated, the proportion in the East Coast divisions being 31.7, 36.2 and 43.3. The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have not yet acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of irrigation.

52. To this natural handicap—or is it a direct consequence of it?—is added the almost perpetual scourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent

And to epidemic diseases

				Average annual death-rate per mille.
				1911-1920.
Madras Presidency	...	...	...	25.6
East Coast North	...	...	...	24.5
Deccan	...	...	...	30.9
East Coast Central	...	...	...	26.0
East Coast South	...	...	...	23.7
West Coast	...	...	...	27.1

from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917; cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914; small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

53. Every remark made above about the natural division as a whole applies with still greater force to the district of Bellary; in point of view of rainfall, irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census figures: Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911; Kurnool has lost only 2.2 per cent.

Bellary specially liable to these calamities

54. Imperial Table I shows for each district the number of occupied houses, and Provincial Table I gives the same information for each taluk. For the purpose of the census a "house" is defined as "the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and municipal employees who are entrusted with the duty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definition is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of a wandering tribe. Imperial Table I shows that there are now 8,416,265 houses in the Presidency, 961,750 in towns and the rest in villages. In 1911 there were 7,916,490 houses, of which 861,061 were in towns. Thus while the population has risen only by 2.2 per cent, the number of houses has increased by 6.3 per cent; and while the urban population has increased by 7.8 per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by 11.7 per cent. Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both in town and country.

Number of occupied houses

55. From subsidiary table 7 we see that this feature is common to all natural

divisions. The greatest improvement has been in the East Coast Central division and in this division the district of South Arcot has made the greatest progress, where there are now only 563 persons to every 100 houses against 625 in 1921; and next comes the city of Madras where the number of persons to every 100 houses has fallen

Increase in house-room in all natural divisions

				Number of persons per 100 houses.	
				1921.	1911.
Presidency	...	...	...	509	529
Agency	...	...	...	441	458
East Coast North	...	...	...	490	510
Deccan	...	...	...	483	504
East Coast Central	...	...	...	544	579
East Coast South	...	...	...	497	510
West Coast	...	...	...	545	558

from 870 in 1911 to 815 in 1921. North Arcot and Salem also show substantial improvement in this respect.

56. The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report dealing with the census of the city of Madras. Such notes as are to be made on the question of over-crowding in the city will be found there; and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. There is a great variation in the house accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency: in Tinnevely there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses; while in Conjeveram there are 698. These

House-room in cities

statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities, will be found in a special statement in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Madura

57. The cities of Madura and Trichinopoly which have each over 100,000 inhabitants deserve more detailed mention. Statements giving the same information for these cities by wards will be found in Appendix IV. In Madura, taking the city as a whole, there are 685 persons to every 100 houses; the variation in individual wards is from 537 in ward 18, which is the large tract of suburban country lying north of the river Vaigai, to 821 in ward 2 and 809 in ward 3, which are congested quarters largely inhabited by Saurāshtra weavers and dyers. In one other ward—13—there are less than 600 persons to 100 houses; and for the rest, in 9 wards there are between 600 and 700 persons, and in 5 wards between 700 and 800 persons to every 100 houses.

Trichinopoly

58. In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to every 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Trichinopoly Cantonment; in the civil area of the ward the number is only 689, and even this includes a number of travellers enumerated at the Trichinopoly Junction Railway Station. The crowding is least (367 persons to 100 houses) in ward 8 which lies in the direction of Srirangam; in wards 15, 17 and 18 there are between 450 and 500 persons to 100 houses, in wards 9, 11 and 12 situated around the "Rock" there are between 600 and 700 persons to 100 houses; and in the rest of the city between 500 and 600.

1.—Density, water-supply and crops.

District and natural division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivable area of		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under					
		Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Rice.	Cholam,umbu and ragi.	Other food crops and pulses.	Groundnut.	Cotton.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Province ...	297	60.1	38.1	63.4	8.3	28.3	43.26	28.6	27.6	19.5	3.6	5.5	15.2
Agency ...	75	37.6	15.7	41.8	0.6	26.6	55.92	40.1	16.0	11.6	0.6	0.1	31.6
East Coast North ...	345	63.4	40.8	64.3	13.1	43.3	37.55	38.4	21.2	17.6	0.5	2.9	19.4
Ganjām ...	383	62.8	47.4	75.5	14.8	50.5	44.73	58.3	4.9	15.2	1.0	0.1	20.5
Visagapatam ...	489	45.0	27.0	50.9	22.0	49.5	39.83	31.3	17.7	19.1	1.7	1.1	29.1
Godāvari ...	578	72.2	50.0	69.3	22.6	69.7	39.29	53.0	10.5	15.3	...	0.9	20.3
Kistna ...	361	80.3	51.1	63.6	12.5	55.6	36.09	52.0	21.1	9.4	0.1	2.9	14.5
Guntūr ...	316	74.5	58.9	76.4	11.0	16.2	31.29	15.5	27.7	25.8	0.2	7.3	23.5
Nellore ...	174	56.9	26.4	46.4	4.8	37.3	34.09	27.2	42.7	19.2	0.1	3.0	7.8
Deccan ...	139	66.0	43.9	66.5	2.4	7.5	26.35	4.5	37.6	31.0	4.7	10.5	11.7
Cuddapah ...	150	51.9	28.0	53.9	5.2	20.1	27.81	9.3	46.1	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.2
Kurnool ...	121	57.8	41.6	72.0	2.1	4.6	24.81	3.7	38.9	31.5	3.3	0.7	21.9
Bangannapalle ...	144	89.5	75.6	87.3	0.4	1.3	25.97	0.5	48.7	16.7	0.9	28.3	4.9
Bellary ...	151	79.5	64.0	80.4	1.0	2.5	22.81	1.5	38.7	31.6	1.4	21.0	5.8
Sandūr ...	74	62.4	46.8	75.0	...	1.7	34.10	0.1	64.2	27.4	...	0.3	8.0
Anantapur ...	142	75.6	42.3	56.0	2.4	10.3	22.62	6.6	28.8	38.8	7.5	8.0	10.3
East Coast Central.	375	55.9	36.9	66.1	11.0	31.7	38.58	24.0	36.6	18.9	8.0	3.4	9.1
Madras ...	18,169	...	...	...	...	...	49.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	486	58.0	38.9	67.1	16.0	67.4	45.67	68.9	12.4	5.8	2.8	...	10.1
Chittoor ...	226	44.0	17.7	40.2	7.7	43.4	33.15	23.0	45.0	16.0	3.6	0.1	12.3
North Arcot ...	415	51.6	36.5	70.7	15.0	37.1	37.74	34.9	25.6	17.3	12.4	0.1	9.7
Salem ...	306	56.0	37.0	66.0	94.4	14.4	32.32	9.2	46.1	30.9	3.4	1.1	9.3
Coimbatore ...	307	60.7	43.4	71.6	9.7	21.7	26.23	4.2	54.0	20.7	2.9	11.9	6.3
South Arcot ...	551	69.8	50.5	75.5	11.5	36.3	45.81	33.9	20.6	13.1	22.0	0.2	10.2
East Coast South ...	442	73.4	22.1	70.9	7.0	36.2	33.86	31.5	27.7	16.4	3.6	9.4	9.4
Tanjore ...	624	72.1	55.7	77.3	5.9	73.9	43.89	76.4	4.4	6.2	5.2	0.2	7.6
Trichinopoly ...	441	77.8	51.0	65.5	7.6	19.6	33.07	17.9	46.7	17.8	5.2	3.3	9.1
Pudukkottai ...	362	66.7	50.9	76.3	1.3	38.4	37.63	41.2	17.7	27.7	11.7	0.2	1.5
Madura ...	409	65.4	44.9	68.7	7.8	30.3	30.53	19.5	32.5	26.1	3.0	10.8	8.1
Ramnād ...	356	83.8	65.9	78.6	3.5	33.0	29.48	24.1	28.7	18.3	2.1	18.5	8.3
Tinnevely ...	440	73.2	48.3	66.1	11.1	26.3	28.25	21.4	25.1	20.5	...	17.7	15.3
West Coast ...	415	58.0	26.3	48.7	12.0	...	113.99	59.6	0.9	4.4	...	...	35.1
Nilgiris ...	129	40.7	11.3	27.7	1.1	...	77.51	7.3	3.2	20.2	...	...	69.2
Malabar ...	535	65.1	36.5	56.1	11.6	...	118.37	53.1	0.8	2.7	...	...	43.4
Anjengo ...	5,918	91.7	89.6	97.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	310	52.4	20.8	39.6	14.9	...	146.08	79.4	0.8	6.7	...	...	13.1

2.—*Distribution of the population (000s omitted) according to density.*

Natural division.	Taluk or divisions with a population per square mile of															
	Under 100.		100-150.		150-200.		200-300.		300-450.		450-600.		600-750.		750 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Province ...	19,984	1,279	23,331	2,872	19,290	3,182	18,240	4,480	32,459	11,990	19,989	10,258	5,628	3,845	4,931	4,888
	13.9	3.0	16.2	6.7	13.4	7.4	12.7	10.5	22.6	28.0	13.9	24.0	3.9	9.0	3.4	11.4
Agency ...	14,331	789	4,030	467	1,519	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72.1	52.7	20.3	31.2	7.6	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North.	...	...	3,179	386	6,155	1,039	5,918	1,530	7,247	2,558	6,017	3,171	1,759	1,183	1,251	999
	...	...	10.1	3.5	19.5	9.6	18.8	14.1	23.0	23.5	19.1	29.2	5.5	10.9	4.0	9.2
Deccan ...	3,423	364	14,890	1,884	4,981	813	3,052	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13.0	8.3	56.5	51.3	18.9	22.2	11.6	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central.	1,076	95	411	50	5,596	896	5,201	1,262	9,334	3,337	8,816	4,485	647	454	1,128	1,417
	3.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	16.9	7.5	16.3	10.5	29.2	27.8	27.5	37.4	2.0	3.8	3.4	11.8
East Coast South.	413	23	...	...	...	...	2,580	682	13,270	5,042	3,636	1,813	1,862	1,120	1,734	1,606
	1.8	0.2	...	...	...	...	11.1	6.6	57.0	49.0	15.6	17.6	7.1	10.9	7.4	15.7
West Coast ...	741	68	821	85	1,239	194	1,489	338	2,608	1,053	1,520	789	1,560	1,088	818	866
	6.9	1.5	7.6	1.9	11.5	4.3	13.8	7.5	8.1	23.5	14.1	17.6	14.4	24.3	7.6	19.4

3.—Variation in relation to density since 1891.

District and natural division.	Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Net variation 1891 to 1921.	Mean density per square mile.			
	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	22	83	72	187	297	291	269	251
Agency ...	- 41	165	24	144	75	78	67	66
East Coast North ...	32	99	88	234	345	334	304	279
Ganjām ...	- 19	107	63	154	383	390	254	247
Vizagapatam ...	20	44	72	142	489	474	459	428
Godāvari ...	17	124	92	249	578	568	505	463
Kistna ...	68	145	143	398	361	338	295	258
Guntūr ...	66	139	133	375	318	296	260	230
Nellore ...	43	42	28	117	174	167	116	156
Deccan ...	- 38	38	53	51	139	145	140	143
Cuddapah ...	- 07	18	-03	06	150	151	149	149
Kurnool ...	- 22	72	66	119	121	123	115	108
Bangalore ...	- 67	219	-91	34	144	154	127	139
Bellary ...	-110	23	75	-21	151	170	166	154
Sandūr ...	-138	208	-17	24	74	86	71	72
Anantapur ...	- 08	52	82	108	142	143	139	128
East Coast Central.	30	79	89	211	375	364	337	310
Madras ...	18	18	128	164	18,169	17,885	17,564	15,604
Chingleput ...	62	73	91	243	486	458	427	391
Chittoor ...	25	56	48	134	226	221	209	199
North Arcot ...	48	120	65	250	415	396	353	332
Salem ...	34	39	128	211	308	296	285	252
Coimbatore ...	49	69	105	230	307	293	274	248
South Arcot ...	- 18	122	76	185	551	562	501	465
East Coast South ...	30	84	54	177	442	429	396	375
Tanjore ...	- 15	52	08	49	624	624	602	598
Trichinopoly ...	40	78	51	178	441	424	393	374
Pudukkottai ...	36	83	20	144	362	349	323	316
Madura ...	43	129	113	310	409	392	347	312
Rāmnād ...	33	91	45	178	358	345	316	302
Tinnevely ...	62	80	83	242	440	414	383	354
West Coast ...	33	71	63	176	415	402	375	353
Nilgiris ...	67	51	116	251	129	121	115	103
Malabar ...	28	78	56	170	535	521	483	457
Anjengo ...	62	157	97	347	5,918	5,572	4,817	4,397
South Kanara ...	44	53	74	181	310	297	282	263

4.—*Variation in natural population (actual figures 000s omitted).*

District.	Population in 1921.				Population in 1911.				Variation per cent 1911-1921 in natu- ral population (+) Decrease (-).
	Actual popu- lation.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural popu- lation.	Actual popu- lation.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural popu- lation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province ...	42,794	210	1,731	44,315	41,870	254	1,409	43,025	+ 3.0
Agency and East Coast North ...	12,370	564	809	12,615	12,087	100	202	12,189	+ 3.5
Agency ...	1,496	454	23	1,065	...	...	...	...	+ 0.4
Ganjam ...	1,836	21	220	2,035	2,221	24	97	2,294	
Vizagapatam ...	2,232	38	486	2,682	3,190	23	204	3,371	
Godavari ...	1,471	89	71	1,443	1,653	123	55	1,595	
Kistna ...	2,133	63	86	2,156	1,908	162	42	1,878	+ 14.8
Guntur ...	1,810	41	44	1,813	1,698	76	45	1,667	+ 8.8
Nellore ...	1,885	33	71	1,423	1,328	32	97	1,393	+ 2.2
Deccan ...	3,669	95	108	3,682	3,615	103	116	3,828	- 3.8
Cuddapah ...	888	20	42	909	894	22	51	923	- 1.5
Kurnool ...	915	42	56	929	935	47	40	928	+ 0.1
Banganapalle ...	37	8	...	34	39	9	...	30	+ 13.3
Bellary ...	882	119	58	801	969	53	58	974	- 17.8
Sander ...	12	2	...	10	14	3	...	11	- 9.1
Anantapur ...	956	47	91	1,000	963	56	52	959	+ 4.3
East Coast Central ...	11,997	217	367	12,147	11,647	235	441	11,853	+ 2.5
Madras ...	527	177	160	510	519	173	133	479	+ 6.5
Chingleput ...	1,493	79	108	1,522	1,406	35	138	1,459	+ 4.3
Chittoor ...	1,269	45	58	1,282	1,238	67	34	1,205	+ 6.4
North Arcot ...	2,056	70	112	2,008	1,961	138	173	1,996	+ 5.1
Salem ...	2,112	33	82	2,161	2,044	35	169	2,178	- 0.8
Coimbatore ...	2,220	45	69	2,244	2,117	47	89	2,159	+ 3.9
South Arcot ...	2,320	68	78	2,330	2,363	90	103	2,376	- 1.9
East Coast South ...	10,286	117	188	10,357	9,987	149	498	10,336	- 0.2
Tanjore ...	2,326	73	103	2,356	2,363	88	162	2,437	- 3.3
Trichinopoly ...	1,903	100	90	1,893	1,830	120	198	1,908	- 0.8
Pudukkottai ...	427	37	13	403	412	36	38	414	- 2.7
Madura ...	2,007	62	69	2,014	1,924	72	161	2,013	...
Ramnad ...	1,722	44	16	1,734	1,667	59	29	1,637	+ 5.9
Tinnevely ...	1,901	17	73	1,957	1,791	24	159	1,926	+ 1.6
West Coast ...	4,479	60	163	4,582	4,335	71	159	4,423	+ 3.6
Nilgiri ...	126	40	5	91	119	39	8	88	+ 3.4
Malabar ...	3,099	25	81	3,158	3,015	82	87	3,070	+ 2.9
Anjengo ...	6	1	...	5	6	1	...	5	...
South Kanara ...	1,247	6	87	1,328	1,195	12	77	1,260	+ 5.4
Unspecified ...	...	...	929	929	...	...	397	397	+ 134.0

5.—Comparison with vital statistics.

District and natural division.	In 1911-1921 total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911.		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths (000s omitted).	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911 (000s omitted).	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total ...	12,261,503	10,261,057	30.6	25.6	+ 2,000	+ 1,290*	+ 924
Agency ...	46,309	48,460	21.4	22.5	- 2	+ 1,065†	- 63
Ganjam ...	486,593	410,158	26.0	21.9	+ 76	- 259†	- 35
Visagapatam ...	694,325	557,106	32.0	25.7	+ 137	- 689†	+ 44
Godāvari ...	462,625	384,274	32.0	23.6	+ 78	- 142†	+ 25
Kistna ...	656,828	519,438	32.9	26.0	+ 137	+ 278	+ 136
Guntūr ...	627,457	457,991	37.0	27.0	+ 169	+ 146	+ 112
Nellore ...	311,687	252,818	23.5	19.0	+ 59	+ 30	+ 57
Cuddapah ..	239,621	233,717	26.8	26.1	+ 6	- 14	- 6
Kurnool ...	269,958	283,626	28.9	30.3	- 14	+ 1	- 23
Bellary ...	287,127	358,818	29.2	36.6	- 72	- 174‡	- 109
Sandār ...							
Anantapur ...	302,002	291,833	31.4	30.3	+ 10	+ 41	- 7
Madras ...	196,344	219,307	38.9	43.5	- 23	+ 31	+ 8
Chingleput ...	516,544	396,674	36.8	28.3	+ 120	+ 63	+ 87
Chittoor ...	365,948	288,934	29.5	23.3	+ 77	+ 77	+ 31
North Arcot ...	635,868	593,707	32.4	25.7	+ 132	+ 102	+ 94
Salem ...	601,680	508,198	29.4	24.9	+ 93	- 17	+ 68
Coimbatore ...	638,203	499,919	30.2	23.6	+ 138	+ 85	+ 103
South Arcot ...	639,498	542,664	27.1	23.0	+ 97	- 46	- 42
Tanjore ...	660,414	642,614	28.0	27.2	+ 18	- 81	- 36
Trichinopoly ...	589,067	477,733	32.2	26.1	+ 111	- 15	+ 73
Madura ...	547,604	439,074	28.3	22.7	+ 109	+ 1	+ 83
Rāmnād ...	385,661	315,856	23.3	19.0	+ 70	+ 97	+ 54
Tinnevely ...	584,229	454,832	32.6	25.4	+ 129	+ 31	+ 111
Nilgiris ...	33,976	34,809	29.8	30.5	- 1	+ 3	+ 8
Malabar ...	1,057,347	822,400	35.2	27.4	+ 235	+ 88	+ 84
Anjengo ...							
South Kanara ...	424,658	316,097	35.5	26.5	+ 109	+ 68	+ 52

* Represents increase for the province (excluding Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States) as a whole, including persons enumerated outside India for whom district of birth is not known.

† Persons born in the Agency division were shown in previous censuses as born in the district in which the particular portion of the Agency was then included.

‡ The figures against this district include those for Sandār State for which separate vital statistics are not available.

* * Vital statistics for Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States are not available and they do not therefore appear in this table.

6.—Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density.

(a) Actual Variation.

Natural division.	Decade.	Variation in taluks or divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 100.	100-150.	150-200.	200-300.	300-450.	450-600.	600-750.	750 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province ...	1911-1921	- 12,858	- 34,613	- 86,188	+ 116,665	+ 463,471	+ 349,825	+ 130,273	- 2,580
	1901-1911	+ 194,642	+ 231,032	+ 82,654	+ 604,451	+ 1,156,340	+ 441,460	+ 262,838	+ 183,185
	1891-1901	+ 61,094	+ 209,739	+ 301,748	+ 749,584	+ 753,112	+ 296,027	+ 145,008	+ 72,838
Agency... ..	1911-1921	- 23,160	- 24,661	- 15,513	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 153,967	+ 62,254	+ 4,872	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 30,343	+ 549	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	1911-1921	...	+ 13,411	+ 36,887	+ 29,447	+ 71,929	+ 88,754	+ 80,389	+ 18,405
	1901-1911	...	+ 69,213	+ 26,792	+ 356,378	+ 275,630	+ 191,747	+ 26,668	...
	1891-1901	...	+ 2,409	+ 131,063	+ 171,374	+ 200,399	+ 181,419	+ 88,415	...
Deccan	1911-1921	+ 10,446	- 36,593	- 110,398	- 8,718	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 28,485	+ 73,151	+ 23,308	+ 13,197	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 20,704	+ 98,211	+ 55,731	+ 10,892	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central ...	1911-1921	- 3,083	+ 339	+ 2,836	+ 54,431	+ 125,878	+ 171,364	+ 5,240	- 7,400
	1901-1911	- 878	+ 16,283	+ 27,682	+ 160,239	+ 367,485	+ 160,735	+ 81,006	+ 39,569
	1891-1901	+ 8,034	+ 90,887	+ 105,539	+ 365,923	+ 243,548	+ 16,395	- 26,083	+ 81,301
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 1,175	...	...	+ 29,865	+ 227,123	+ 68,112	- 9,112	- 17,558
	1901-1911	+ 2,284	...	...	+ 122,625	+ 421,585	+ 64,597	+ 70,880	+ 90,482
	1891-1901	+ 1,297	...	...	+ 174,972	+ 258,723	+ 36,352	+ 41,513	- 39,216
West Coast	1911-1921	+ 1,764	+ 12,891	...	+ 11,640	+ 38,541	+ 21,595	+ 53,756	+ 3,973
	1901-1911	+ 10,784	+ 10,131	...	+ 12,012	+ 91,640	+ 24,381	+ 84,284	+ 53,134
	1891-1901	+ 716	+ 17,593	+ 9,415	+ 26,423	+ 50,442	+ 61,861	+ 41,163	+ 30,753

6.—*Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density—concluded.*(b) *Proportional Variation.*

Natural division.	Decade.	Variation per cent in taluks or divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of.							
		Under 100.	100-150.	150-200.	200-300.	300-450.	450-600.	600-750.	750 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province ...	1911-1921	- 11	- 12	- 25	+ 23	+ 40	+ 37	+ 32	- 01
	1901-1911	+ 17.0	+ 6.6	+ 3.1	+ 9.8	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 5.7	+ 6.7
	1891-1901	+ 5.3	+ 5.2	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 7.6	+ 6.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.2
Agency ...	1911-1921	- 32	- 43	- 61	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 25.4	+ 9.5	+ 6.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 5.5	+ 0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ..	1911-1921	...	+ 30	+ 40	+ 18	+ 33	+ 24	+ 67	+ 39
	1901-1911	...	+ 8.8	+ 3.7	+ 16.4	+ 12.6	+ 8.3	+ 1.9	...
	1891-1901	...	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	+ 8.0	+ 12.6	+ 8.4	+ 9.2	...
Deccan ...	1911-1921	+ 49	- 22	- 80	- 15	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 10.2	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 5.5	+ 3.7	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central {	1911-1921	- 31	+ 07	+ 03	+ 28	+ 46	+ 42	+ 12	- 05
	1901-1911	- 0.9	+ 6.7	+ 3.1	+ 9.2	+ 8.6	+ 9.3	+ 11.1	+ 3.7
	1891-1901	+ 8.8	+ 18.3	+ 13.4	+ 14.4	+ 7.4	+ 1.7	- 2.7	+ 10.3
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 54	...	...	+ 46	+ 41	+ 68	- 08	- 11
	1901-1911	+ 11.6	...	...	+ 7.1	+ 9.3	+ 11.8	+ 5.7	+ 8.0
	1891-1901	+ 7.1	...	...	+ 8.7	+ 6.2	+ 10.0	+ 3.6	- 3.9
West Coast ...	1911-1921	+ 27	+ 49	...	+ 36	+ 38	+ 28	+ 41	+ 07
	1901-1911	+ 7.8	+ 5.9	...	+ 3.8	+ 8.0	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 10.3
	1891-1901	+ 0.5	+ 11.3	+ 23.1	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.6	+ 7.6	+ 6.3

7.—*Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 square miles.*

Natural division.	Number of persons per 1,000 houses.				Number of houses per 1,000 square miles.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	5,085	5,289	5,260	5,310	58,506	55,005	50,315	47,577
Agency ...	4,412	4,580	4,461	4,511	17,058	17,410	15,514	14,960
East Coast North ...	4,896	5,097	5,160	5,148	70,400	65,137	58,706	54,346
Deccan ...	4,828	5,043	5,089	4,907	28,846	28,738	27,679	27,355
East Coast Central ...	5,444	5,790	5,872	5,751	68,841	62,540	59,060	55,360
East Coast South ...	4,969	5,098	5,185	5,166	88,864	84,086	76,701	72,671
West Coast ...	5,445	5,580	5,653	5,746	76,235	71,841	66,253	63,466

CHAPTER II.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference
to statistics

IMPERIAL Table I distinguishes the urban from the rural population; Imperial Table III shows the population living in towns and villages of different sizes; Imperial Table IV gives a list of towns classified by population with variations since 1871; and Imperial Table V gives another list of towns by districts with the population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter are four subsidiary tables; (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages, (2) giving the number per mille of the population and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by population, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns, which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.

Definitions

2. At a census the Government of India define a "city" as a town with a population of 100,000; and for all cities special statistics regarding age, literacy, birth-place, and occupations are published. The Government of Madras, however, desired that these special statistics, which in 1911 were prepared for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over, should again be worked up for all towns of this size; consequently in this report the term city is applied to all those towns for which the special statistics have been tabulated. The special statistics will be found at the end of Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XI and XVI and at the foot of each page of Imperial Table XVII. A "town" includes all municipalities, cantonments, and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Census Superintendent may consider fit to be treated as a town. A "village" in Madras is not a residential unit but the familiar administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

Population
of towns and
villages

3. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of the population of each district who live in towns and villages of different sizes. It will be seen that after Madras, the district with the proportionately largest urban population is the Nilgiris; then come Tinnevely, Rāmnād, Bellary, Tanjore, Chingleput and Madura in all of which the urban population is over 150 per mille of the district population. In the Agency 80 per cent of the population live in villages with a population under 500; in Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar the majority of the village population prefer large villages with a population over 2,000; but in all other districts the smaller villages are much more popular.

Urban
population
compared
with other
provinces

4. It is instructive to compare the proportion of the population of Madras who live in towns with similar figures for other parts of India and with the figure for England and Wales. Second only to Bombay among the greater Provinces of India in respect of the proportion of those living in towns, Madras has a good lead—which is increasing—over all other parts of the country. But not even Bombay can yet claim to approach anywhere near the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe.

Country or province.	Number per mille who live in towns.	
	1921.	1911.
England and Wales	...	781
India	...	95
Bombay	...	211
Madras	...	124
United Provinces	...	106
Punjab	...	103
Burma	...	98
Central Provinces	...	90
Bengal	...	69
Bihar and Orissa	...	37

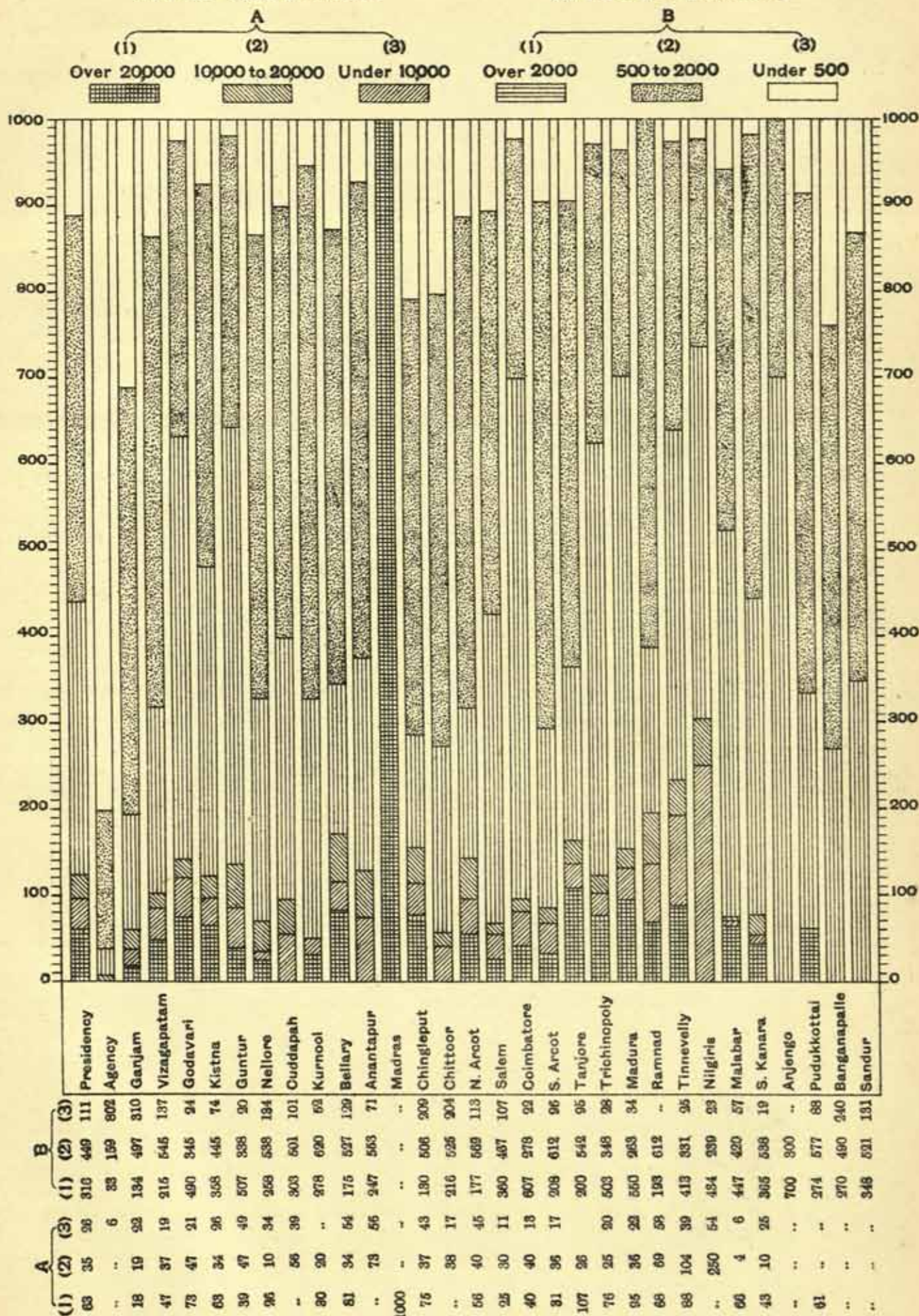
Proportion per Mille of the Population of each District Living in

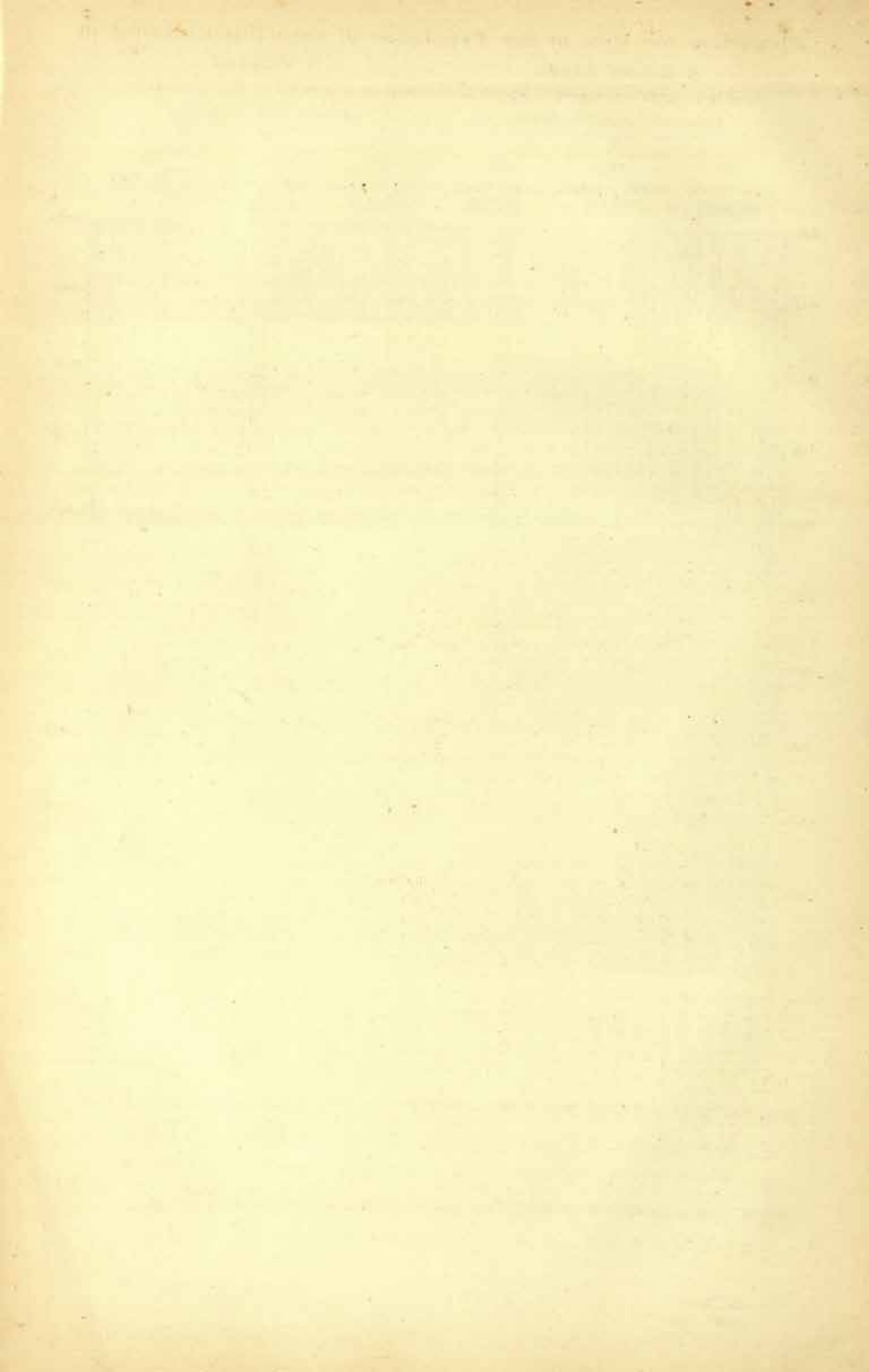
A. Urban Areas

B. Villages

(1) of over 20000 (2) 10000 to 20000 &
(3) under 10000 inhabitants

(1) of over 2000 (2) 500 to 2000 &
(3) under 500 inhabitants





5. The movement of the urban population of the Presidency is seen in subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B. The comparative growth of the urban population in each natural division is as shown in the margin. The East Coast South division still contains the largest number of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the decade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban population rose from 11.1 per cent of the total population to 11.7, a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. Subsidiary table 3-A shows the increase of the urban population living in towns of different sizes. Part of this increase is due to the formation of new towns, and part to the increase of the population of old towns. We see that compared with 1911 there are now a larger number of people living in towns containing 50,000 to 100,000 persons and also in the smaller towns containing less than 10,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase was in the population of the small towns and in that of those containing 20,000 to 50,000 people. The variation is explained by the facts that certain towns which are now in the class 50,000-100,000 were in 1911 in the class below, and that a number of places have newly been included in the list of towns with a population below 10,000.

Growth of
population
of towns

Natural division.	Number per mille who live in towns.	
	1921.	1911.
Province	124	117
Agency	6	...
East Coast North	106	96
Deccan	100	107
East Coast Central	138	134
East Coast South	167	159
West Coast	83	81

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6. Subsidiary table 3-B exhibits the rate of growth of the places which are now treated as towns, comparing the present population of these places with the population enumerated in 1911. While the population as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban population has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growth has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; the large towns show a very slight increase of population; and the small towns contain considerably fewer people than they did in 1911.

7. Subsidiary table 2 shows for each main religion the proportion who live in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Presidency, e.g., Buddhists, Parsis, Jews and Brahmos, are almost exclusively residents of towns. So are the Jains except in the East Coast Central and West Coast divisions, where, as we shall see in Chapter IV, they are indigenous agriculturists. Animists—as might be expected—do not favour a town life, while Muharamadans and Christians are more attracted by it than Hindus.

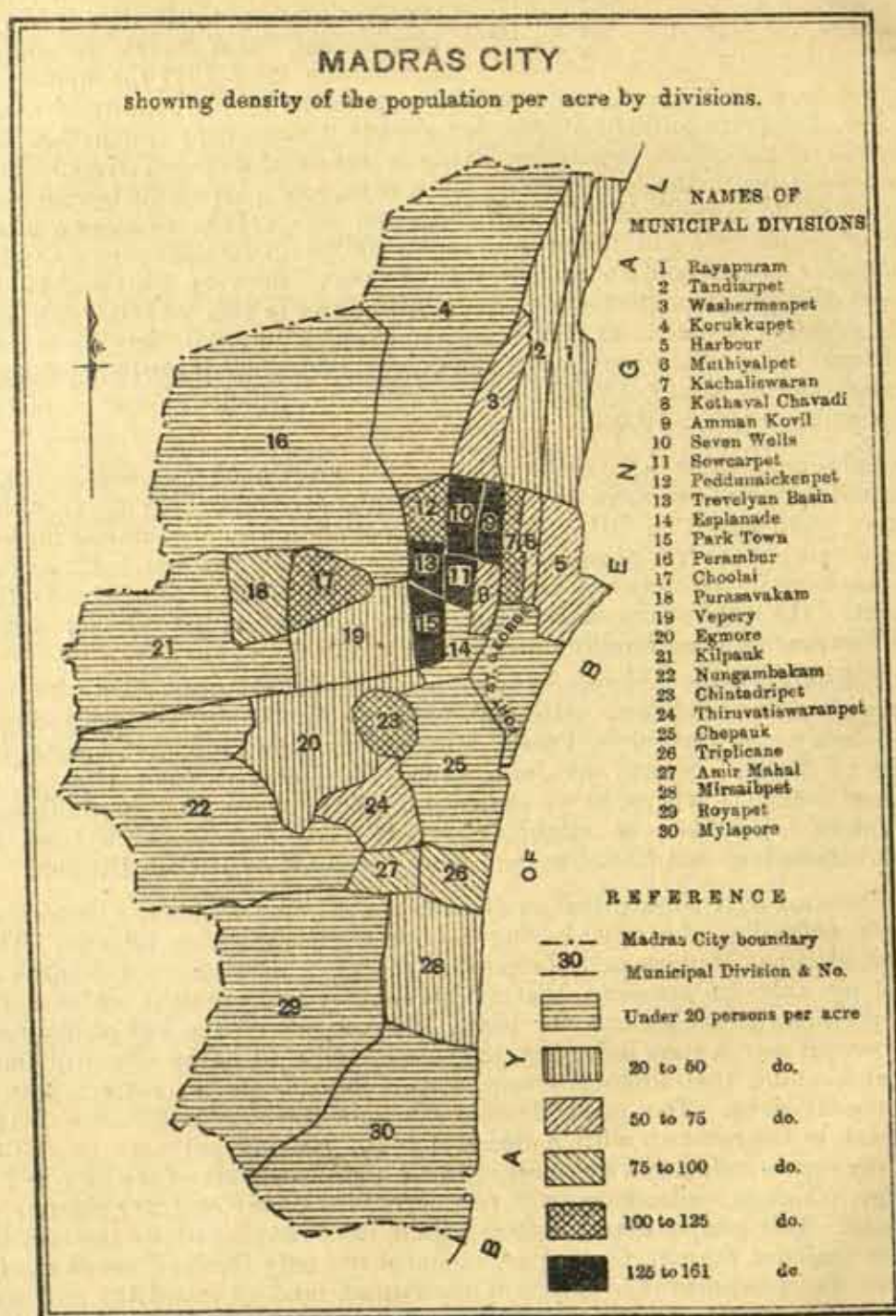
8. There are only three places in Madras which come within the Government of India's definition of a city, having a population exceeding 100,000. These cities are Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly. The population of Madras has increased by only 1.6 per cent, that of Madura by 2.8 per cent, while that of Trichinopoly has fallen by 2.5 per cent. The density of the city of Madras is 18,169 persons per square mile, but any one familiar with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. The most densely populated division is the 10th division in the heart of Georgetown with a density of 161 persons per acre or 103,040 persons per square mile; and the most sparsely populated part of the city is Fort St. George, which accommodates only two persons per acre or 1,280 persons per square mile. This comparatively sparse population is explained by the fact that within the limits of Fort St. George are included not only the land inside the fort proper but also a considerable extent of unoccupied land all round it; and again of the buildings within the fort, some are used only as offices and are worth from the census point of view nothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.

Cities in
Madras

9. The annexed map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras. The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. George are those on the north, west and south boundaries. The most thickly populated parts of the city are divisions 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15, all in Georgetown. Madras has the

Madras city

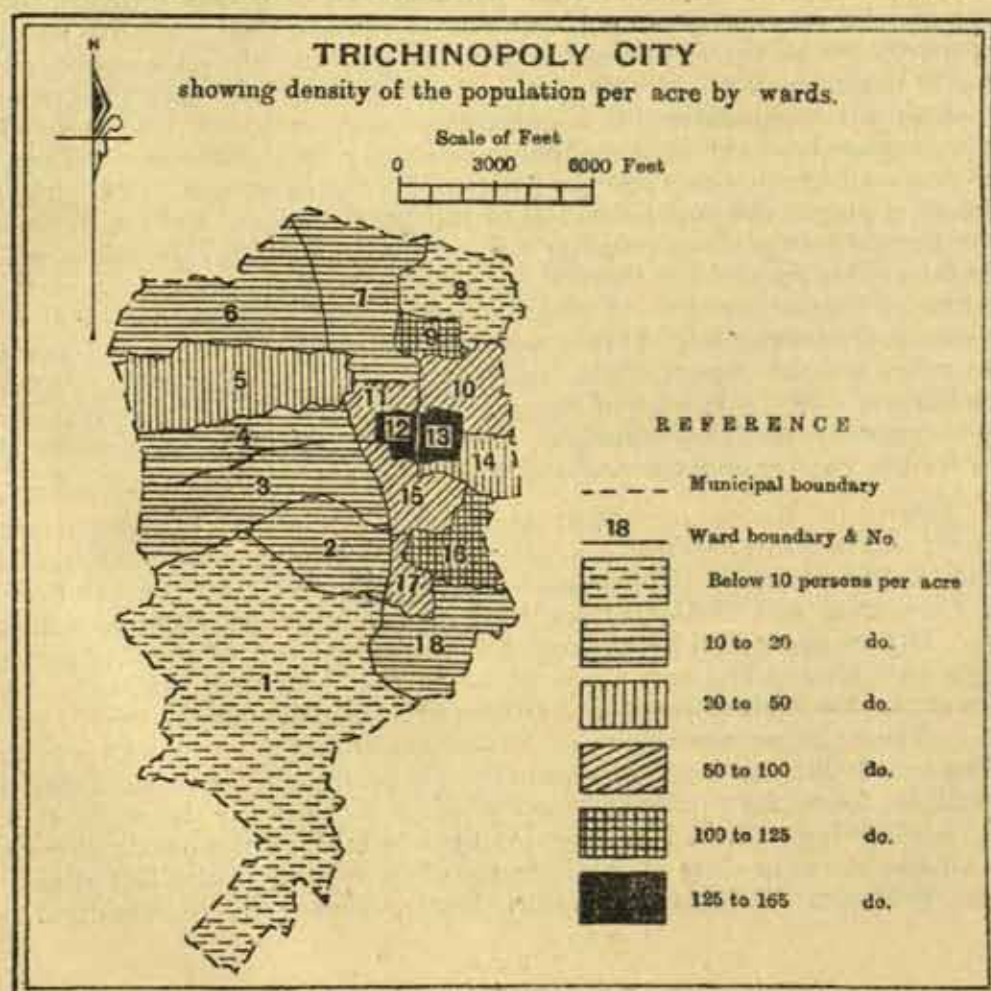
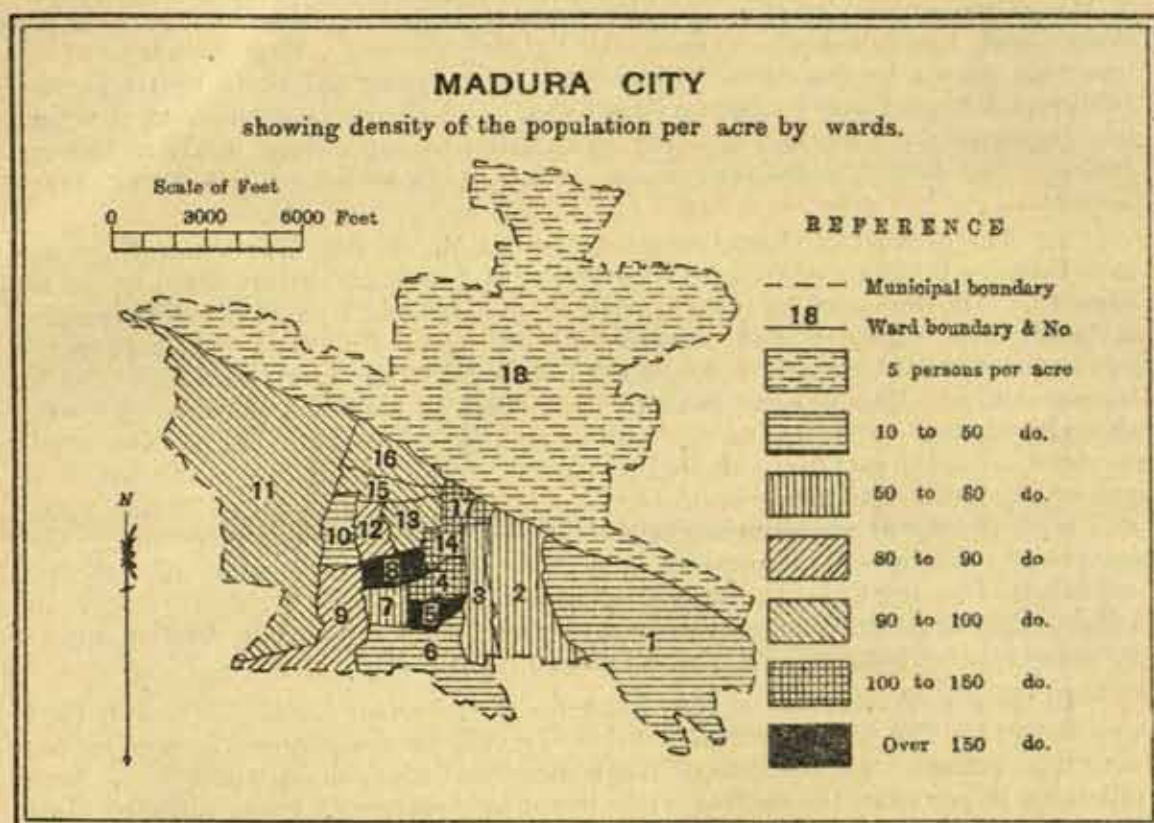
unenviable notoriety of having a higher death-rate than any district in the Presidency. During the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or 11·7 per cent. Thus the increase of 8,251 recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.



Madura and
Trichinopoly

10. Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madura and Trichinopoly. In Madura the density varies from 3,200 persons per square mile in ward 18 to 111,360 persons per square mile in ward 5, while in Trichinopoly the range is from 3,840 persons in ward 8 to 105,600 persons in ward 13. Madura is the centre of a great indigenous dyeing industry and has

also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers. Trichinopoly possesses no special industry but is a great centre of trade.



Other cities

11. Besides these three cities, there are fourteen other towns treated as cities under the orders of the Government of Madras. Three of these towns, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Vellore, are newly included in the list of cities. The population of Mangalore, an important industrial, commercial and educational centre on the West Coast, has increased in the decade by 11·3 per cent. Rajahmundry, which has also grown by just over 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Gōdāvari delta and also for part of the Agency. Vellore, the population of which has increased by less than one per cent, owes its importance partly to historic tradition and partly to the fact that it is the headquarters of the North Arcot district.

12. The growth of the seventeen cities within the last fifty years is set out in subsidiary table 4 at the end of this chapter and is illustrated by the diagram on page 40. The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnevely. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmundry, on the other hand, has shown a consistent growth, though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. The small increase in the population of Madura since 1911 is attributed to the fact that plague was present in the town at the time of the census of 1921, when as many as 15,000 to 20,000 residents are said to have left the town on this account. The increase in the case of Tinnevely is mainly due to the absorption of outlying suburbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevely district and it contains famous temples which contribute to its attractions.

Variation in population of cities

13. It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller population in 1921 than in 1911. The decline in Salem is due to a visitation of plague which coincided with the census. In the case of Negapatam and Cuddalore, which have both fallen by 10 per cent, the decline is attributed to slackness of trade. To the same reason is ascribed the slight fall in the population of Cocanada. In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease in the population is ascribed to high mortality which, in turn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-stuffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza. To the same causes may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kumbakōnam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjeeveram. Twenty years ago the population of Bellary was 58,247; in 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below 35,000; and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40,000. This indicates that, granted favourable conditions, there is a possibility that Bellary may in course of time regain its former position. The growth of Conjeeveram cannot be ascribed to any special circumstances. It is a town of religious importance and contains temples which are the objects of the constant pilgrimage. The town is situated in the middle of a fertile stretch of country and possibly part of its expansion is due to a growing tendency amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.

Towns

14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circumstances. Some, such as Tuticorin or Virudupatti, depend largely on local industries. Bezvada and Erode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srivilliputtūr, Srirangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Others again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part from the fact that they now form the headquarters of the local administration. Others again combine several or all of these features. These illustrations have all been taken from the towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 placed in class III in Imperial Table IV. But it will be found that practically every town included in the table can be classified as deriving its urban features from one or other of these main characteristics. Of the towns in class III an increase of population in the last decade is shown in Saidapet, Bezwada, Tiruvālūr, Erode, Tenāli, Ellore, Dindigul and

Guntūr. Saidapet is practically a suburb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a municipality; part of the increase is due to the growth of the suburban population and part to the inclusion in the municipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the junction of five railways and at the head of the Kistna canal system. Its rapid growth from 8,000 in 1871 to 44,000 in 1921 bears an eloquent testimony to the increase in the trade of that part of the country. Of the other towns mentioned, Tiruvālūr owes its apparent increase of population to the fact that at the time of the census a large festival was in progress at which about 10,000 visitors are reported to have been present. Many of these visitors were enumerated in the town on the census night and helped to swell the population to its present limits. Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenāli it is reported that the increase of population is due to immigration from the surrounding villages partly to obtain facilities for education and partly for the purpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntūr are centres of trade and industry and all three have a considerable official population.

15. Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed a town. Eight of these places have been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census. It was confidently expected that the population would not fall short of 5,000, but owing to the adverse circumstances of the last years of the decade, the visitation of influenza and the general distress owing to the rapid rise in prices, these expectations were not fulfilled. The remarkably small population of Kāvēripattanam is due to the fact that at the time of the census the greater part of the town was evacuated on account of plague; and the abnormal fall in the population of Mēlūr from 9,972 in 1911 to 4,774 in 1921 is ascribed partly to plague and partly to the exclusion of an important hamlet from the union administration.

Towns with
population
below 5,000

16. In the case of towns the municipal or union chairman was, as a rule, the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under municipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even though possibly urban in character, are not included in the statistics of the town. Generally speaking, the census returns may be said to represent the normal population of the towns; though in some cases, of which instances have been given, an abnormally small rise or an actual fall is due to a partial evacuation of the town on account of plague. A large fall in the population of some other towns, e.g., Badvel, Vēmpalle, Kanigiri, Rāzampēta, Tanuku and Madanapalle, is due to the exclusion of outlying hamlets or villages from the union administration and hence from the town limits. The fall in the population of Tiruchendūr in the Tinnevely district is ascribed to the fact that the census of 1921 did not coincide with the annual festival as was the case in 1901 and 1911. An abnormal increase shown in the case of a town like Rēpalle is usually due to the inclusion of adjoining villages in the newly formed municipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.

Variation in
population of
towns

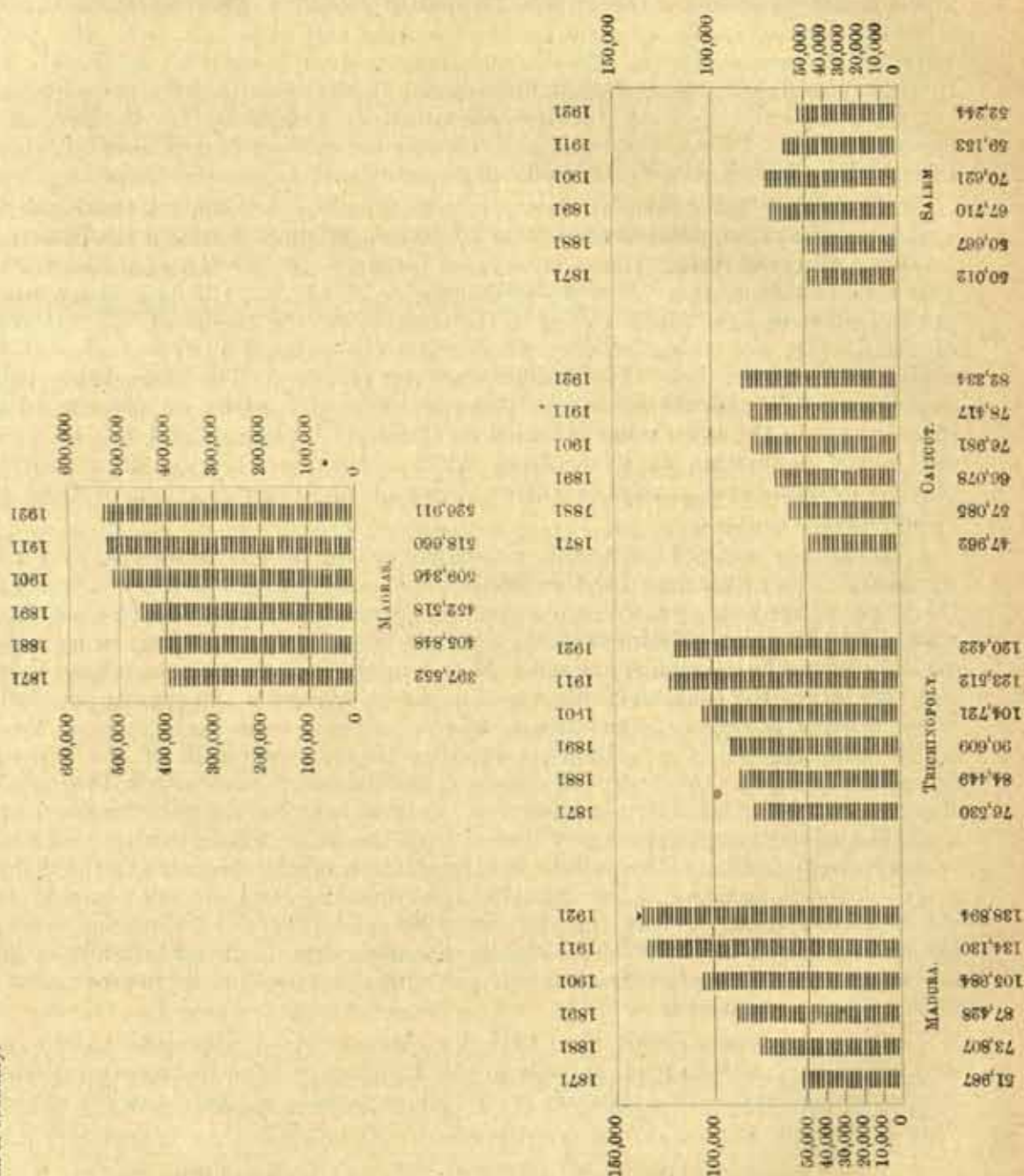
17. In the census report for 1911 Mr. Molony drew attention to the fact that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed statements show :—

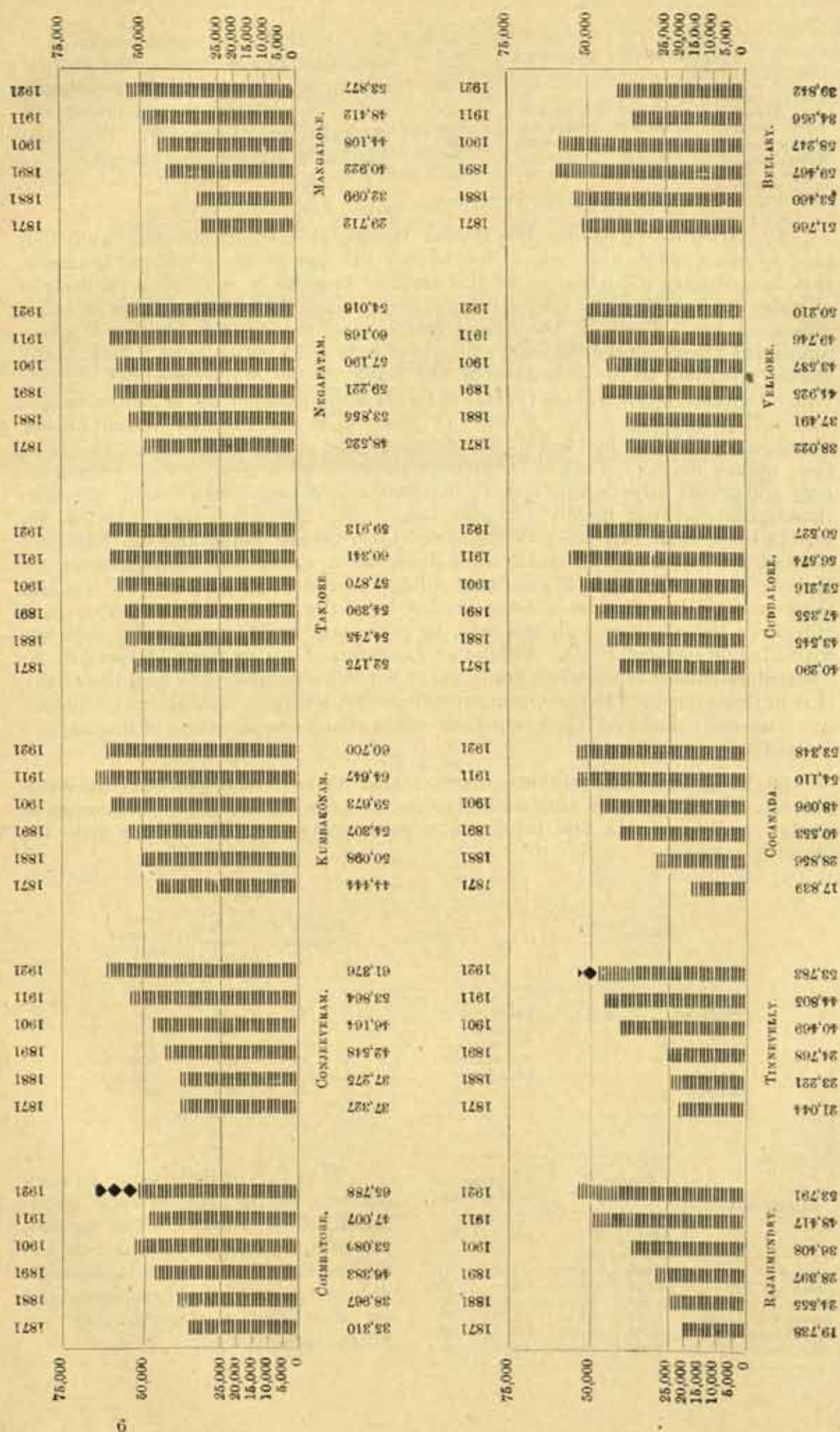
Proportion of
urban popu-
lation in
different
parts of the
Presidency

CITIES.			TOWNS (INCLUDING CITIES).		
—	Number.	Population.	—	Number.	Population.
Total ...	17	1,538,134	Total ...	317	5,304,806
Tamil ...	13	1,254,942	Tamil ...	175	3,298,553
Telugu ...	2	107,139	Telugu ...	111	1,460,088
Malayālam ...	1	82,334	Malayālam ...	9	242,393
Others ...	2	93,719	Others ...	22	294,172

Variation in population 1871-1921 in each municipality of which the population exceeded 50,000 in 1921.

Note.—Population added by extensions of boundary is indicated by the thick type [◆] portions of the columns. These portions in each case represent the population of the added area at the census last preceding the extension of boundary.





	Total population.	Urban population.	Percentage of urban to total population.
Total ...	42,794,155	5,304,806	12.4
Tamil country.	21,284,980	3,298,553	15.5
Telugu "	13,848,329	1,469,688	10.6
Malayālam "	3,361,720	242,393	7.2
Others ...	4,299,126	294,172	6.8

18. But a truer comparison is to be obtained by examining the proportion in which the urban population stands to the total population of the several tracts of country. This comparison is given in the margin.

Villages in Madras

19. Generally speaking the census village is not a residential unit, but the administrative unit which constitutes the charge of a village headman. But in a country so extensive as the Madras Presidency, with such varieties of climate, and inhabited by such diverse races it is natural to find villages of many different types. There is the village common in the Agency division "a tiny temporary affair, containing only a couple of huts and a cattle byre," perpetually shifted according to the exigencies of the season or the requirements of cultivation. Or there is the village typical of the Deccan, fortified up to 100 years ago, and still presenting traces of the old stone walls and circular watch towers. Being compelled to live within fortifications the people were forced to crowd their square flat-roofed houses close together so that in many villages there are only one or two streets wide enough to admit an ordinary country cart, the other thoroughfares being merely tortuous lanes. For the same reason hamlets are rare in the Deccan districts. Villages of this type are found also in those portions of the Salem district which were the scene of successive campaigns in the Mysore wars. Or again the ordinary villages of the Tamil country will contain three or four broad streets, each bordered by the houses of the better class villagers; these houses will, as a rule, be substantial buildings of solid masonry with tiled or terraced roofs. Behind or interspersed among these houses will be a shapeless cluster of thatched mud huts in which the humbler folk lead their lives. It is in these quarters that congestion and overcrowding is common; the houses are frequently huddled close together without any consideration of drainage or ventilation.

Villages and hamlets

20. It is in these southern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Examination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result:—

District.	Taluk.	Number of villages.	Number of hamlets (excluding villages mentioned in col. 3).	Total residential units.
Godāvari ...	Amalāpuram ...	120	170	290
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	117	104	221
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram ...	324	104	328
Coimbatore ...	Dhārāpuram ...	86	820	906
Tanjore ...	Nannilam ...	252	376	628
Bāmnād ...	Sāttar ...	249	315	564

Natural division.	Number of villages.		Average population of a village.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency ...	12,846	13,229	116	119
East Coast North ...	11,724	11,792	829	808
Deccan ...	3,488	3,511	938	971
East Coast Central.	12,087	12,815	855	769
East Coast South ...	9,506	9,933	901	869
West Coast ...	3,057	3,063	1,344	1,300

Thus it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average population of a village. The figures, however, to some extent illustrate the differences in social customs between different parts of the Presidency and for what they are worth they are given in the margin.

These figures illustrate first the marked difference between the Agency and the rest of the Presidency to which reference has been made above. Secondly, they show that there has been an universal decrease in the number of villages; this probably is due to the introduction of economies in the administration. Thirdly, they show that everywhere except in the Agency and in the Deccan the average population of a village is greater now than it was ten years ago. And, lastly, they make clear the peculiar conditions of the West Coast.

21. For the West Coast village is entirely different from that of any other part of the Presidency. Except for a few bazaars, the houses are not built in regular or irregular streets. But "each house, even the humblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usually thickly planted with areca and coconut palms, jack trees, plantains, betel and pepper vines and the like." The "village" here again is an administrative unit, it may cover a wide area, and it may contain a great number of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity—coupled with the luxurious vegetation of the West Coast—which gives the whole of Malabar the appearance of a beautiful garden, where live a race of prosperous lotus-eaters, each family nestling under its own pepper vine and jack tree. And it is due to this peculiarity that in Malabar it was impossible for the enumerators to conduct the final census by night. On the East Coast the 25 or 30 houses allotted to an enumerator were all situated close together, in one or at the most two streets; but in Malabar to visit 25 or 30 houses probably involved a prolonged tramp along dark and deserted jungle paths.

The West
Coast village

1.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Natural division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Province ...	16,734	711	124	876	510	283	192	15	55	306	512	127
Agency ...	9,669	116	6	994	...	...	1,000	...	4	29	160	807
East Coast North ...	14,056	829	106	894	422	312	247	19	35	323	509	133
Deccan ...	11,399	938	109	801	246	418	308	28	27	250	617	100
East Coast Central ...	20,201	855	138	862	585	253	148	14	46	285	543	128
East Coast South ...	17,362	901	167	833	520	290	179	11	79	360	511	50
West Coast ...	20,573	1,344	83	917	696	154	138	12	116	347	488	49

2.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Natural division.	Number per mille who live in towns.									
	Total population.	Hindu.	Muham- madan.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Parsi.	Jew.	Brahmo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Province ...	124	114	243	196	13	164	877	966	889	789
Agency ...	6	8	90	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	106	101	265	111	50	573	944	873	...	880
Deccan ...	109	87	279	98	31	616	1,000	839	...	...
East Coast Central ...	138	122	443	341	62	128	575	980	1,000	935
East Coast South ...	167	155	383	171	...	878	957	1,000	...	778
West Coast ...	83	68	80	300	48	37	773	904	1,000	529

3.—Towns classified by population.

Class of towns.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses.					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1871 to 1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	(a) In towns as classed in 1871.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	317	100.0	1,005	+ 1.6	+ 5.8	+ 18.4	+ 14.7	+ 7.6	+ 50.8	+ 231.7
I. 100,000 and over ...	3	14.3	932	+ 1.3	+ 7.8	+ 12.6	+ 11.5	+ 2.1	+ 32.5	+ 87.8
II. 50,000—100,000 ...	13	14.2	999	— 2.6	— 5.1	+ 9.7	+ 12.8	+ 12.3	+ 45.6	+ 166.2
III. 20,000—50,000 ...	38	22.0	1,005	+ 6.4	+ 11.7	+ 12.8	+ 12.7	+ 4.9	+ 45.8	+ 76.0
IV. 10,000—20,000 ...	109	28.3	1,028	— 2.8	+ 3.8	+ 17.9	+ 10.7	+ 20.2	+ 107.2	+ 616.6
V. 5,000—10,000 ...	135	19.2	1,038	+ 3.8	+ 6.8	+ 75.2	+ 11.0	+ 3.4	+ 27.7	+ 2,353.6
VI. Under 5,000 ...	19	1.5	1,004	+ 15.9	+ 1.8	+ 30.2	+ 14.6	+ 21.4	+ 193.7	+ 905.5

3-A.—Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1921.

Class of place.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		Per cent of the total population.			
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population of Province.	53,025	42,794,155	54,623	41,870,160	55,898	38,653,558	58,056	35,064,408	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural territory	52,708	37,489,349	54,343	36,950,684	55,663	34,358,033	57,851	32,841,418	87.6	88.3	88.9	90.5
Urban territory	317	5,304,806	280	4,919,476	235	4,295,525	215	3,422,990	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.5
I. Towns of 100,000 or over ..	3	786,227	3	776,302	3	720,051	1	452,518	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3
II. Do. 50,000 to 100,000 ..	13	751,907	8	487,274	8	485,878	8	539,210	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000 ..	38	1,185,491	40	1,264,259	32	1,004,322	27	825,763	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3
IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000 ..	109	1,501,182	103	1,480,071	102	1,411,478	57	765,072	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.1
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000 ..	135	1,019,799	113	861,221	87	662,520	108	785,242	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2
VI. Do. under 5,000	19	80,200	11	50,349	3	11,276	14	55,185	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

3-B.—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with variation.

Class of places.	Number of places in 1921.	Population.		Variation, 1911 to 1921.	
		1921.	1911.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	53,025	42,794,155	41,870,160	+ 923,995	+ 2.2
Territory urban in 1921	317	5,304,806	5,215,889	+ 88,917	+ 1.7
Towns having in 1921—					
I. Population of 100,000 and over ..	3	786,227	777,287	+ 8,940	+ 1.2
II. Population 50,000 to 100,000 ..	13	751,907	745,599	+ 6,308	+ 0.8
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000 ..	38	1,185,491	1,065,408	+ 100,083	+ 8.4
IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000 ..	109	1,501,182	1,448,567	+ 52,615	+ 3.6
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000 ..	135	1,019,799	1,079,799	- 60,000	- 5.6
VI. Do. under 5,000	19	80,200	99,239	- 19,039	- 19.2
Territory rural in 1921	52,708	37,489,349	36,654,271	+ 835,078	+ 2.3

4.—Cities.

Cities.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	Number of literates per mille.		Percentage of variation.						
					Males.	Females.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	1871 to 1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Madras	526,911	18,160	908	335	433	174	+ 1.6	+ 1.8	+ 12.6	+ 11.5	+ 2.1	+ 32.5	
Madura	138,894	17,105	976	178	554	90	+ 2.8	+ 26.6	+ 21.2	+ 18.5	+ 42.0	+ 165.9	
Trichinopoly	120,422	13,622	988	176	491	132	- 2.5	+ 17.9	+ 15.6	+ 7.3	+ 10.3	+ 57.4	
Calicut	82,334	7,645	938	39	407	156	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 16.5	+ 15.8	+ 19.0	+ 71.7	
Coimbatore	65,788	9,049	969	87	437	126	+ 9.3	- 11.4	+ 14.4	+ 19.0	+ 10.4	+ 44.4	
Conjeeveram	61,376	15,697	998	175	470	81	+ 13.9	+ 16.7	+ 8.5	+ 14.2	+ 0.1	+ 64.4	
Kumbakonam	60,700	13,764	1,049	97	538	101	- 6.1	+ 8.3	+ 9.9	+ 8.4	+ 12.7	+ 36.6	
Tanjore	59,913	7,811	1,041	92	541	124	- 0.7	+ 4.3	+ 6.4	- 0.6	+ 4.9	+ 14.8	
Negapatam	54,016	9,893	1,052	114	497	81	- 10.2	+ 5.2	- 3.4	+ 10.0	+ 11.0	+ 11.3	
Mangalore	53,877	10,302	910	52	233	200	+ 11.3	+ 9.8	+ 7.8	+ 27.5	+ 8.0	+ 81.3	
Rajahmundry	53,791	16,460	1,010	189	328	112	+ 11.1	+ 33.0	+ 28.2	+ 15.6	+ 24.4	+ 172.5	
Tinnevely	53,783	15,623	1,025	24	517	85	+ 4.3	+ 10.8	+ 62.6	+ 6.7	+ 10.6	+ 121.6	
Cocanada	53,348	6,884	1,025	286	326	109	- 1.4	+ 12.5	+ 18.6	+ 40.5	+ 61.8	+ 190.1	
Salem	52,244	11,874	978	27	297	35	- 11.7	- 16.2	+ 4.3	+ 33.6	+ 1.3	+ 4.5	
Cuddalore	50,527	4,193	1,015	101	385	93	- 10.7	+ 8.3	+ 10.3	+ 8.7	+ 8.1	+ 25.4	
Vellore	50,210	12,367	1,017	93	319	93	+ 0.9	+ 14.3	- 3.1	+ 19.8	- 1.4	+ 32.1	
Bellary	39,842	7,828	887	195	396	92	+ 14.0	- 40.0	- 2.1	+ 11.2	+ 3.3	- 23.0	

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

The statistics THE statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI which is divided into two parts, one giving the birth-places of the population of each district and State, and the other giving the same particulars for cities. The salient features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter :—

Table 1 shows the actual figures of immigration to each district and natural division.

Table 2 gives the actual figures of emigration from each district and natural division.

Table 3 shows the migration between natural divisions.

Table 4 shows the migration between Madras and other parts of India.

Summary of statistics

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras, 42,584,293 were born in the Presidency, the remaining 0·5 per cent being immigrants from outside. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.

Immigration to districts

3. There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in the district.

Persons born in the district per mille enumerated.

Agency	...	...	...	...	...	696
Bellary ..	...	...	...	...	...	862
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	681
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	...	802
Sandūr ...	...	...	...	...	...	791

From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed; to many people the Agency is not yet familiar as the name of an administrative division; and there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency

returned as their birth-place the district of Ganjām, Vizagapatam or Gōdāvari, meaning thereby nothing more than that they were born in the portion of the Agency which was formerly under the administration of the Collector of that district. It is natural to find a large percentage of immigrants in a city such as Madras; a city grows not so much by a high birth-rate as by the inducements it offers to persons to try their fortune by joining in its busy crowds. In the Nilgiris there is a large percentage of foreign labour on tea estates, and the considerable European population also helps to swell the proportion of foreign-born folk enumerated on the hills. Anjengo and Sandūr are places of insignificant area—the one surrounded by the State of Travancore and the other by the district of Bellary; the fact that a considerable proportion of the population returned their birth-place as Travancore or Bellary is of no significance. The districts with the largest percentage of native-born persons are South Kanara (995 per mille), Malabar (992), and Tinnevely (991), all of which lose a substantial proportion of their population by emigration and attract few immigrants.

Migration between natural divisions

4. Subsidiary table 3 shows how little migration there is between one natural division and another; in every division except the Agency and the East Coast North 99 per cent of the population were born in the division in which they were enumerated; and it is probable that what appears to be a large migration from the East Coast North division to the Agency is really due to the reason mentioned in the previous paragraph. It appears from column 5 of subsidiary tables 1 and 2 that, while there are 435,000 immigrants into the Agency from contiguous districts, 89,000 persons have emigrated from Ganjām, and 401,000 from Vizagapatam, to adjoining districts. The foreigners in the Agency must form part of this 490,000, and in all probability the amount of real emigration, even temporary, which the figures represent, is something very small.

5. The chief districts which attract immigrants are Bellary, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. There was a Malayali regiment at Bellary at the time of the census which accounts for most of the immigrants from Malabar; for the rest the majority come from the other Ceded districts and from Madras. Most of the immigration to Gōdāvari is from Vizagapatam, and most of that to Trichinopoly is from the surrounding districts.

6. From column 5 of subsidiary table 4 to Chapter II we see for each of the cities the proportion of the population who are foreign-born. There is a remarkable degree of variation in this respect; in Madras 335 in every thousand are foreign-born, as against 334 in 1911; while in Tinnevely only 24 persons in a thousand were born outside the Tinnevely district. The number of foreign-born in Cocanada is exceptionally high—286 in every thousand against 247 in 1911; but most of the immigrants still come from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna. The foreign-born of Madura have risen from 150 to 178 in every thousand, while those of Trichinopoly have fallen from 189 to 176. Rajahmundry draws mainly on Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and Bellary on Anantapur and Kurnool; the immigrants from Malabar were a regiment stationed in Bellary at the time of the census. The towns which attract fewest immigrants are Tinnevely, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore; Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enough to attract people from outside the district. Tinnevely and Salem have no great industries, and no special attraction to offer persons from other districts.

7. The statistics of emigration outside the Presidency are far from complete. For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we have particulars by districts; but in addition to these there are in countries outside India 814,000 persons born in Madras for whom we have no knowledge of the district of birth; and in addition to these people there are in South Africa, in British Guiana, in Mauritius, in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere people of Madras origin for whom no returns at all have been received. By this last number the "natural population" of the Presidency will be short; and by its share of this number as well as by the portion of 929,000 assignable to each district will the "natural population" of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discussion on the variation between the "natural" and "actual" population, or to work out details of the constitution of the natural population.

8. In return for 1,731,000 Madrasis enumerated in other parts of India or in countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces or countries enumerated in Madras.

Number of immigrants from				
Mysore State	...	...	...	86,855
Hyderabad State	...	...	...	38,916
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	16,832
Bombay	...	...	...	15,957
French and Portuguese possessions	...	...	...	14,257
Central Provinces	...	...	...	12,377
Cochin State	...	...	...	10,124
Travancore	...	...	...	8,293
Other Provinces and States	...	...	...	12,998
				<hr/> 196,609

The tables show that the majority of the immigrants come from a limited area mostly the territories adjoining Madras. Of the remaining 13,000, 6,000 come from Asiatic countries other than India (chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), and are mostly children of parents who originally

emigrated from Madras to those countries; 6,000 come from Europe (all but 600 from Great Britain and Ireland), and 1,000 from Africa, America and Australasia.

9. The immigrants from Mysore and Hyderabad are mostly localized in the districts which border on those States; those from Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are mostly in the Agency and the districts of Ganjām and Gōdāvari; most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar; the French possessions help to populate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Chingleput; from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevely, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

Variation
in immi-
gration

10. There is a great increase in the number of immigrants from Bihar and Orissa and from the Central Provinces; from all other parts of India, Madras in 1921 attracted fewer visitors than in 1911. The immigration from the Central Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa was, as we have seen, mainly to the Agency and to Ganjam or Gōdāvari; there is a vast preponderance of females in those who come from Bihar and Orissa and it is remarkable that exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the emigrants from Madras to that province. Much of this migration is no doubt mere ordinary movement from place to place across the frontier of the provinces, and the increase recorded at this census may be due to greater accuracy in the enumeration of the Agency villages bordering on those provinces. It is noteworthy that there is a great disparity between the sex proportion of the immigrants from Hyderabad and that of those from Mysore; the lack of female immigrants from Hyderabad occurs chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Chittoor, and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.

Where
emigrants
go to

Number of emigrants to		1921.	
Burma	...	270,993	to countries beyond India, we find that
Mysore	...	269,675	the bulk of the emigration to other
Hyderabad	...	84,158	parts of India is as noted in the margin.
Travancore	...	58,277	Emigration to Mysore, Hyderabad,
Assam	...	54,536	Travancore, Cochin and Bihar and
Bombay	...	44,039	Orissa is in the main of the same casual
Bengal	...	28,595	type as the immigration from those
Cochin	...	26,388	provinces and States. There is of
Coorg	...	22,509	course a certain amount of coolie emi-
Bihar and Orissa	...	19,238	gration to tea estates in Travancore
States	...	16,689	and to coffee in Mysore, but nothing
Other Provinces and States	...	22,377	to compare with the flow of emigrants
Total	...	917,474	to Burma or Assam. Most of the

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.

12. The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave

Number of females to 1,000 males in emigrants to

Burma	...	208
Assam	...	1,019
Bengal	...	936
Bihar and Orissa	...	1,275
Bombay	...	567
Mysore	...	820
Hyderabad	...	617
Travancore	...	1,018
Cochin State	...	1,125
Coorg	...	347

emigrants to Burma, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

13. Of the 813,512 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated outside

Persons born in Madras and enumerated in

Ceylon	...	447,334
Federated Malay States	...	238,048
Straits Settlements	...	76,732
Other Malay States	...	50,388
Elsewhere	...	130

India, the majority were in Ceylon, which depends largely on South Indian labour for its tea, etc., estates and other industries. After Ceylon the most popular place is the Federated Malay States; then the Straits Settlements and other Malay States; and finally we have returns of a few in the East African colonies and of 1 in the Gilbert Islands. We have so far no returns of the numbers of persons of Madras birth enumerated in South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, the Seychelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

Emigration
to countries
beyond IndiaDetails of
emigration

14. From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1) Ceylon, (2) Burma, (3) the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, (4) planters' estates in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore, and (5) Assam. Major Scoble Nicholson, O.B.E., of the Ceylon Labour Commission has very kindly contributed some interesting facts regarding emigration to

Ceylon, and to Major Brock, O.B.E., V.D., of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Dr. Ford, the Emigration Agent of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, I am indebted for similar notes on emigration to the estates of Travancore, Coorg and Mysore, and to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

15. The number of emigrants registered by the Ceylon Labour Commission in the decade was 744,621. For the years 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for men, women, children and infants, who emigrated in the proportion of 601, 203, 132 and 64, and although these details have not been tabulated of recent years there is every reason to suppose that the proportion remains fairly constant; infants are children below 5 years of age; children are males between 5 and 14 and females between 5 and 16. For the years 1917 to 1920 figures are given separately for emigrants proceeding to Ceylon for the first time and those who have been there before. It was only in 1919, the year of bad seasons and high prices, when the number of emigrants rose with a bound, that the new emigrants out-numbered the old; in the other three years those returning to Ceylon after one or more visits numbered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.

Year.	Number registered.
1911	72,549
1912	93,925
1913	97,564
1914	70,654
1915	83,742
1916	99,843
1917	42,877
1918	41,961
1919	103,580
1920	38,126

Emigration to Ceylon

16. The Ceylon Labour Commission recruits only for estates, consequently practically all those who emigrate through its agency are agriculturists by occupation. The majority of them are drawn from the Paraiyan, Kallan, Vellāla and Pallan castes who together have contributed 619,000 out of the 744,500 who have emigrated during the decade. Nearly half the emigrants registered in Trichinopoly district—which implies that if they did not actually come from a village in that district they came from no great distance; the rest are recruited mostly in the Tamil districts—all of which contribute a quota; Malabar sends 10,000; and the Telugu districts of Cuddapah, Gōdāvari and Guntūr are also drawn upon.

Caste and district emigrants

17. The United Planters' Association of Southern India recruits about 150,000 labourers annually for about 390 estates. Only 237 of these estates, however, lie beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency, and it is only the recruitment of labour for these which affects the population of the Presidency. These 237 estates absorb annually about 90,000 labourers, about 20 per cent of whom are entirely new to estate work. The labour is recruited in most of the Tamil districts, on the West Coast, and in Vizagapatam and the Agency; the recruits are practically all agriculturists. Children are employed on coffee and tea estates, but not on rubber estates; out of every 100 recruits 88 are adults and 12 are children. There is no very great disparity in the proportion of the sexes; for in every 100 persons, 59 are men and 41 women.

Emigration to planting districts

18. It is reported that on the average a labourer stays on an estate about ten months during which time a man on the average saves Rs. 47-8-0 and a woman Rs. 35. In exceptional cases savings amounting to Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 have been accumulated in this period.

19. No information has been obtained regarding the districts from which recruits are obtained for the Straits Settlements, etc. Almost all the emigrants sail either from Negapatam or Madras; and it is natural to expect the majority to be recruited in the districts adjacent to the ports. On the average 90,000 sail every year, of whom 11 out of every 12 are adults, and 4 out of every 5 adults are men. The chief employment is as agricultural labourers on the rubber estates; and as a rule the emigrants make a stay of about 2½ years. Many return for a second and third spell on the estates.

Emigration to Straits Settlements, etc.

**Emigration to
Burma and
Assam**

20. Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma, 100,506 did not

*Distribution of 1,000 emigrants to Burma by district
of birth.*

	Number per mille.
Ganjām	285
Vizagapatam	211
Gōdāvari	149
Tanjore	84
Rāmnād	77
Kistna	50
Madura	36
Malabar	26
Tinnevely	24
Other districts	56
	<hr/> 1,000

specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districts—Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madras element from the three districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, whence go 48,119 of the 54,536 emigrants. Most of the remain-

der are attributed to "Madras" which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

1.—Immigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

District and natural division where enumerated.	Born in																	
	District or natural division.			Contiguous districts in province.			Other parts of province.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Province ...	42,584	20,988	21,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	33	35	129	71	58	13	8	5
Agency ...	1,042	508	534	435	232	203	1	1	...	4	2	2	15	7	8	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	10,766	5,241	5,525	42	24	18	26	16	10	3	1	2	29	17	12	...	...	...
Ganjām ...	1,814	817	997	9	5	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	8	3	5	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	2,196	1,062	1,134	31	15	16	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Godāvari ...	1,372	667	705	81	43	38	11	5	6	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...
Kistna ...	2,070	1,024	1,046	22	14	8	37	22	15	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Guntūr ...	1,769	890	879	28	15	13	5	3	2	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...
Nellore ...	1,353	676	677	15	9	6	15	11	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Deccan ...	3,575	1,823	1,752	24	12	12	21	13	8	17	8	9	32	15	17	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	868	442	426	16	8	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	873	443	430	29	14	15	2	1	1	3	2	1	7	3	4	...	...	...
Banganapalle ...	34	17	17	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	743	374	369	79	43	36	23	15	8	3	1	2	15	7	8	...	...	...
Sandūr ...	9	5	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	909	469	440	22	11	11	5	3	2	11	5	6	9	5	4	...	...	...
East Coast Central ...	11,780	5,890	5,890	128	67	61	26	16	10	21	9	12	36	22	14	6	4	2
Madras ...	350	175	175	65	36	29	90	52	38	...	...	...	18	11	7	3	2	1
Chingleput ...	1,414	715	699	65	29	34	12	7	5	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	...
Chittoor ...	1,223	624	599	28	13	15	8	4	4	3	1	2	7	5	3	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	1,986	988	998	49	22	27	15	9	6	2	1	1	3	3	2	...	...	...
Salem ...	2,079	1,036	1,043	22	10	12	5	3	2	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	2,175	1,081	1,094	33	18	15	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	2,252	1,124	1,128	53	21	32	8	4	4	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
East Coast South ...	10,169	4,930	5,239	79	35	44	22	12	10	5	3	2	7	4	3	4	2	2
Tanjore ...	2,254	1,083	1,171	44	18	26	22	12	10	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Trichinopoly ...	1,803	890	913	86	35	51	11	6	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Padukkottai ...	389	191	198	35	12	23	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Madurai ...	1,945	967	988	41	19	22	19	10	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ramanād ...	1,678	797	881	35	17	18	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	1,884	917	967	8	4	4	7	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast ...	4,420	2,153	2,267	17	9	8	13	6	7	18	10	8	9	6	3	3	2	1
Nilgiris ...	86	44	42	20	12	8	9	4	5	7	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
Malabar ...	3,074	1,492	1,578	7	4	3	3	2	1	9	5	4	5	4	1	1	1	...
Anjengo ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	1,241	602	639	4	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

31076

2.—Emigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

District and natural division of birth.	Enumerated in															Natural population (actual figures).		
	District or natural division.			Consiguous district in province.			Other parts of province.			Other provinces. Outside India.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Province ...	42,584	20,988	21,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	583	334	814	533	281	44,314,923	22,104,309	22,210,614
Agency ...	1,042	508	534	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065,451	519,706	545,745
East Coast North ...	10,766	5,241	5,525	465	247	218	22	14	8	298	206	92	...	...	...	11,551,936	5,707,505	5,844,431
Ganjām ...	1,814	817	997	89	47	42	7	4	3	124	82	42	...	...	...	2,034,594	950,800	1,083,794
Vissagapatam ...	2,196	1,062	1,134	408	218	190	16	9	7	62	43	19	...	...	...	2,682,022	1,332,700	1,349,322
Godāvari ...	1,872	967	905	32	18	14	8	6	2	30	25	5	...	...	...	1,442,546	715,515	727,031
Kistna ...	2,070	1,024	1,046	23	11	12	5	3	2	57	40	17	...	...	...	2,156,481	1,078,668	1,077,813
Guntūr ...	1,769	890	879	23	12	11	8	5	3	13	8	5	...	...	...	1,812,850	914,661	898,189
Nellore ...	1,353	676	677	37	18	19	22	13	9	12	8	4	...	...	...	1,423,443	715,161	708,282
Deccan ...	3,575	1,823	1,752	18	11	7	18	11	7	73	36	37	...	...	...	3,682,447	1,881,148	1,801,299
Cuddapah ...	868	442	426	21	11	10	14	9	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	908,931	465,680	443,251
Kurnool ...	873	443	430	48	28	20	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	928,954	475,533	453,421
Banganapalle ...	34	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,990	17,407	16,583
Bellary ...	743	374	369	16	7	9	7	4	3	36	18	18	...	...	...	801,159	402,889	398,270
Sandūr ...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,646	5,082	4,564
Anantapur ...	909	469	440	57	29	28	5	3	2	28	13	15	...	...	...	999,767	514,587	485,210
East Coast Central ...	11,780	5,890	5,890	125	60	65	29	17	12	213	115	98	...	...	...	12,146,761	6,082,069	6,064,692
Madras ...	350	175	175	18	8	10	38	21	17	105	58	47	...	...	...	510,010	261,648	248,364
Chingleput ...	1,414	715	699	97	49	48	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	1,521,488	770,046	751,442
Chittoor ...	1,223	624	599	26	14	12	9	4	5	23	12	11	...	...	...	1,281,984	654,372	627,612
North Arcot ...	1,986	988	998	44	19	25	27	15	12	40	22	18	...	...	...	2,097,754	1,044,389	1,053,365
Salem ...	2,079	1,086	1,043	44	20	24	16	9	7	22	11	11	...	...	...	2,161,457	1,076,019	1,085,438
Coimbatore ...	2,175	1,081	1,094	44	22	22	11	6	5	14	7	7	...	...	...	2,244,052	1,116,784	1,127,268
South Arcot ...	2,252	1,124	1,128	59	24	35	17	10	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	2,330,016	1,158,813	1,171,203
East Coast South ...	10,169	4,930	5,239	52	23	29	49	27	22	88	57	31	...	...	...	10,357,160	5,036,764	5,320,396
Tanjore ...	2,254	1,083	1,171	56	23	33	29	16	13	18	13	5	...	...	...	2,356,134	1,134,049	1,222,085
Trichinopoly ...	1,803	890	913	72	29	43	11	6	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	1,893,306	929,789	963,517
Pudukkottai ...	389	191	198	12	4	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402,700	196,304	206,396
Madura ...	1,945	957	988	30	14	16	24	12	12	16	10	6	...	...	...	2,013,927	992,168	1,021,759
Rāmañāḍ ...	1,678	797	881	40	19	21	2	1	1	13	11	2	...	...	...	1,733,821	827,784	906,037
Tinnevely ...	1,884	917	967	15	8	7	25	14	11	34	18	16	...	...	...	1,967,272	956,670	1,000,602
West Coast ...	4,420	2,153	2,267	10	7	3	23	16	7	130	85	45	...	...	...	4,581,860	2,260,017	2,321,843
Nilgiris ...	86	44	42	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	90,762	46,121	44,641
Malabar ...	3,074	1,496	1,578	19	13	6	19	13	6	47	30	17	...	...	...	3,158,139	1,551,742	1,606,397
Anjengo ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,192	2,672	2,520
South Kanara ...	1,241	602	639	3	2	1	3	2	1	81	54	27	...	...	...	1,327,767	659,492	668,285
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	84	31	84	533	281	929,306	617,100	312,206

Note.—Particulars by districts are not available for those enumerated outside India.

3.—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures 000s omitted)
(compared with 1901 and 1911).

Natural division in which born.	Total born in each Natural Division.	Number enumerated in natural division.						
		Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Madras Presidency ...	1921	42,584	1,478	10,833	3,620	11,933	10,270	4,450
	1911	41,616	1,565	10,473	3,752	11,922	10,240	4,294
	1901	38,375	1,317	9,523	3,867	10,722	8,938	4,008
Agency ...	1921	1,065	1,042	23	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	1921	11,254	436	10,767	19	29	2	1
	1911	12,045	1,565	10,422	24	32	2	...
	1901	10,840	1,317	9,469	24	27	2	1
Deccan ...	1921	3,609	...	21	3,575	12	1	...
	1911	3,752	...	23	3,712	16	1	...
	1901	3,856	...	24	3,818	13	1	...
East Coast Central ...	1921	11,935	...	19	22	11,780	90	24
	1911	11,308	...	23	13	11,135	111	26
	1901	10,755	...	26	22	10,569	110	28
East Coast South ...	1921	10,289	...	2	2	91	10,169	5
	1911	10,220	...	4	2	94	10,115	5
	1901	8,935	...	3	2	102	8,822	6
West Coast ...	1921	4,452	...	1	2	21	8	4,420
	1911	4,291	...	1	1	15	11	4,283
	1901	3,989	...	1	1	11	3	3,973

Note.—For the years 1911 and 1901, the figures under East Coast North include also the figures of Agency.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(i) British Territory and States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigrants from Madras.			Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Total ...	182,312	216,170	- 33,858	917,468	824,723	+ 92,745	- 735,156	- 608,553
British Territory ...	54,483	36,907	+ 17,576	453,453	385,357	+ 68,096	- 398,970	- 348,450
Ajmer-Merwara ...	445	120	+ 325	391	224	+ 167	+ 54	- 104
Andamans and Nicobars ...	2	65	- 63	1,600	1,489	+ 111	- 1,598	- 1,424
Assam ...	51	204	- 153	54,536	34,509	+ 20,027	- 54,485	- 34,305
Baluchistan ...	147	126	+ 21	340	134	+ 206	- 193	- 8
Bengal ...	3,181	6,547	- 3,366	28,595	13,171	+ 15,424	- 25,414	- 6,624
Bihar and Orissa ...	16,832	426	+ 16,406	19,238	16,795	+ 2,443	- 2,408	- 16,369
Bombay ...	15,957	17,304	- 1,347	44,039	33,631	+ 10,408	- 28,082	- 16,327
Burma ...	1,915	2,021	- 106	270,993	248,064	+ 22,929	- 269,078	- 246,043
Central Provinces and Berar ...	12,377	6,291	+ 6,086	4,903	5,358	- 455	+ 7,474	+ 933
Coorg ...	345	741	- 396	22,509	28,583	- 6,074	- 22,164	- 27,842
Delhi ...	216	...	+ 216	553	...	+ 553	- 337	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	146	82	+ 64	1,959	63	+ 1,896	- 1,813	+ 19
Punjab ...	625	875	- 250	1,583	1,050	+ 533	- 958	- 175
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2,244	2,105	+ 139	2,214	2,280	- 72	+ 30	- 181
States and Agencies.	127,829	179,263	- 51,434	464,015	439,366	+ 24,649	- 336,186	- 260,103
Assam State ...	...	...	...	...	10	- 10	...	- 10
Baluchistan State ...	...	...	...	...	1	- 1	...	- 1
Baroda State ...	130	329	- 199	264	228	+ 36	- 134	+ 92
Bengal States ...	...	...	...	2,675	1,070	+ 1,605	- 2,675	- 1,070
Bihar and Orissa States ...	47	975	- 928	16,689	18,694	- 2,005	- 16,642	- 17,719
Bombay States ...	1,849	1,518	+ 331	1,553	1,853	- 300	+ 296	- 335
Central India Agency ...	15	503	- 488	498	1,083	- 585	- 483	- 530
Central Provinces States ...	152	915	- 763	1,594	4,862	- 3,268	- 1,442	- 3,947
Hyderabad State ...	38,915	60,892	- 21,976	84,158	67,821	+ 16,337	- 45,242	- 7,129
Kashmir State ...	33	28	+ 5	34	27	+ 7	- 1	+ 1
Madras States—								
Travancore ...	8,298	10,446	- 2,153	58,277	49,520	+ 8,757	- 49,984	- 39,074
Cochin ...	10,124	9,643	+ 481	26,388	30,488	- 4,100	- 16,264	- 20,845
Mysore State ...	68,855	92,732	- 23,877	269,675	263,417	+ 6,258	- 202,820	- 170,685
North-West Frontier Province ...	...	...	...	...	9	- 9	...	- 9
Punjab States ...	...	...	...	...	39	- 39	...	- 39
Rajputana Agency ...	1,415	1,491	- 76	203	290	- 87	+ 1,212	+ 1,201
United Provinces States ...	...	...	...	...	4	- 4	...	- 4
Burma Administered areas ...	...	...	...	2,007	...	+ 2,007	- 2,007	...

Note.—In this subsidiary table, Travancore and Cochin States are treated as outside the Madras Presidency.

In addition to the immigrants shown in the table, 14,257 persons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portuguese Settlements in India were enumerated in the Presidency. They have not been included in the table as the corresponding figures of emigration have not been received.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—continued.

(ii) British Territory.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigrants from Madras.			Excess (+) or deficiency (–) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	195,363	236,255	– 40,892	958,367	870,617	+ 87,750	– 763,004	– 634,362
British Territory ...	54,252	36,493	+ 17,759	453,376	384,591	+ 68,785	– 399,124	– 348,096
Ajmer-Merwara ...	445	120	+ 325	891	218	+ 173	+ 54	– 98
Andamans and Nicobars ...	2	65	– 63	1,598	1,489	+ 109	– 1,596	– 1,424
Assam ...	51	294	– 153	54,527	34,497	+ 20,030	– 54,476	– 34,293
Baluchistan ...	147	126	+ 21	340	134	+ 206	– 193	– 8
Bengal ...	3,176	6,537	– 3,361	28,595	13,170	+ 15,425	– 25,419	– 6,633
Bihar and Orissa ...	16,832	426	+ 16,406	19,232	16,795	+ 2,437	– 2,400	– 16,369
Bombay ...	15,761	16,952	– 1,191	44,083	33,629	+ 10,454	– 28,272	– 16,677
Burma ...	1,895	1,991	– 96	270,939	247,360	+ 23,579	– 269,044	– 245,369
Central Provinces and Berar ...	12,376	6,281	+ 6,095	4,903	5,357	– 454	+ 7,473	+ 824
Coorg ...	345	737	– 392	22,509	28,581	– 6,072	– 22,164	– 27,844
Delhi ...	216	...	+ 216	553	...	+ 553	– 337	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	146	79	+ 67	1,959	63	+ 1,896	– 1,813	+ 16
Punjab ...	621	874	– 253	1,583	1,044	+ 539	– 962	– 170
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2,239	2,101	+ 138	2,214	2,254	– 40	+ 25	– 153
States and Agencies.	141,111	199,762	– 58,651	504,991	486,026	+ 18,965	– 363,880	– 286,264
Assam State ...	...	...	...	...	10	– 10	...	– 10
Baluchistan State ...	...	...	...	...	1	– 1	...	– 1
Baroda State ...	130	318	– 188	264	228	+ 36	– 134	+ 90
Bengal States ...	...	...	...	2,675	1,070	+ 1,605	– 2,675	– 1,070
Bihar and Orissa States ...	47	975	– 928	16,689	18,634	– 2,005	– 16,642	– 17,719
Bombay States ...	1,846	1,518	+ 328	1,553	1,853	– 300	+ 293	– 335
Central India Agency ...	15	503	– 488	498	1,082	– 585	– 483	– 530
Central Provinces States ...	150	915	– 765	1,594	4,862	– 3,268	– 1,444	– 3,947
Hyderabad State ...	38,737	60,412	– 21,675	84,152	67,821	+ 16,331	– 45,415	– 7,409
Kashmir State ...	33	28	+ 5	34	27	+ 7	– 1	+ 1
Madras States—								
Travancore ...	8,219	10,417	– 2,198	58,080	49,511	+ 8,569	– 49,861	– 39,094
Cochin ...	10,103	9,641	+ 462	26,380	30,485	– 4,105	– 16,277	– 20,844
Other Madras States ...	13,839	21,048	– 7,209	41,211	46,734	– 5,523	– 27,372	– 25,686
Mysore State ...	66,577	92,508	– 25,931	269,651	263,362	+ 6,289	– 203,074	– 170,859
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas).	...	...	...	...	9	– 9	...	– 9
Punjab States ...	...	...	...	...	39	– 39	...	– 39
Rajputana Agency ...	1,415	1,434	– 19	203	283	– 80	+ 1,212	+ 1,201
United Provinces States ...	...	...	...	...	4	– 4	...	– 4
Burma Administered areas ...	...	...	...	2,007	...	+ 2,007	– 2,007	...

Note.—This part refers to migration between Madras, British Territory, and other parts of India, including the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Ranganapalle and Sandar.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—concluded.

(iii) Madras States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras States.			Emigrants from Madras States.			Excess (+) or deficiency (−) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	41,999	47,697	− 5,698	14,151	21,888	− 7,737	+ 27,848	+ 25,909
British Territory ...	41,442	47,148	− 5,706	13,916	21,814	− 7,898	+ 27,526	+ 25,334
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	...	...	...	6	− 6	...	− 6
Andamans and Nicobars ...	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	− 2	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	9	12	− 3	− 9	− 12
Bengal ...	5	10	− 5	...	1	− 1	+ 5	+ 9
Bihar and Orissa ...	...	...	...	6	...	+ 6	− 6	...
Bombay ...	196	352	− 156	6	2	+ 4	+ 190	+ 350
Burma ...	20	30	− 10	54	704	− 650	− 34	− 674
Central Provinces and Berar... ..	1	10	− 9	...	1	− 1	+ 1	+ 9
Coorg ...	...	4	− 4	...	2	− 2	...	+ 2
Madras ...	41,211	46,734	− 5,523	13,839	21,048	− 7,209	+ 27,872	+ 25,686
North-West Frontier Province ...	...	3	− 3	...	...	...	...	+ 3
Punjab ...	4	1	+ 3	...	6	− 6	+ 4	− 5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	5	4	+ 1	...	32	− 32	+ 5	− 28
States and Agencies.	557	549	+ 8	235	74	+ 161	+ 322	+ 475
Baroda State ...	...	2	− 2	...	...	...	...	+ 2
Bombay States ...	3	...	+ 3	...	...	...	+ 3	...
Central Provinces States ...	2	...	+ 2	...	...	...	+ 2	...
Hyderabad State ...	179	280	− 101	6	...	+ 6	+ 173	+ 280
Madras States—								
Travancore ...	74	29	+ 45	197	9	+ 188	− 123	+ 20
Cochin ...	21	2	+ 19	8	3	+ 5	+ 13	− 1
Mysore State ...	278	229	+ 49	24	55	− 31	+ 254	+ 174
Rajputana Agency...	...	7	− 7	...	7	− 7	...	...

Note.—This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur and other parts of India, including Madras, British Territory.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

THE religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown in Imperial Table VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the returns regarding the sects of Muhammadans; and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religious statistics are set out in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter which show (1) the general distribution of the population by religion, (2) the distribution by districts of the main religions, (3) the number and variation of the Christian population, and (4) the religion of the urban and rural population. The distribution of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians over the districts of the Presidency is illustrated graphically in the maps at the beginning of the report.

Reference to statistics

2. The enumerators were instructed to record the main religion returned by each person enumerated and also, in the case of Muhammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religious beliefs of the people is collected at every census because differences of religion still connote social and political differences, and for administrative purposes it is necessary to know the strength and distribution of the various religions in the country. In India, again, no one regards the question about his religion as unnecessary or inquisitorial. But in spite of this it must be admitted that the statistics collected are not satisfactory. The chief hindrance to the obtaining of accurate returns is the fact that the terms used to classify the religions are unfamiliar to the people of the country, and do not really suggest what is meant in common parlance by religion. The worst instances are the terms "Hindu" and "Animist." No Indian is familiar with the term "Hindu" as applied to his religion. If asked what his religion is, he usually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which he belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hindu," but none has been successful, and only within the last few months a select committee of the Legislative Assembly has given up the attempt to find an adequate definition. For the word "Hindu" implies not only certain religious beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost necessarily a certain social organization. In 1881 it was stated in the Madras Census Report that the term "Hinduism includes all those who recognize caste and who are governed by one of the systems of Hindu Law." In other words it includes practically every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. A term so elastic naturally cannot imply any definite creed or system of morality; and in fact it is the custom of his caste rather than his religion which determines the moral standard of the ordinary Hindu. The question what it is which all those who are labelled "Hindu" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are without, admits of no easy or complete answer. The religion of the great majority of those who are classed as Hindus implies a recognition, more or less perfunctory, of the great orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Siva, their wives or their offspring; but in South India, at any rate, these Gods are in the main recognized only at times of festival or on occasion of special observances. More intimate devotion is paid to the local Amman or Grāmadēvata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malevolent powers always on the lookout for opportunities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always advisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hindu" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to avert harm from, or to secure benefits for,

Hinduism

himself and his belongings. The speculations of the philosophers, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa, no doubt afford intellectual diversion for the learned; but they are purely metaphysical exercises, and of the religion which inspires and moulds men's conduct, these metaphysics form little or no part.

Animism

3. Within the all-embracing sphere of Hinduism are found rites and ceremonies, superstitions and beliefs, characteristic of every stage of civilization. Hinduism tends to absorb every saint or deity with whom it comes in contact; it finds a place for the God in its pantheon, and room for the worshippers in its temple courts. It is only by these absorptions that Hinduism can expand; for Hinduism is a birth-right which cannot be acquired; just as a man cannot become a Brāhman unless he be born one, so it is claimed that no person born in another religion can become a Hindu. That this process of absorption is not inactive, the census statistics bear witness when they show an increase in the number of Hindus and a fall in the number of Animists. And this leads to comment on the difficulty of distinguishing between the Hindu and the Animist. We have seen that the term "Hindu" does not admit of definition. The term "Animist" does represent a certain form of religious belief and is capable of definition, but the ordinary enumerator is unable either to understand the distinction between the two or to apply intelligently a definition of Animist; nor can this be wondered at, for the orthodox rites of Hindu worship contain much that is definitely Animistic in origin. Accordingly after the practice of 1901 and 1911, enumerators were instructed, when taking the census of jungle tribes, if they found people who said they were not Hindus or who could not understand references to the orthodox Hindu deities, to record for such people under the head "Religion" the name of their tribe. In the tabulation offices all persons whose religion was described in this way were treated as Animists. In Appendix V there is a statement which shows the strength of each tribe and the numbers

Tribe.	Percentage returned as Animists in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Khond	82.7	75.1	95.9
Savara	59.0	70.0	86.7
Yānadi	46.8	64.7	11.9
Poroja	68.8	24.1	28.8
Gadabū	47.4	6.0	47.6
Kōyā	12.0	33.6	16.8

beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Summary of the statistics

4. Having thus made it clear that the line dividing the Hindu from the Animist is not capable of strict definition and that it varies from one census to another, we may now proceed to consider the actual statistics returned. The figures in the margin show that there has been very little change in the relative strength of the main religions.

Number per 1,000 of the total population.

	1921.	1911.
Hindu	887	889
Musalman	67	66
Christian	32	29
Animistic	13	15
Others	1	1

What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Muhammadanism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribution of a hundred persons no variation is perceptible between 1911 and 1921. It is still true as it was in 1911 that of every hundred persons in Madras 89 are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. Yet during the decade, while the population as a whole has risen by 2.2 per cent, Hindus have increased by 1.9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3.7 per cent and Christians by 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, Animists have decreased by 9.4 per cent and the others by 3.7 per cent. In view, however, of the impossibility of distinguishing accurately between Hindus and Animists a better comparison may perhaps be obtained by combining the figures for these two religions. This is the less objectionable in that there is on the one hand little to distinguish the religion of the uneducated Hindu from that of an Animist, and on

the other hand there is little to distinguish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows:—

	1921.	1911.	1901.	Variation.	
				1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Hindu and Animist ...	38,520,589	37,868,500	35,078,411	1.7	8.0
Increase in population ...	...	...	...	2.2	7.2

Thus while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the population as a whole, in this decade they have lost ground.

5. In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudukkōttai

Ganjām,
Vizagapatam.
Godāvari.
Kistna.
Anantapur.
Chingleput.
Chittoor.

North Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.

90 per cent and more of the population are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindus, the Agency division must be added to these districts. Apart from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in

Distribution
by districts

which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the population. Hindus have gained ground at the expense of Animists in the Agency and in the districts of Ganjām and Nellore; in the East Coast Central division (chiefly in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Salem) they have gained at the expense of Muhammadans and they have also gained from Muhammadans in the district of Rāmnād. Elsewhere they have lost to Muhammadans and to Christians.

6. From the tolerant theology of Hinduism we pass to the uncompromising creed of Islam. Yet even here the "pure doctrine of the word" has in some measure caught infection from the surrounding Hindus. Witness the curious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Muhammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindus as well as Muhammadans to its annual festival.

Muham-
madanism

The Muhammadan population of the Presidency has increased during the decade by 3.7 per cent; but in the East Coast North and West Coast divisions the increase is considerably larger, being 6.3 and 5.7 per cent. In the East Coast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntūr and Nellore and chiefly in the Sheik tribe. The West Coast is the home of the Māppillas whose population has increased during the past decade by 6 per cent. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this increase, which is more than double that of the total population of the locality, is due to conversion, especially when we find that the Cheruman population, which provides most of the Māppilla recruits, has fallen during the decade by 7,000 or 2 per cent.

It is only in Malabar, South Kanara, the Deccan districts, and Madras that the Musalmans number 10 per cent of the population. They are fewest in the district of Ganjām and in the Agency where they form less than one per cent of the inhabitants.

7. At this census for the first time since 1881 sects of Muhammadans were recorded with the following result:—

Muhammadan
sects

Sect.	1921.	Per cent.	1881.	Per cent.
Sunni ...	2,681,945	93.60	1,758,376	90.94
Shiah ...	54,114	1.89	44,378	2.29
Others ...	2,394	0.08	1,102	0.06
Sect not returned ...	126,832	4.43	129,715	6.71
	<u>2,865,285</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,933,571</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Thus whereas in 1881 of every 100 Muhammadans, 91 were Sunnis, 2 were Shiahs and 7 had not returned their sect, at this census we have 94 Sunnis, 2 Shiahs, and 4 who have returned no sect.

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiabs were returned shows that the majority of those who profess to be Shiabs are Sheiks by tribe, though it is remarkable that in Tanjore district the majority of Shiabs are Labbais, while in Malabar practically all persons who claim to belong to the Shiah sect are either Mappillas or Labbais.

Christians

8. Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,157 or 14·2 per cent. The figures for the various natural divisions are noted in the margin. The largest increase both actually and proportionately has been in the East Coast North division. Every district except Ganjam has contributed to this increase, of which the chief details are as follows:—

Divisions.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Agency	4,338	32·7
East Coast North	85,497	36·6
Deccan	15,119	20·6
East Coast Central	15,917	7·5
East Coast South	30,334	7·2
West Coast	14,952	8·8

District.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Kistna	41,224	82·7
Guntūr	29,803	24·1
Nellore	8,198	18·5
Gōdāvari	5,997	72·8

Next in point of numbers comes the East Coast South division, where the actual increase is considerably greater than in the Agency and the Deccan which have larger proportionate increases. The only Deccan district in which there has been an increase comparable with that of the Northern Circars is Kurnool, where the number of Christians has increased by 11,588 or 27·5 per cent.

The district containing the largest Christian population is Tinnevely, and here there has been an increase of 16,461 or 9·4 per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād show increases ranging between 4,800 and 8,100; Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9,000 or 44·8 per cent; and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10,000 or 10·8 per cent.

Distribution of Christian population

9. From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribution among the natural divisions of 1,000 Christians in each of the years 1901, 1911 and 1921, it will be seen that the East Coast North division which, in 1901, had 17 less Christians than the East Coast Central division, now has 66 more, and is rapidly pulling down the lead long held by the East Coast South division.

Natural division.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Agency	13	11	5
East Coast North	231	193	171
Deccan	64	61	58
East Coast Central	165	175	188
East Coast South	393	419	433
West Coast	134	141	145

Christian denominations

10. As mentioned already, the distribution of the principal Christian denominations is set out in Imperial Table XV. It is disappointing that such a large number have failed to return their sect; for this table is of little practical use except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figures either to check their own returns or as a basis for constructive propaganda; and in either case incomplete figures are of little or no value. Probably the most interesting feature of the table is the fact that now for the first time the South India United Church appears as a distinct denomination. As was mentioned in the report of 1911, this body is composed of the adherents of the London Mission, the American Madura Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. According to the census tables its numbers are just over 63,000; but the authorities of the Church claim that their adherents in Madras number more than 100,000. The Church is organized in eight areas each under the control of a Church Council. Of these areas, Jaffna, Travancore and part of the Kanarese jurisdiction lie outside the scope of this report.

The information furnished by the authorities of the Church gives the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below :—

Church Council.	District.	Population according to census.	Population according to Church statistics.
Madura ...	Madura ...	7,767	25,098
	Rāmnād ...	6,923	
North Tamil ...	Salem ...	431	12,857
	Coimbatore ...	2,125	
	Madras ...	1,128	
	Chingleput ...	2,382	
Madras ...	North Arcot ...	3,944	29,734
	South Arcot ...	2,191	
	Chittoor ...	3,315	
	Vizagapatam ...	18	
	Godāvari ...	95	
Kanarese ...	Bellary ...	404	1,604
Telugu ...	Kurnool ...	4,434	29,396
	Cuddapah ...	15,223	
Malabar ...	Anantapur ...	1,570	7,086
	Malabar ...	6,838	
		58,888	105,774

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madura and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Rāmnād district shows a remarkable increase under Anglicans and Lutherans and it is possible that some of these should have been returned as members of the South India United Church. If the figures given by the Church for their adherents in Coimbatore and Salem are correct, the Christians in these districts must have been returned both at this census and in 1911 under some other head. The South India United Church claims nearly 13,000 Christians in these two districts. In 1911 there were 35,000 Christians in these districts of whom 29,500 were Roman Catholics. At this census we have 43,700 Christians in the two districts of whom 36,000 are Roman Catholics. No satisfactory explanation for these discrepancies has been suggested.

Negotiations are at present in train for a further union between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church and it may be that, at the time the next census report comes to be written, still further steps may have been taken towards the union of all Protestant Christians in Southern India.

11. Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, we find that the Roman Catholic Church has increased during the decade by 71,239 persons or 10 per cent. The chief increase is in the Tinnevely district where the numbers have gone up by 20 per cent. In Madura and South Kanara the numbers have risen by 15 per cent and 12 per cent. In South Arcot the numbers have decreased by 5 per cent and they have also gone down in Ganjam, Kurnool and Bellary. Apparently this decrease in population simply reflects the general decrease in the population of these districts.

Roman Catholics

12. Anglicans have increased by 15,313 or 9 per cent. The main increases are in Kistna (62½ per cent), Kurnool (14½ per cent), and Rāmnād (29½ per cent). The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevely and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by 1 per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figures, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female population returned in 1911, for whereas the two sexes show a steady growth from 1891 to 1901, in which years they were in approximately the same proportion as they are at the census of 1921, in 1911 there was an abrupt increase in the number of females, the numbers returned being 39,068 males to 45,822 females. At this census the sex proportions revert more or less to what they were in 1891 and

Anglicans

1901. It has been impossible to discover any reason for the abnormal increase in the Anglican female population in 1911. Nor has local inquiry elicited any circumstance which may have caused it.

- Baptists** 13. Baptists show a considerable increase in the Ceded districts and in Kurnool particularly. The main increases are in the districts of Kistna (57·2 per cent), Nellore (16·6 per cent), Guntūr (10·2 per cent) and Kurnool (26·1 per cent). The number of Baptists in Gōdāvari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.
- Lutherans** 14. Guntūr and Kistna again are responsible for a large increase in the number of Lutherans. In Kistna their numbers have risen by more than 100 per cent to just over 20,000 and in Guntūr they have risen from 44,000 to 64,000.
- Methodists** 15. The number of Methodists has risen by 42 per cent; the chief increases are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Tinnevely, Chingleput and Coimbatore.
- Salvation Army** 16. The number of adherents of the Salvation Army has increased by 50 per cent. The chief scenes of activity are the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore, in each of which there has been a substantial increase. The special work on which the Salvation Army concentrates is the management of criminal settlements, where predatory tribes are kept under more or less close restraint and are taught and exercised in the means of earning an honest livelihood.
- Congregationalists and Presbyterians** 17. The returns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians who were formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.
- Protestants unspecified** 18. The number of persons returned as Protestants without any further indication of sect shows a fall of nearly 14 per cent. Of the 9,500 people returned under this head more than half are in the district of South Kanara, where the Kanarese Evangelical Mission expressly repudiates adherence to any recognized sect.
- Minor Protestant denominations** 19. There is also a fall in the numbers returned under the head Minor Protestant denominations. The bodies grouped under this head are specified on the title page of Imperial Table XV. The chief of them are Adventists and various missions conducted under the auspices of Plymouth Brethren. All these bodies have returned numbers largely in excess of those returned in 1911.
- Syrian Christians** 20. The number of Syrian Christians is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1911. As on that occasion the great majority of them are found in Malabar with a few in South Kanara and Madras. The details of their sects are entered on the title page of the table and call for no special remarks.
- Jains** 21. The number of Jains has fallen by 1,512 during the past decade. Of the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority are permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Mārvarī merchants and business men who travel up and down the country in pursuit of their business. A rough estimate of the number of Jains who are permanent residents in Madras gives the following result:—

	1921.	1911.	Difference.	
Chingleput ...	553	371	+ 182	14,000 Jains; (2) in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar about 8,500; and (3) in the Ceded districts, chiefly Bellary and Anantapur, about 1,200. The figures in the margin suggest that it is the Jains who belong to Madras whose numbers are declining, and not those who come on business from other provinces.
North Arcot ...	8,271	8,828	- 555	
South Arcot ...	4,558	4,947	- 389	
Tanjore ...	532	595	- 63	
South Kanara ...	8,153	8,898	- 745	
Malabar ...	429	490	- 61	
Bellary ...	1,019	1,158	- 137	
Anantapur ...	196	436	- 240	
Total ...	23,711	25,719	- 2,008	

22. Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased from 697 to 1,222. Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The Buddhists of Madras are mostly recent converts from the depressed classes or from fishermen. There is an association in Madras which professes "to promote the knowledge of Buddhism amongst the Indians with a view to secure adherents"; but apparently this association has succeeded only in securing about 500 adherents in the last ten years, so that the movement does not promise to lead to any great result. Buddhists

23. Parsis, who in 1911 were just under 500, have now just passed that number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jaiu Mārwarī, the Parsi business man migrates permanently to Madras or wherever it may be, and makes a permanent home for himself and his family. He is not continually travelling about the country, but stays, as a rule, in one place and there conducts his business. Parsis

24. The Brahmo Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as "Hindu." We have now only 171 Brahmos against 374 in 1911. Most of these persons are in Madras. The districts which they favour most next to Madras are South Kanara, Malabar and Ganjām. Brahmo and
Arya Samaj

25. At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Kanara, have returned themselves as members of the "Arya Samaj." A branch of this society has recently been started in Madras and it is reported to be at work at various centres such as Mangalore, Madura and places in Chittoor and Anantapur districts. From the census statistics it appears that in the district of South Kanara only has the movement met with a favourable reception. Generally speaking it is evident that neither of these reformed Hindu societies has any effect on the religious life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidency.

26. The number of Jews in Madras is only 45, of whom 34 are in the Malabar district. They are more numerous in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a curious sect in the Tinnevely district near the great Christian centre of Nazareth which has broken away from the Anglican Church and formed a new sect styled variously Jews, Hindu Christians, or Jehovah Messianists. The sect was started in 1850 by an influential convert, who owing to some personal differences with the leading missionaries of the S.P.G. founded a new Church of his own. For some years the new sect flourished, but now it numbers only a few hundred people scattered over three or four villages. In their religious observances they differ little from the body which they left, but as they have adopted a few Jewish practices they claim a right to call themselves Jews. At the census, however, these people have all been returned as Christians. Jews

27. At previous censuses it was the practice to include Freethinkers, Atheists, Theosophists and others who profess similar indefinite beliefs under the category of Christians. On this occasion these people are shown under the head "Others," along with Confucians, Sikhs and members of the Arya Samaj. The exact numbers who profess each of these creeds will be found on the title page of Imperial Table VI. Others

1.—General distribution of population by religions.

Religion or locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. Increase +. Decrease —.			Net variation.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu.									
PROVINCE ...	37,942,191	8,886	8,892	8,914	8,983	+ 1.9	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	+ 17.2
Agency ...	1,026,959	6,862	6,772	6,216	6,575	- 2.7	+ 28.8	- 2.3	+ 22.4
East Coast North ...	10,084,579	9,279	9,347	9,388	9,511	+ 2.5	+ 9.5	+ 7.2	+ 20.3
Deccan ...	3,163,722	8,922	8,741	8,781	8,908	- 4.9	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	- 1.8
East Coast Central ...	11,316,331	9,433	9,429	9,438	9,468	+ 3.0	+ 7.8	+ 8.6	+ 20.6
East Coast South ...	9,229,361	8,972	8,982	9,011	9,023	+ 2.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 17.0
West Coast ...	3,121,259	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	+ 2.2	+ 5.0	+ 4.5	+ 12.3
Musliman.									
PROVINCE ...	2,865,285	670	660	644	630	+ 3.7	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 26.2
Agency ...	4,421	39	29	27	25	- 3.4	+ 27.4	+ 15.6	+ 42.3
East Coast North ...	342,797	315	306	298	287	+ 6.3	+ 12.9	+ 12.7	+ 35.6
Deccan ...	411,158	1,121	1,060	1,022	980	+ 1.7	+ 7.8	+ 9.8	+ 20.2
East Coast Central ...	430,110	359	395	359	354	+ 1.3	+ 9.5	+ 10.6	+ 22.6
East Coast South ...	513,733	499	510	499	492	+ 0.9	+ 10.6	+ 5.7	+ 18.0
West Coast ...	1,163,066	2,597	2,538	2,411	2,327	+ 5.7	+ 12.7	+ 10.1	+ 31.2
Christian.									
PROVINCE ...	1,380,672	323	289	269	244	+ 14.2	+ 19.3	+ 18.1	+ 57.0
Agency ...	17,603	118	85	36	8	+ 32.7	+ 176.0	+ 336.2	+ 1,497.4
East Coast North ...	318,955	295	222	166	147	+ 36.6	+ 31.1	+ 37.3	+ 146.1
Deccan ...	88,562	241	192	165	112	+ 20.6	+ 21.4	+ 54.8	+ 128.7
East Coast Central ...	227,939	190	182	180	163	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 70.2	+ 40.5
East Coast South ...	542,508	528	507	489	477	+ 7.2	+ 12.5	+ 8.0	+ 30.1
West Coast ...	185,099	413	393	372	343	+ 8.8	+ 13.1	+ 15.3	+ 41.8
Animistic.									
PROVINCE ...	578,398	136	153	166	131	- 9.4	- 0.5	+ 35.7	+ 18.9
Agency ...	447,395	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392	- 7.9	- 1.0	+ 11.8	+ 1.9
East Coast North ...	119,784	111	125	130	55	- 8.7	+ 4.8	+ 163.0	+ 151.5
Deccan ...	4,714	13	23	27	...	- 44.3	- 14.3	...	...
East Coast Central ...	6,225	5	10	11	...	- 47.5	+ 3.9	...	...
East Coast South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast ...	330	1	3	12	...	- 76.4	- 70.4	...	...
Jain.									
PROVINCE ...	25,493	6	6	7	8	- 5.6	- 1.6	...	- 7.0
Agency ...	541	...	...	...	...	+ 358.5	- 21.6	+ 120.5	+ 1,129.5
East Coast North ...	1,262	8	4	5	5	- 25.2	- 10.5	+ 2.8	- 31.3
Deccan ...	14,545	12	13	14	14	- 4.0	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 1.6
East Coast Central ...	549	1	1	1	1	- 16.3	+ 6.0	+ 4.0	- 7.7
East Coast South ...	8,596	19	22	25	28	- 8.5	- 6.6	- 5.3	- 19.1
West Coast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others.									
PROVINCE ...	2,115	...	...	...	4	+ 23.5	+ 119.8	+ 50.6	+ 36.9
Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	134	...	...	...	...	- 10.6	- 5.7	- 22.4	- 34.6
Deccan ...	39	...	...	...	...	- 27.0	- 15.1	+ 76.7	+ 56.0
East Coast Central ...	1,537	1	1	...	1	+ 62.3	+ 204.5	- 61.4	+ 90.7
East Coast South ...	80	...	...	...	...	- 35.5	+ 217.9	- 61.0	- 20.0
West Coast ...	326	1	1	...	1	- 18.9	+ 101.0	- 51.2	- 20.5

2.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are															
	Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.				Others.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Agency ...	6,862	6,772	6,216	6,575	30	29	27	25	118	85	36	8	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392
East Coast North.	9,279	9,347	9,386	9,511	315	306	296	287	295	222	166	147	111	125	130	55
Ganjām ...	9,690	9,675	9,589	9,651	28	29	35	34	11	13	14	15	271	283	362	300
Vizagapatam ...	9,872	9,869	9,630	9,876	88	100	108	108	25	23	20	16	15	8	242	...
Godāvari ...	9,742	9,771	9,787	9,793	158	169	175	182	97	57	37	24	3	3	1	1
Kistna ...	9,208	9,389	9,468	9,547	350	354	353	347	427	250	167	106	15	7	12	...
Guntūr ...	8,378	8,526	8,618	8,843	722	691	654	620	848	729	679	536	52	54	49	1
Nellore ...	8,585	8,555	9,008	9,153	644	616	587	563	379	334	284	281	392	405	31	3
Deccan ...	8,622	8,721	8,781	8,903	1,121	1,060	1,022	980	241	192	165	112	16	27	32	5
Cuddapah ...	8,491	8,602	8,756	8,912	1,199	1,169	1,037	985	290	251	207	103	20	38	...	...
Kurnool ...	8,062	8,236	8,357	8,530	1,339	1,291	1,234	1,191	586	450	391	278	13	23	18	1
Banganapalle ...	7,729	7,752	7,947	7,985	2,082	2,047	1,932	1,969	189	200	92	16	...	1	29	...
Bellary ...	8,931	8,972	8,929	8,972	1,013	968	1,008	953	41	46	53	59	15	16	19	16
Sandār ...	8,138	8,047	8,162	8,326	1,841	1,893	1,805	1,640	21	53	33	34	...	7	...	...
Anantapur ...	9,042	9,099	9,098	9,237	889	831	783	738	52	38	30	21	17	32	89	4
East Coast Central.	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,468	359	365	359	354	190	182	180	163	18	24	25	15
Madras ...	8,117	8,019	8,062	7,936	1,009	1,141	1,126	1,176	838	806	804	879	36	34	8	9
Chingleput ...	9,543	9,547	9,506	9,612	224	225	229	227	218	216	202	158	15	12	3	3
Chittoor ...	9,396	9,417	9,468	9,548	511	478	452	429	54	37	33	23	39	68	47	...
North Arcot ...	9,207	9,186	9,194	9,243	576	601	591	580	175	167	163	124	42	40	52	53
Salem ...	9,703	9,696	9,673	9,673	223	223	230	230	73	76	90	95	1	...	1	2
Coimbatore ...	9,665	9,694	9,677	9,725	207	204	202	192	128	92	90	81	...	10	31	2
South Arcot ...	9,412	9,410	9,419	9,453	289	284	273	268	279	285	283	253	20	21	25	26
East Coast South.	8,972	8,982	9,011	9,023	499	510	499	499	528	507	469	477	1	1	1	1
Tanjore ...	9,051	9,062	9,062	9,076	562	555	548	538	285	380	387	383	2	3	3	3
Trichinopoly ...	9,182	9,183	9,223	9,260	336	342	320	299	482	475	457	441	...	...	...	...
Pudukkottai ...	9,215	9,276	9,298	9,327	352	326	322	303	433	398	380	370	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	9,282	9,291	9,308	9,320	393	396	400	396	325	313	292	273	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ...	8,831	8,815	8,840	8,828	675	723	698	723	494	462	462	449	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	8,414	8,429	8,514	8,506	574	559	577	587	1,012	982	909	907	...	...	...	...
West Coast ...	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	2,597	2,538	2,411	2,327	413	393	372	343	21	26	37	29
Nilgiris ...	7,833	7,917	7,802	8,387	535	496	521	457	1,596	1,462	1,318	1,152	37	125	359	4
Malabar ...	6,582	6,660	6,807	6,922	3,241	3,162	3,015	2,907	176	176	173	168	1	2	5	3
Anjengo ...	3,011	2,855	2,888	2,670	370	397	405	332	6,619	6,748	6,707	6,998	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	7,864	7,944	8,066	8,168	1,217	1,177	1,118	1,060	853	803	741	675	66	76	88	97

3.—*Christians—Number and variations.*

District and natural division.	Actual number of Christians in				Variation per cent.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1891-1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	1,380,672	1,208,515	1,038,854	879,437	+ 14.2	+ 16.3	+ 18.1	+ 57.0
Agency ...	17,603	13,265	4,807	1,102	+ 32.7	+ 176.0	+ 336.2	+ 1,497.4
East Coast North.	318,955	233,458	178,045	129,629	+ 36.6	+ 31.1	+ 37.3	+ 146.1
Ganjām ...	1,969	2,367	2,426	2,292	- 16.8	- 2.4	+ 5.8	- 14.1
Vizagapatam ...	5,656	4,983	4,191	3,014	+ 13.5	+ 18.9	+ 39.0	+ 87.7
Godāvari ...	14,237	8,240	4,768	2,871	+ 72.8	+ 72.8	+ 68.1	+ 395.9
Kistna ...	91,087	49,863	29,188	16,107	+ 82.7	+ 70.8	+ 81.2	+ 465.5
Guntūr ...	153,510	123,707	101,225	70,470	+ 24.1	+ 22.2	+ 43.6	+ 139.7
Nellore ...	52,496	44,293	36,249	34,875	+ 18.5	+ 22.2	+ 3.9	+ 50.5
Deccan ...	88,568	73,449	60,480	39,069	+ 20.6	+ 21.4	+ 54.8	+ 126.7
Cuddapah ...	25,739	22,478	18,196	9,103	+ 14.9	+ 23.1	+ 99.9	+ 182.8
Kurnool ...	53,656	42,068	34,052	22,735	+ 27.5	+ 23.5	+ 49.7	+ 136.0
Banganapalle ...	694	785	297	57	- 11.6	+ 164.3	+ 421.1	+ 1,117.5
Bellary ...	3,532	4,481	5,066	5,282	- 21.2	- 11.5	- 4.1	- 33.1
Sandūr ...	24	71	37	39	- 66.2	+ 91.9	- 5.1	- 38.5
Anantapur ...	4,923	3,636	2,832	1,853	+ 35.4	+ 28.4	+ 52.9	+ 165.7
East Coast Central.	227,939	212,022	194,997	162,248	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 20.2	+ 40.5
Madras ...	44,136	41,814	40,958	39,742	+ 5.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.1	+ 11.1
Chingleput ...	32,531	30,377	26,406	18,982	+ 7.4	+ 14.8	+ 39.4	+ 71.4
Chittoor ...	6,916	4,558	3,864	2,535	+ 51.7	+ 17.9	+ 52.3	+ 172.8
North Arcot ...	36,019	32,822	28,569	20,403	+ 9.7	+ 14.9	+ 40.0	+ 76.5
Salem ...	15,375	15,465	17,719	16,597	- 0.6	- 12.7	+ 6.8	- 7.4
Coimbatore ...	29,308	19,550	17,758	14,504	+ 44.8	+ 10.1	+ 22.4	+ 95.2
South Arcot ...	64,654	67,436	59,663	49,485	- 4.1	+ 13.1	+ 20.6	+ 30.7
East Coast South.	542,508	506,174	450,054	416,850	+ 7.2	+ 12.5	+ 8.0	+ 30.1
Tanjore ...	89,558	89,814	86,979	85,371	- 0.3	+ 3.3	+ 1.9	+ 4.9
Trichinopoly ...	91,727	86,891	77,576	71,273	+ 5.6	+ 12.0	+ 2.3	+ 5.9
Podukkottai ...	18,470	16,393	14,449	13,813	+ 12.7	+ 18.4	+ 4.6	+ 33.7
Madura ...	65,391	60,192	49,745	41,914	+ 8.5	+ 21.0	+ 18.7	+ 55.8
Rāmnād ...	85,102	78,995	70,569	65,700	+ 10.5	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 29.5
Tinnevely ...	192,350	175,889	150,738	138,779	+ 9.4	+ 16.7	+ 8.6	+ 38.6
West Coast ...	185,099	170,147	150,471	130,539	+ 8.8	+ 13.1	+ 15.3	+ 41.8
Nilgiris ...	20,178	17,343	14,875	11,649	+ 16.3	+ 16.6	+ 48.9	+ 73.2
Malabar ...	54,650	53,015	48,262	44,557	+ 3.1	+ 9.8	+ 19.0	+ 22.7
Anjengo ...	3,917	3,780	3,231	3,074	+ 4.2	+ 16.4	+ 22.3	+ 27.5
South Kanara ...	106,354	96,029	84,103	71,259	+ 10.8	+ 14.2	+ 34.8	+ 49.2

4.—*Religion of urban and rural population.*

Natural division.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are						Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ...	8,153	1,313	509	14	8	3	8,967	579	296	152	6	...
Agency ...	8,501	451	51	907	...	...	6,852	27	118	3,003	...	...
East Coast North ...	8,846	791	307	52	3	1	9,332	259	292	117	...	...
Deccan ...	6,886	2,873	217	4	20	...	8,834	907	244	14	1	...
East Coast Central ...	8,357	1,150	469	2	14	8	9,605	232	145	6	12	...
East Coast South ...	8,313	1,144	540	...	3	...	9,104	370	525	...	1	...
West Coast ...	5,699	2,787	1,498	...	9	7	7,084	2,580	315	1	20	...

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

THE statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district and state are exhibited in Imperial Table VII; the age distribution of certain castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV; and at the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figures, the salient features of the statistics. The enumerators were instructed to record on the enumeration schedule the number of years which each person had completed, and in the case of children less than a year old, they were instructed to write the word "infant." The instructions sound simple, but in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficulty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate returns of the age of the population. There are always influences at work which induce some persons to understate and others to overstate their age. India is not free from these influences. But the principal cause of the inaccuracy of the age returns is pure and simple ignorance. The great majority of the population does not know when it was born or what its age is. Hence come the characteristics which have been noticed in the age returns of every Indian census, namely, a tendency to return the age as a round number, especially as a multiple of 10 or 5. The ages of a limited number of the population were tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is also illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphically how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are various other factors which tend to vitiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to return unmarried girls as younger than they really are; there is a tendency amongst the middle-aged to understate their age; and there is a tendency in the case of very old people to exaggerate it. To eliminate the effects of these various influences is no easy task and requires an expert in the manipulation of the figures. The Government of India have, as usual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would be idle for a layman to attempt to go over his ground.

Value of the statistics

Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males.

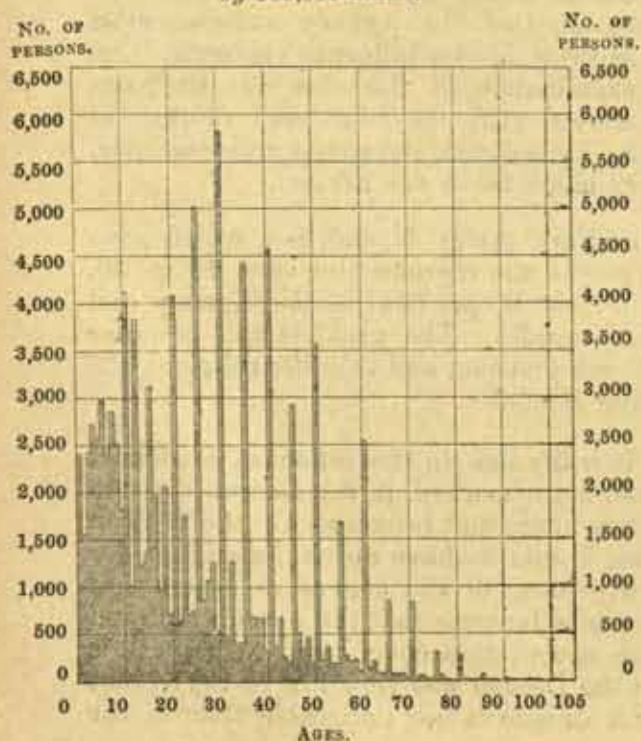
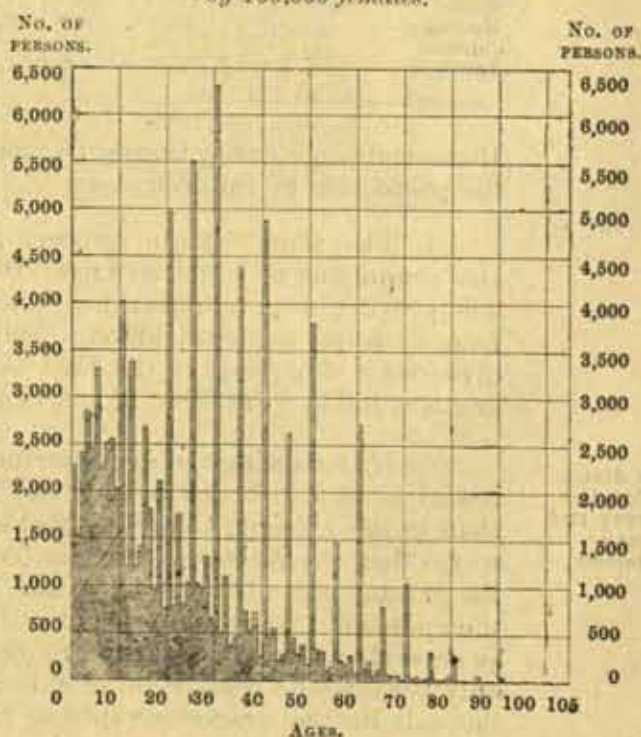


Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 females.



**Comparison
with previous
census**

2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are, it is claimed that they are as good as those of previous censuses and that consequently a comparison of these age statistics with those obtained at previous censuses may be useful in indicating any important tendency in the distribution of the population. Subsidiary table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the Presidency and in each natural division. It will be observed that throughout the Presidency the proportion of children aged 0-5 has decreased. The decrease is most marked

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency ...	1,080	1,321	1,077	1,403
East Coast North ...	1,167	1,300	1,178	1,295
Deccan ...	1,055	1,140	1,163	1,209
East Coast Central ...	1,253	1,357	1,329	1,417
East Coast South ...	1,256	1,393	1,221	1,345
West Coast ...	1,365	1,388	1,306	1,337

in the Agency division, but the actual proportion of male children is lowest in the Deccan. There is no doubt that in this we find one of the effects of the influenza epidemic which, as has been shown in Chapter I, carried off a large number of persons at the reproductive ages, and so reduced the birth-rate and diminished the number of children in the last years of the decade. Except in the Agency and the West Coast divisions it appears from subsidiary table 3 that there has since 1891 been a steady decline of population at age-period 0-5. It was pointed out in the 1901 Report that the proportion of children in 1891 was abnormally high, owing to recovery in the previous decade from the famine of 1877-78. In 1901 the proportion went back to its natural level from which it fell very slightly in 1911. The marked fall in 1921 is, as has already been mentioned, one of the effects of influenza.

**Loss of
children
among
Animists**

3. Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion; and from this we see that the loss in the age-period 0-5, though common to all religions, has been much more serious in the case of Animists than among those who follow other religions; this coupled with the fact noticed in the previous paragraph that the loss at age-period 0-5 was most severe in the Agency is a further indication that the Agency suffered most severely in the influenza epidemic. An examination of the taluk age statistics shows that in the six taluks of

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Hindu ...	1,208	1,319	1,228	1,330
Musalman ...	1,358	1,461	1,328	1,428
Christian ...	1,320	1,442	1,353	1,417
Animist ...	1,117	1,403	1,243	1,483

Bissamcuttak, Padwa, Udayagiri, Balligudā, Yellavaram, Rāyagāda and Gunupūr, the proportion of children at age 0-5 is very much below the normal.

4. The same feature appears in subsidiary tables 5 and 5-A which give the proportion of children under 10 to those of the reproductive ages 15 to 40. The proportion of children has fallen from 70 to 60 per cent in the Agency and from 72 to 63 per cent among Animists generally. The greatest fall in other divisions is 4 per cent in the East Coast North division, and in other religions the greatest fall is from 68 to 65 per cent among Hindus.

**Age distri-
bution in
Agency and
Deccan
divisions**

5. If this change in age distribution is really due to the influenza epidemic, it may be objected that it ought to be even more marked in the Deccan division than in the Agency, since the vital statistics show that influenza hit the Deccan worse than the Agency. To this the answer is that we have no vital statistics for the greater part of the Agency and can only judge of the degree of severity of the epidemic there by the results; if the results indicate that the Agency suffered as severely as the Deccan we are bound to accept that conclusion. Again it is only because the proportion of children in the Deccan was very low in 1911, that the fall in the proportion during the past decade is less noticeable than in the

Agency. The marginal table shows clearly that in 1911 the proportion of children in the Deccan was lower than it is now in any division except the Agency and the Deccan; while in 1921 the Agency is only 1 per cent lower than the Deccan. Another serious feature in these divisions is the fall in the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the total number of women of all ages. In the Agency the proportion has fallen from 35 to 33 and in the Deccan it has gone down from 31 to 30.

6. From the following statement it is possible to follow through succeeding censuses the fortunes of persons placed in various age groups in 1891. The figures relate only to persons enumerated in British territory.

Year.	0-5.		10-15.		20-25.		30-35.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921 ...	2,547,664	2,659,423	2,605,202	2,438,224	1,636,959	2,012,173	1,704,787	1,860,921
1911 ...	2,716,003	2,820,372	2,488,739	2,298,029	1,666,171	1,993,222	1,519,406	1,715,888
1901 ...	2,521,995	2,651,248	2,449,697	2,209,687	1,340,768	1,673,204	1,538,452	1,723,985
1891 ...	2,591,549	2,726,418	1,895,666	1,651,266	1,434,541	1,741,146	1,448,253	1,582,980

Persons aged 0-5 in 1891 had by 1901, when they appeared in group 10-15, lost about 141,000 males and 517,000 females; this greater loss of females at this age-period occurs at each successive census—though not in such a marked degree: between 1901 and 1911 the loss was 33,256 males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 females. The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt premature marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were aged 20-25 they had lost 783,526 males and 216,265 females; similar variations occur in the population at these age-periods between 1911 and 1921; this greater loss of males in early manhood is due to emigration; the gain of females at these age-periods between 1891 and 1901 must have been due to misstatements of age. Following the first group on to 1921 when they were 30-35 we find that they have gained 38,616 males since 1911 and lost 132,701 females; and these figures again are typical of what is observed at each census. The return of males from the countries to which they had emigrated and the natural loss of women accounts for these variations.

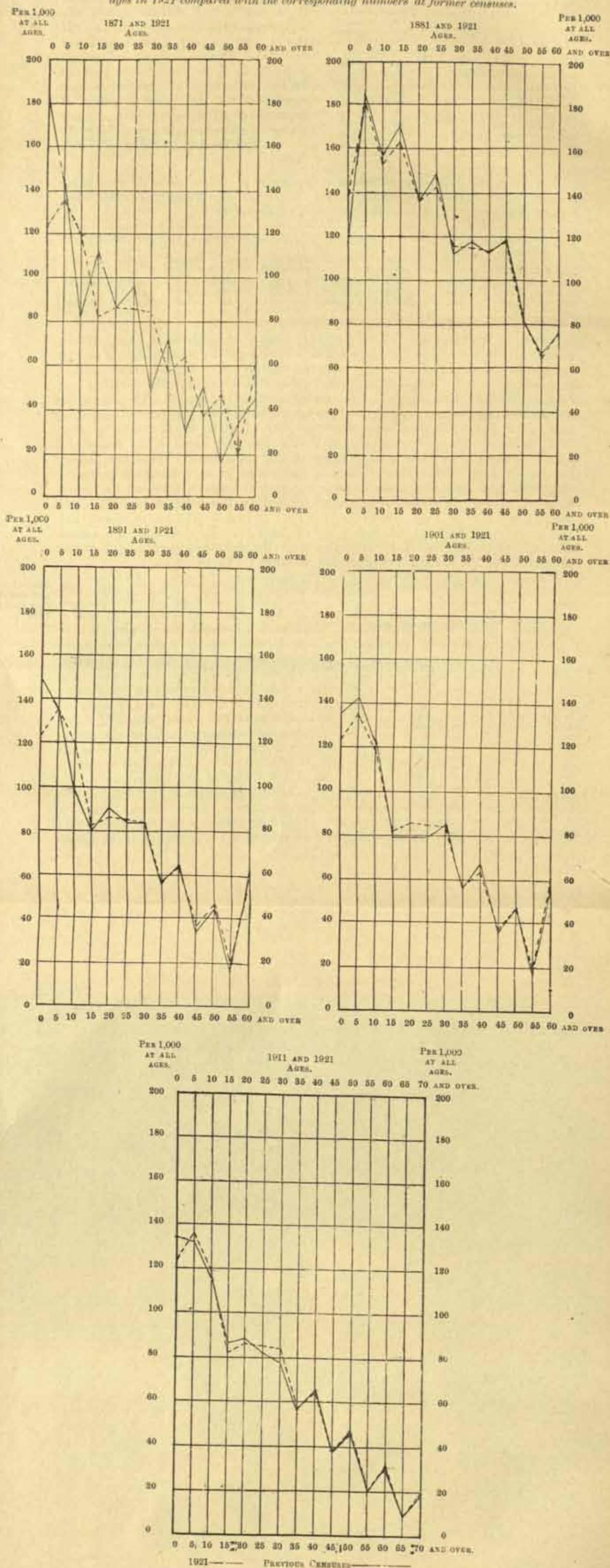
7. The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page compare the present age distribution with that in 1871 and at each subsequent census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast—not only was the number of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any subsequent census; but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent age-periods; for at each age-period from 10-15 upwards if there is a rise in the 1871 curve there is a fall in that of 1921 and *vice versa*. In the loss of children in 1881 we see a consequence of the great famine of 1877-78; and it is remarkable how

Variations in age distribution since 1871

Age-period.	Number per mille of total population enumerated at each age-period.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
0-5	123	134	135	149	124	182
5-10	135	132	142	136	132	143
10-15	119	115	122	99	119	83
15-20	82	80	79	80	82	112
20-25	86	88	79	89	87	86
25-30	85	82	79	84	82	96
30-35	84	78	86	85	88	49
35-40	57	58	56	55	52	72
40-45	64	64	67	66	63	30
45-50	36	38	35	33	30	51
50-55	47	46	47	44	43	16
55-60	20	20	18	17	16	35
60-65	32	31	56	63	82	45
65-70	10	9				
70 and over.	20	19				

closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier

Population of Madras Presidency, Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses.



age-periods below 20. It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1881 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock. In 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921. Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30. Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference: the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15; there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40. In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact.

8. In the industrial countries of Europe there is a marked difference in the age and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts. The following table and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences as are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and villages of this Presidency. 5,000 persons in the Presidency population of both sexes are distributed by 10-year age-periods; we thus get a standard age distribution for the Presidency; and with this is compared the distribution by sex and age of 10,000 persons living (1) in the whole Presidency; (2) in Madras City; (3) in other cities; (4) in towns; and (5) in villages. The first point to notice is the difference in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency population; the excess of females at ages 0-10 and 20-30 and the excess of males at 10-20. Then we see the great divergence of the Madras City population from the standard; the excess of males at all ages from 20 to 50; the great deficiency in children of both sexes; and the excess of females at ages 20-30. All this shows clearly that there is a great amount of immigration to the city of Madras by persons of both sexes at ages 20-30; and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities but to a smaller degree. The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adults and partly to the greater incidence of infantile mortality in the urban population. The overwhelming proportion which the rural population of the Presidency bears to the total population is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distribution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the rural population.

Contrast in age distribution of population of towns and villages

Age-period.	5,000 persons of both sexes distributed by age.	10,000 persons of different localities distributed according to sex and age.									
		Madras Presidency.		Madras City.		Other cities.		Towns.		Villages.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-10	1,290	1,270	1,312	1,039	1,050	1,116	1,118	1,196	1,219	1,283	1,328
10-20	1,010	1,039	977	904	934	1,090	978	1,085	1,007	1,034	975
20-30	855	788	925	1,080	1,035	931	959	838	932	777	922
30-40	705	706	707	903	724	751	723	712	706	701	706
40-50	500	499	501	618	498	535	530	508	515	496	499
50-60	335	336	336	357	302	336	356	330	352	337	335
60 and over.	305	293	311	249	217	268	317	278	322	295	312

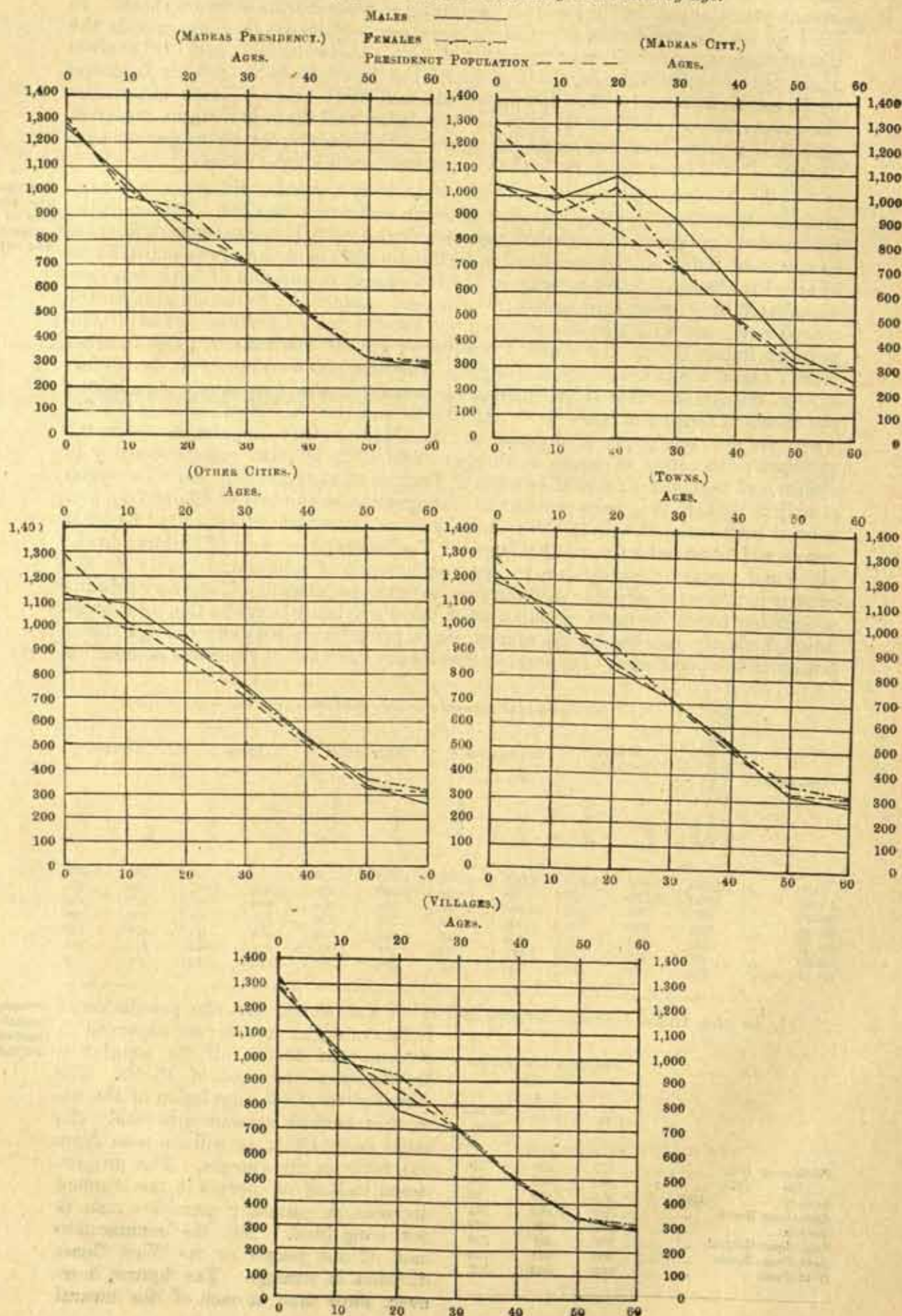
9. In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of

	Number of persons per mille aged		
	0-15.	15-50.	50 and over.
Presidency 1921	377	494	129
Do 1911	382	493	125
Agency 1921	303	525	82
East Coast North	382	484	134
Deccan	370	495	135
East Coast Central	381	491	128
East Coast South	366	501	133
West Coast	385	508	107

India conforms to the rule observed in Europe that about half the population are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural; primitive man is not long-lived. But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange. The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

Proportion of population at various age-periods

10,000 persons of different localities distributed by sex and age, compared with 5,000 persons of both sexes in the population of the Presidency distributed by age.



divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a much larger proportion of children than of old people.

10. As was noticed in 1911, the proportion of persons aged 15-50 tends to vary not only locally, but by religion: it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Musalmans and Christians.

11. In the Madras Census Report for 1911 Mr. Molony published some interesting figures showing the proportion

Men.					
Year.	0-5.	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.
1921 ...	1,220	2,604	856	3,656	1,664
1911 ...	1,333	2,554	876	3,597	1,650
1901 ...	1,339	2,734	825	3,551	1,551
1891 ...	1,482	2,475	825	3,731	1,484

Women.					
Year.	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.
1921 ...	1,239	1,350	1,136	3,483	2,792
1911 ...	1,341	1,312	1,091	3,444	2,812
1901 ...	1,368	1,406	1,140	3,335	2,751
1891 ...	1,624	1,346	923	3,506	2,701

of males and females at certain age-periods which differ slightly from those adopted in the subsidiary tables. For males he chose the periods 0-5 (childhood), 5-15 (school), 15-20 (student or apprentice), 20-45 (householder), 45 and upwards (old age); and for females 0-5 (childhood), 5-10 (school), 10-15 (adolescent), 15-35 (married life), 35 and over (old age). These age-periods he chose as more suitable to conditions in South India than those in the subsidiary tables. The marginal figures show the distribution of 10,000 of each sex at each of these periods at the last four censuses.

12. The figures repeat the tale, told elsewhere, of the decline of the proportion

Males.					
Period.	Infants.	Adolescents.		Householders.	Old people.
	0-5.	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.
1891-1901 ...	-143	+259	-3	-180	+67
1901-1911 ...	-6	-189	+51	+26	+99
1911-1921 ...	-113	+59	-20	+69	+14
1921 compared with 1891 ...	-262	+129	+28	-75	+180

Females.					
Period.	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.
1891-1901 ...	-156	+60	+217	-171	+50
1901-1911 ...	-27	-94	-49	+109	+81
1911-1921 ...	-102	+88	+45	+39	-20
1921 compared with 1891 ...	-285	+4	+213	-23	+91

effect." This forecast made in the census report of 1911 has in part come true; the position so far as concerns infants is bad; but householders have managed to hold their own; while the partial recovery of adolescent strength points hopefully to the future.

13. Subsidiary table 6 shows the variation in the population at each age-period at the last three censuses. It shows that taking the province as a whole the main increase is at ages 10-15; this is certainly a more healthy position than was disclosed by the census of 1911 when the principal increase was at ages 60 and over.

Variation in population at different age-periods

The figures for the natural divisions in this table disclose some remarkable

	Variation per cent in population for period 1911-1921 at age-period.					
	All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
Presidency ...	+ 2.2	- 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
Agency ...	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 19.3	- 3.4	- 4.1	- 1.6
East Coast North ...	+ 3.4	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
Deccan ...	- 3.8	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 12.6	- 2.8
East Coast Central ...	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2
East Coast South ...	+ 0.2	- 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 27.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
West Coast ...	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 9.9

variations. In the divisions which suffered worst from influenza we find a marked decrease at ages 0-10, and 40 and over. On the West Coast we find the main increase at age-period 60 and over, having seen in paragraph 9 above that the proportion of old persons is lower in this division than elsewhere.

Age distribution of certain castes

14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4-A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several curious inconsistencies. As a rule the proportion of children is greater in what are generally considered the castes lowest in the social scale. Yet we find the second largest proportion of children aged 0-5 among Kanarese Brāhmans. It is only in the case of a few West Coast castes—Kanarese and Pattar Brāhmans, Tiyan and Holeyas—that the proportion of children is greater than in 1911. But it is difficult to understand why the proportion of male children should be so low among Nambūdri and Embrāndri Brāhmans as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as

	Males.		Females.	
	0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12
Nambūdri ...	92	128	111	147
Embrāndri ...	59	86	120	146

might be expected in the Brāhman castes; and yet we find that Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans have a comparatively small proportion. It must of course be remem-

bered that these tables are based on Imperial Table XIV which shows the figures of the castes only for certain selected areas and not for the whole caste population of the Presidency.

15. The remaining subsidiary tables exhibit the birth and death rates and the number of deaths from certain diseases. These statistics have already been the subject of discussion in Chapter I which there is no occasion to repeat here.

1-A.—Age distribution of about 200,000 Hindus of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL ...	200,210	201,807						
0 ...	4,689	4,445	36 ...	1,437	1,362	72 ...	88	81
1 ...	2,956	2,872	37 ...	870	687	73 ...	43	26
2 ...	4,711	4,614	38 ...	1,362	1,343	74 ...	42	44
3 ...	5,714	5,580	39 ...	467	390	75 ...	497	470
4 ...	5,368	5,133	40 ...	10,391	11,183	76 ...	131	52
5 ...	6,151	6,116	41 ...	460	884	77 ...	23	45
6 ...	5,678	5,310	42 ...	1,105	932	78 ...	35	54
7 ...	5,091	4,599	43 ...	436	370	79 ...	12	86
8 ...	6,256	6,118	44 ...	514	461	80 ...	800	807
9 ...	3,659	3,732	45 ...	5,352	4,522	81 ...	14	10
10 ...	9,263	8,761	46 ...	957	947	82 ...	12	31
11 ...	1,876	2,367	47 ...	579	360	83 ...	7	7
12 ...	8,170	6,715	48 ...	919	713	84 ...	16	11
13 ...	2,419	2,426	49 ...	395	279	85 ...	116	98
14 ...	3,202	2,985	50 ...	7,942	8,483	86 ...	22	11
15 ...	5,355	4,612	51 ...	277	620	87 ...	8	6
16 ...	4,263	4,015	52 ...	719	524	88 ...	8	12
17 ...	1,646	1,395	53 ...	261	189	89 ...	5	4
18 ...	4,292	4,585	54 ...	404	324	90 ...	94	132
19 ...	1,336	1,270	55 ...	2,755	2,318	91 ...	6	2
20 ...	8,579	11,239	56 ...	569	501	92 ...	3	4
21 ...	1,077	1,196	57 ...	277	216	93 ...	2	3
22 ...	3,053	3,151	58 ...	447	425	94 ...	3	4
23 ...	1,156	1,298	59 ...	183	136	95 ...	9	11
24 ...	1,786	2,177	60 ...	5,856	6,158	96 ...	6	4
25 ...	9,291	10,820	61 ...	182	236	97 ...	2	2
26 ...	1,946	2,010	62 ...	322	317	98 ...	1	...
27 ...	1,595	1,366	63 ...	134	103	99 ...	4	1
28 ...	2,709	2,541	64 ...	213	218	100 ...	9	7
29 ...	927	1,016	65 ...	1,366	1,240	101 ...	1	...
30 ...	12,294	14,265	66 ...	147	183	102 ...	1	...
31 ...	652	741	67 ...	103	91	103 ...	...	...
32 ...	2,058	1,785	68 ...	167	149	104 ...	...	1
33 ...	672	574	69 ...	44	43	105 ...	...	1
34 ...	892	883	70 ...	2,020	2,298			
35 ...	7,723	7,586	71 ...	60	70			

1-B.—Age distribution of about 50,000 Musalmans of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL ...	50,032	50,034						
0 ...	1,222	1,152	34 ...	290	310	68 ...	61	58
1 ...	780	814	35 ...	1,764	1,550	69 ...	97	24
2 ...	1,380	1,234	36 ...	432	335	70 ...	378	472
3 ...	1,538	1,487	37 ...	198	168	71 ...	29	9
4 ...	1,513	1,345	38 ...	283	326	72 ...	32	13
5 ...	1,568	1,477	39 ...	196	137	73 ...	12	8
6 ...	1,698	1,511	40 ...	2,333	2,470	74 ...	22	31
7 ...	1,335	1,305	41 ...	171	141	75 ...	109	153
8 ...	1,739	1,757	42 ...	278	212	76 ...	21	8
9 ...	1,129	949	43 ...	118	150	77 ...	14	4
10 ...	2,179	2,165	44 ...	182	143	78 ...	21	26
11 ...	656	531	45 ...	1,080	926	79 ...	3	13
12 ...	2,266	1,808	46 ...	211	159	80 ...	164	228
13 ...	676	507	47 ...	104	86	81 ...	12	6
14 ...	1,080	850	48 ...	253	183	82 ...	5	22
15 ...	955	967	49 ...	139	83	83 ...	1	4
16 ...	1,223	1,172	50 ...	1,698	1,928	84 ...	8	14
17 ...	337	320	51 ...	94	101	85 ...	20	39
18 ...	1,222	1,401	52 ...	154	165	86 ...	3	14
19 ...	314	353	53 ...	76	93	87 ...	1	...
20 ...	2,016	2,860	54 ...	170	90	88 ...	2	9
21 ...	285	267	55 ...	510	425	89 ...	2	4
22 ...	722	929	56 ...	149	94	90 ...	15	27
23 ...	335	334	57 ...	57	51	91 ...	1	1
24 ...	507	707	58 ...	121	81	92 ...	...	1
25 ...	1,972	2,466	59 ...	41	54	93 ...	7	...
26 ...	548	627	60 ...	1,212	1,315	94 ...	...	...
27 ...	289	401	61 ...	77	69	95 ...	4	1
28 ...	654	729	62 ...	73	62	96 ...	...	...
29 ...	169	253	63 ...	37	41	97 ...	1	1
30 ...	2,781	3,173	64 ...	72	51	98 ...	...	1
31 ...	212	155	65 ...	290	237	99 ...	...	...
32 ...	540	515	66 ...	35	19	100 ...	...	2
33 ...	220	235	67 ...	27	17	110 ...	2	...

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division.

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Province—								
0-1 ...	260	259	285	284	294	297	330	338
1-2 ..	152	153	173	177	158	161	171	178
2-3 ...	246	254	283	285	280	288	315	327
3-4 ...	287	298	309	315	310	322	352	365
4-5 ...	275	275	283	280	297	300	314	316
0-5 ...	1,220	1,239	1,333	1,341	1,339	1,368	1,482	1,524
5-10 ...	1,356	1,350	1,334	1,312	1,434	1,406	1,391	1,346
10-15 ...	1,248	1,136	1,220	1,091	1,300	1,140	1,084	923
15-20 ...	856	791	876	845	825	757	828	788
20-25 ...	783	937	817	947	711	863	820	973
25-30 ...	816	987	792	836	755	824	821	865
30-35 ...	817	868	745	816	816	801	828	885
35-40 ...	616	527	590	533	599	520	592	505
40-45 ...	624	646	643	656	670	675	670	661
45-50 ...	388	342	410	355	376	320	365	305
50-55 ...	465	482	454	468	465	480	427	460
55-60 ...	217	182	218	189	190	162	177	157
60-65 ...	308	325	295	320				
65-70 ...	96	86	94	90	520	594	515	613
70 and over ...	190	202	179	201				
Mean age ...	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.3	24.5	24.8	24.6	25.0
Agency—								
0-5 ...	1,090	1,077	1,321	1,402	1,197	1,346	1,023	1,158
5-10 ...	1,497	1,455	1,584	1,500	1,539	1,532	1,284	1,254
10-15 ...	1,300	1,443	1,158	1,023	1,240	1,074	1,023	896
15-20 ...	802	824	793	850	814	892	711	768
20-40 ...	3,428	3,464	3,278	3,469	3,293	3,514	2,613	2,759
40-60 ...	1,532	1,381	1,546	1,334	1,584	1,289	1,251	1,028
60 and over ...	351	356	320	362	324	353	291	323
Not stated ...							1,824	1,914
Mean age ...	24.3	23.5						
East Coast North—								
0-5 ...	1,167	1,178	1,300	1,295	1,318	1,356	1,391	1,436
5-10 ...	1,401	1,376	1,414	1,371	1,445	1,393	1,459	1,396
10-15 ...	1,339	1,180	1,303	1,131	1,357	1,154	1,246	1,037
15-20 ...	861	795	841	806	817	754	820	771
20-40 ...	2,887	3,124	2,850	3,017	2,829	3,057	2,592	3,083
40-60 ...	1,695	1,644	1,679	1,631	1,682	1,624	1,612	1,541
60 and over ...	650	703	613	689	552	662	578	702
Not stated ...							2	4
Mean age ...	25.3	24.3						

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division—concluded.

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deccan—								
0-5	1,055	1,183	1,140	1,209	1,143	1,254	1,380	1,501
5-10	1,312	1,394	1,243	1,302	1,412	1,483	1,342	1,364
10-15	1,284	1,201	1,241	1,186	1,371	1,261	826	720
15-20	768	679	824	784	705	604	720	662
20-40	3,256	3,303	3,036	3,135	2,932	3,080	3,455	3,517
40-60	1,058	1,007	1,802	1,731	1,883	1,698	1,768	1,614
60 and over	667	653	654	653	549	620	506	616
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Mean age	26.1	25.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central—								
0-5	1,253	1,329	1,357	1,417	1,381	1,446	1,576	1,644
5-10	1,353	1,391	1,271	1,300	1,442	1,461	1,354	1,344
10-15	1,197	1,096	1,300	1,099	1,288	1,155	994	859
15-20	839	764	899	852	817	713	809	752
20-40	3,060	3,211	2,914	3,085	2,815	3,051	3,107	3,281
40-60	1,704	1,639	1,782	1,678	1,728	1,621	1,656	1,558
60 and over	604	570	577	569	529	553	503	561
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mean age	25.6	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast South—								
0-5	1,256	1,221	1,393	1,345	1,415	1,363	1,519	1,471
5-10	1,316	1,294	1,326	1,269	1,417	1,344	1,373	1,299
10-15	1,175	1,056	1,135	989	1,168	1,020	1,044	865
15-20	877	789	858	818	837	764	847	775
20-40	2,998	3,233	2,909	3,141	2,860	3,105	2,968	3,191
40-60	1,781	1,777	1,789	1,793	1,735	1,769	1,702	1,750
60 and over	597	630	590	645	548	635	545	647
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	25.9	26.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast—								
0-5	1,365	1,306	1,388	1,337	1,348	1,322	1,528	1,524
5-10	1,339	1,238	1,319	1,227	1,412	1,320	1,371	1,268
10-15	1,284	1,166	1,277	1,156	1,381	1,243	1,228	1,092
15-20	940	934	1,018	1,036	964	965	952	973
20-40	3,082	3,292	3,120	3,240	3,040	3,178	3,080	3,186
40-60	1,554	1,538	1,478	1,500	1,461	1,469	1,438	1,432
60 and over	436	526	400	504	394	503	401	523
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	24.1	26.2	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU—								
0-5	1,208	1,228	1,319	1,330	1,330	1,332	1,470	1,515
5-10	1,346	1,342	1,323	1,302	1,425	1,399	1,379	1,335
10-15	1,242	1,130	1,216	1,085	1,293	1,132	1,072	911
15-20	857	779	874	835	822	746	824	773
20-40	3,035	3,217	2,944	3,132	2,884	3,097	3,062	3,230
40-60	1,711	1,676	1,743	1,694	1,720	1,652	1,653	1,596
60 and over	601	628	576	622	526	605	519	620
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20
Mean age	25·6	25·7	25·3	25·5	24·6	24·9	24·4	24·8
MUSALMAN—								
0-5	1,356	1,328	1,461	1,428	1,463	1,428	1,562	1,576
5-10	1,442	1,400	1,419	1,379	1,510	1,444	1,453	1,380
10-15	1,323	1,192	1,292	1,157	1,380	1,207	1,151	976
15-20	877	892	915	940	857	843	854	851
20-40	2,964	3,203	2,900	3,087	2,809	3,059	2,972	3,167
40-60	1,513	1,449	1,502	1,458	1,492	1,473	1,479	1,462
60 and over	525	536	511	551	489	546	497	586
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	24·1	24·2	23·7	24·0	23·2	23·7	23·3	23·9
CHRISTIAN—								
0-5	1,320	1,353	1,442	1,417	1,429	1,434	1,581	1,591
5-10	1,378	1,400	1,361	1,358	1,517	1,486	1,470	1,438
10-15	1,257	1,191	1,244	1,159	1,356	1,230	1,129	1,019
15-20	862	875	880	916	843	828	852	858
20-40	2,952	3,145	2,892	3,079	2,756	2,998	2,933	3,097
40-60	1,638	1,520	1,622	1,541	1,603	1,513	1,541	1,465
60 and over	595	516	559	530	496	511	482	530
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	25·1	24·3	24·5	24·3	23·7	23·7	23·5	23·5
ANIMISTIC—								
0-5	1,117	1,243	1,403	1,483	1,219	1,359	803	915
5-10	1,524	1,524	1,567	1,535	1,542	1,526	1,074	1,067
10-15	1,240	1,124	1,126	1,001	1,271	1,125	801	732
15-20	789	857	784	825	824	925	532	563
20-40	3,309	3,507	3,186	3,379	3,190	3,445	1,936	2,021
40-60	1,629	1,368	1,561	1,314	1,634	1,289	953	775
60 and over	383	317	373	363	320	331	224	214
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,677	3,710
Mean age	24·5	23·3	23·6	22·9	23·6	22·7	23·1	22·0
JAIN—								
0-5	903	1,037	880	1,032	1,007	1,115	1,032	1,119
5-10	858	979	893	1,046	1,014	1,070	969	1,063
10-15	1,035	953	1,084	1,050	1,041	1,003	1,046	963
15-20	978	888	956	837	887	784	899	830
20-40	3,492	3,240	3,421	3,122	3,278	3,085	3,373	3,193
40-60	2,008	1,999	2,039	1,988	2,029	2,054	1,997	1,956
60 and over	726	898	727	925	744	903	682	874
Not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	28·7	29·0	28·8	29·0	28·0	28·4	27·8	28·1

1.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Caste.						Males—Number per mille aged					Females—Number per mille aged				
						0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.
1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Balijs, Kavarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	110	176	75	392	247	113	181	63	395	248
Brāhman.	Malayalam.	Tamil ...	...	...	...	98	150	74	425	253	107	158	60	398	277
		Telugu ...	...	...	...	115	155	74	417	241	116	157	76	390	261
		Embrāndri ...	...	...	...	59	86	32	477	346	120	146	61	435	238
		Nambūdri ...	...	...	...	92	128	62	433	285	111	147	63	386	293
		Pattar ...	...	...	...	112	143	66	404	275	129	202	61	388	220
		Kanarese ...	...	...	...	147	138	104	351	260	143	157	51	401	248
		Oriya ...	...	...	...	126	44	87	432	311	106	183	57	406	248
Cheruman ...	...	...	...	...	...	140	193	81	393	193	180	158	74	437	201
Chetti ...	...	...	...	...	...	111	153	104	380	252	93	137	74	432	264
Devānga ...	...	...	...	...	...	114	176	74	396	240	104	175	56	412	252
Holeya ...	...	...	...	...	...	161	207	89	350	193	147	159	71	407	216
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	...	...	...	...	...	129	173	103	396	199	142	174	91	376	217
Kālingi ...	...	...	...	...	...	118	196	70	385	231	119	193	55	394	239
Kālinji ...	...	...	...	...	...	128	265	102	321	184	93	209	76	400	222
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pāñchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) ...	...	...	...	...	...	125	170	84	394	227	123	173	81	402	221
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pāñchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu) ...	...	...	...	...	...	105	189	74	403	229	106	188	53	408	245
Kāpu ..	...	...	...	...	...	108	193	72	387	240	111	190	57	393	249
Komati, Arya Vaisya ..	...	...	...	...	...	108	167	78	400	247	109	167	69	396	259
Māla ...	...	...	...	...	...	122	207	80	358	233	129	189	65	394	223
Nādār ...	...	...	...	...	...	122	162	83	394	239	127	165	85	397	226
Paraiyan, Panchama ...	...	...	...	...	...	136	199	77	372	216	135	184	64	411	206
Sāle ...	...	...	...	...	...	114	196	77	381	232	119	184	59	403	235
Tiyan	139	175	78	399	209	122	183	78	417	200
Vellāla	114	165	76	413	232	109	165	79	394	253

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4-A.—Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Castes.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baliya ...	74	192	63	63	30
Brāhman, Tamil ...	62	153	60	70	33
Do. Telugu ...	68	182	58	67	30
Do. Malayālam, Embrāndri ...	45	141	72	55	32
Do. do. Nambādri ...	58	194	66	76	26
Do. do. Pattar ...	72	228	68	57	30
Do. Kanarese ...	78	179	74	62	33
Do. Oriyā ...	56	134	72	61	32
Cheruman ...	75	191	49	46	31
Chetti ...	60	131	67	61	32
Dēvānga ...	70	162	61	61	34
Holeyā ...	87	204	55	53	29
Kaikōlan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	80	216	50	58	29
Kālingi ...	80	184	60	61	33
Kālinji ...	92	171	57	55	34
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) ...	74	207	58	55	29
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu) ...	73	197	57	60	30
Kāpū ...	77	191	62	63	31
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya ...	58	181	44	66	31
Māla ...	70	191	44	57	33
Nādār ...	83	243	61	57	28
Paraiyan, Panchama ...	83	187	58	50	34
Sāle ...	79	184	61	60	33
Tiyan ...	72	218	53	43	28
Vellāla ...	69	189	56	64	30

5.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 ; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Natural division.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Province ...	65	68	73	73	160	165	179	175	15	15	15	15	14	15	13	15	32	32	31	32
Agency ...	60	70	66	69	163	170	161	164	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	33	35	36	29
East Coast ...	67	71	74	75	155	165	176	179	17	18	17	18	15	17	16	18	32	32	31	32
North ...	61	68	72	67	166	161	189	176	17	16	17	17	15	17	12	14	30	31	29	32
Deccan ...	68	69	77	74	166	166	187	177	16	14	15	14	15	15	13	14	32	32	30	33
East Coast ...	64	69	73	73	155	162	173	170	15	16	16	16	15	16	14	16	32	32	31	32
Central ...	64	63	66	69	166	166	177	177	11	12	10	12	10	12	10	13	31	31	30	32
South ...																				
West Coast ...																				

5-A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 ;
also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religion and natural division.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Province—																				
Hindu ...	65	68	73	71	159	163	178	173	16	16	15	16	14	16	13	15	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	70	72	77	76	170	174	187	181	14	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	32	32	31	33
Christian ...	70	72	79	74	176	179	196	179	16	13	15	13	14	13	12	12	31	31	29	33
Animist ...	63	72	68	76	161	177	168	189	9	7	9	8	8	8	9	8	34	34	34	21
Jain ...	44	46	62	50	126	128	141	137	16	22	17	23	18	24	16	22	30	32	31	32
Agency—																				
Hindu ...	60	70	67	67	152	168	159	159	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	10	33	35	36	34
Musalman ...	53	61	52	52	140	150	143	145	9	11	8	11	7	13	8	16	35	36	35	32
Christian ...	74	54	63	78	172	134	190	223	6	6	8	5	6	7	3	5	35	35	36	30
Animist ...	59	70	68	75	155	176	170	186	8	6	8	8	7	7	9	8	34	34	35	20
East Coast																				
North—																				
Hindu ...	66	71	74	75	155	182	175	179	17	18	14	15	15	18	16	18	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	71	73	78	76	170	173	165	181	19	17	18	18	17	18	17	19	32	32	35	32
Christian ...	69	71	82	81	163	166	194	186	20	13	18	14	17	14	15	15	33	33	31	34
Animist ...	79	82	73	86	180	183	179	210	16	10	16	12	10	10	12	11	34	34	32	31
Deccan—																				
Hindu ...	60	61	71	66	165	159	188	175	17	17	17	17	15	17	12	15	30	31	28	32
Musalman ...	68	72	81	74	173	175	197	181	17	16	18	17	17	17	13	15	32	32	30	34
Christian ...	68	68	79	70	172	169	199	178	17	14	20	15	15	14	12	13	32	31	29	34
East Coast																				
Central—																				
Hindu ...	68	69	77	73	163	166	187	173	16	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	33	32	30	33
Musalman ...	70	76	81	66	171	178	187	177	15	13	16	14	16	15	16	16	33	33	32	33
Christian ...	79	72	82	77	219	190	218	201	13	11	13	11	13	13	12	12	26	29	27	30
Jain ...	43	52	54	51	109	126	134	131	24	26	26	30	23	27	20	26	32	31	31	31
East Coast																				
South—																				
Hindu ...	64	68	72	72	154	161	173	170	15	16	16	16	15	17	14	16	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	72	78	82	80	150	163	169	168	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	18	33	33	32	32
Christian ...	69	74	79	80	175	178	190	188	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	30	31	30	31
West Coast—																				
Hindu ...	61	52	64	67	160	139	171	172	11	13	10	12	10	13	10	13	31	31	30	32
Musalman ...	68	70	73	73	176	181	192	179	10	11	9	10	9	10	9	11	31	32	30	35
Christian ...	71	68	55	77	193	188	148	199	14	13	11	12	11	11	10	12	28	29	29	30
Jain ...	54	45	56	52	156	130	153	145	14	19	13	17	15	20	14	17	30	31	31	32

6.—Variation in population at certain age-periods.

Natural division.	Period.	Variation per cent in population (Increase + Decrease —).					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province ...	1911-1921	+ 2.2	- 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
	1901-1911	+ 8.4	+ 3.9	+ 2.7	+ 11.8	+ 10.2	+ 14.7
	1891-1901	+ 7.2	+ 4.3	(c) + 31.3	+ 3.3	+ 11.7	+ 6.3
Agency (a) ...	1911-1921	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 18.5	- 3.4	- 4.1	- 1.6
	1901-1911	+ 18.4	+ 23.8	+ 11.1	+ 16.8	+ 18.5	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 2.9	+ 23.0	(c) + 24.5	+ 27.9	+ 29.6	+ 13.4
East Coast North ...	1911-1921	+ 3.4	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
	1901-1911	+ 9.9	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 11.6	+ 10.0	+ 17.8
	1891-1901	+ 8.7	+ 5.0	(c) + 19.4	+ 7.1	+ 13.9	+ 2.8
Deccan (b) ...	1911-1921	- 3.8	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 12.6	- 2.8
	1901-1911	- 3.2	- 10.6	- 10.8	+ 2.8	- 2.9	+ 8.2
	1891-1901	+ 5.3	- 0.2	(c) + 79.1	- 7.8	+ 11.4	+ 9.8
East Coast Central ...	1911-1921	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2
	1901-1911	+ 5.4	- 1.7	- 0.7	+ 10.5	+ 9.0	+ 11.6
	1891-1901	+ 8.9	+ 5.5	(c) + 43.7	+ 1.4	+ 13.5	+ 10.8
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 0.2	- 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 27.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
	1901-1911	+ 1.5	+ 10.3	+ 10.2	+ 17.0	+ 17.0	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 5.4	+ 3.1	(c) + 22.1	+ 2.5	+ 7.0	+ 4.6
West Coast ...	1911-1921	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 9.9
	1901-1911	+ 7.1	+ 4.5	- 0.7	+ 10.6	+ 8.9	+ 8.0
	1891-1901	+ 6.3	+ 0.8	(c) + 20.2	+ 5.7	+ 8.5	+ 3.2

Note.—The percentages are based on variations in unadjusted figures for previous censuses. For 1891, persons who have not stated their ages have been omitted in working out percentages for columns 4 to 8, but have been included for column 3.

(a) High increase in all age-periods between 1901-1911 is partly due to inclusion of Nugur in 1911. The high increase between 1891-1901 may be due to exclusion of "not stated" from 1891 figures.

(b) Figures for 1901 include Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks now transferred to Chittoor.

(c) Probably due to small number of births during 1877-78 famine.

7.—Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year.	Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911).																					
	Province.			Agency.			East Coast North.			Deccan.			East Coast Central.			East Coast South.			West Coast.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1911	30.4	15.5	14.9	26.8	13.7	13.1	28.7	14.7	14.0	27.6	14.0	13.6	31.7	16.2	15.5	29.4	15.1	14.5	36.1	18.5	17.6
1912	30.9	15.8	15.1	25.8	13.7	13.1	30.4	15.6	14.8	30.0	15.2	14.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	28.6	14.5	14.1	33.7	17.2	16.5
1913	32.2	16.5	15.7	24.0	12.4	11.6	33.0	16.9	16.1	32.0	16.2	15.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	29.9	15.3	14.6	34.3	17.6	16.7
1914	33.5	17.1	16.4	33.3	16.9	16.4	35.4	18.1	17.3	32.4	16.3	16.1	33.1	16.9	16.2	29.5	15.1	14.4	39.7	20.3	19.4
1915	31.2	15.9	15.3	31.5	16.1	15.4	31.1	15.9	15.2	32.3	16.4	15.9	32.3	16.5	15.8	28.3	14.5	13.8	34.8	17.8	17.0
1916	32.5	16.6	15.9	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.8	16.3	15.5	32.3	16.5	15.8	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.8	15.2	14.6	36.4	18.5	17.9
1917	32.4	16.5	15.9	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.3	16.0	15.3	28.9	14.6	14.3	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.7	15.2	14.5	39.5	20.2	19.3
1918	28.9	14.8	14.1	21.3	10.9	10.4	29.2	15.0	14.2	23.9	12.1	11.8	29.5	15.0	14.5	26.8	13.8	13.0	35.9	18.3	17.6
1919	25.5	13.1	12.4	17.7	9.3	8.4	25.2	12.9	12.3	22.8	11.7	11.1	25.6	13.1	12.5	24.9	12.8	12.1	30.1	15.4	14.7
1920	28.4	14.6	13.8	23.2	11.7	11.5	29.1	14.9	14.2	29.0	14.7	14.3	28.4	14.6	13.8	26.6	13.7	12.9	30.8	15.8	15.0

8.—Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911).																						
	Province.			Agency.			East Coast North.			Deccan.			East Coast Central.			East Coast South.			West Coast.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1911	23.1	24.0	22.3	28.1	14.6	13.5	19.7	10.2	9.5	27.4	14.2	13.2	22.8	11.5	11.3	24.8	12.6	12.2	24.9	12.8	12.1
1912	24.3	25.2	23.5	28.1	14.6	13.5	22.1	11.3	10.8	30.5	15.8	14.7	23.6	12.0	11.6	23.0	11.6	11.4	29.4	15.2	14.2
1913	21.4	22.2	20.7	14.8	7.9	6.9	18.8	9.7	9.1	21.5	11.1	10.4	21.6	10.9	10.7	22.4	11.3	11.1	25.5	13.1	12.4
1914	24.9	25.7	24.2	23.8	12.3	11.5	24.2	12.4	11.8	31.1	15.8	15.3	24.6	12.4	12.2	23.3	11.7	11.6	26.0	13.3	12.7
1915	22.0	22.6	21.4	26.9	14.1	12.8	22.7	11.6	11.1	21.6	11.1	10.5	22.3	11.2	11.1	21.6	10.8	10.8	20.8	10.6	10.2
1916	21.9	22.6	21.2	23.5	12.0	11.5	21.7	11.1	10.6	23.3	12.0	11.3	23.2	11.7	11.5	20.1	10.0	10.1	22.3	11.4	10.9
1917	26.2	27.1	25.4	34.2	17.6	16.6	24.3	12.4	11.9	33.8	18.9	17.9	28.0	14.1	13.9	22.7	11.4	11.3	24.8	12.7	12.1
1918	43.1	43.2	42.9	44.0	23.0	21.0	30.1	15.1	15.0	75.9	37.1	38.8	44.4	21.9	22.5	35.3	17.3	18.0	34.4	17.0	17.4
1919	27.2	28.0	26.5	36.8	19.4	17.4	27.8	14.1	13.7	21.4	11.1	10.3	26.1	13.3	12.8	24.2	12.1	12.1	40.5	20.0	20.5
1920	21.8	22.4	21.3	20.6	10.7	9.9	21.8	11.0	10.8	20.1	10.2	9.9	21.6	11.0	10.6	22.4	11.2	11.2	23.3	11.8	11.5

9.—Reported death-rate by sex and age during the decade per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.

Age.	Average of decade.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All ages:	26.3	24.9	24.0	22.3	25.2	23.5	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.2	22.6	21.4	22.6	21.2	27.1	25.4	43.2	42.9	28.0	26.5	22.4	21.3
Under year	218.6	186.0	211.9	179.4	224.3	188.3	219.6	184.1	248.4	209.8	218.6	186.0	225.5	188.4	235.7	201.3	246.7	216.2	183.1	159.5	172.6	146.4
1-5	34.8	33.4	31.4	29.7	34.6	32.9	29.5	28.2	37.2	36.0	29.4	28.3	30.2	29.0	37.0	35.7	53.0	51.1	37.1	35.2	28.7	27.8
5-10	11.0	10.6	9.8	9.3	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.8	10.7	10.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.6	11.5	10.8	21.3	21.7	13.0	12.5	9.1	8.9
10-15	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	5.5	5.6	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	7.8	7.9	16.7	18.7	9.0	9.2	6.2	6.4
15-20	11.2	14.0	9.6	11.7	10.2	12.7	7.8	10.3	9.7	12.4	8.1	10.8	7.4	9.8	10.2	12.6	27.6	34.7	12.6	14.8	8.5	10.6
20-30	13.1	14.6	10.9	11.6	11.5	12.4	9.2	10.5	10.9	12.2	9.4	10.5	8.8	10.1	11.5	12.9	33.3	37.5	15.1	16.2	10.4	11.9
30-40	15.9	14.8	13.9	12.4	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	10.9	11.3	10.5	14.4	13.3	35.6	33.8	18.7	17.6	13.4	12.7
40-50	20.1	16.2	18.9	14.6	19.5	15.3	15.9	12.4	17.6	14.2	16.1	12.8	16.0	12.5	19.9	16.0	37.0	31.1	23.1	18.9	17.4	14.1
50-60	31.3	26.3	29.8	24.6	30.4	25.3	25.7	21.2	28.3	23.8	26.6	22.2	26.2	21.9	32.6	27.1	49.2	43.5	35.6	29.9	28.8	23.8
60 and over.	75.3	73.0	70.2	68.6	70.9	69.0	64.2	62.0	70.1	68.7	70.0	67.8	70.7	68.2	82.8	79.1	97.7	94.9	85.6	81.0	71.0	71.4

10.—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.

Year.	Whole province.						Actual number of deaths in											
	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.		Agency.	East Coast North.		Deccan.		East Coast Central.		East Coast South.		West Coast.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Cholera.																		
1911 ...	58,174	30,996	27,178	1.6	1.3	144	132	8,097	7,150	496	518	6,424	5,805	15,272	12,980	563	584	
1912 ...	92,497	48,424	44,073	2.5	2.2	144	132	11,728	11,229	11,312	9,801	12,493	11,382	11,168	9,596	1,579	1,633	
1913 ...	37,730	19,854	17,879	1.0	0.9	...	3	874	726	3,880	3,285	5,490	4,729	7,402	6,039	2,208	2,404	
1914 ...	68,449	35,933	32,516	1.8	1.6	180	159	7,602	7,020	7,442	6,652	10,353	9,501	9,767	8,598	589	586	
1915 ...	30,098	16,232	13,866	0.8	0.7	6	6	1,497	1,166	971	880	6,450	4,734	7,976	5,726	332	354	
1916 ...	16,735	8,813	7,922	0.4	0.4	14	6	2,882	2,740	846	780	2,585	2,302	2,463	2,054	23	40	
1917 ...	48,939	30,785	28,154	1.6	1.4	703	695	9,181	8,635	4,886	4,283	7,613	6,767	7,973	7,315	429	459	
1918 ...	122,263	64,130	58,124	3.3	2.9	96	79	16,295	14,652	9,843	8,389	18,926	17,393	16,382	14,556	2,597	3,055	
1919 ...	93,262	47,491	45,771	2.4	2.3	111	87	12,068	11,086	2,814	2,509	14,338	12,722	7,626	6,443	10,534	12,924	
1920 ...	31,139	16,587	14,552	0.8	0.7	40	24	3,791	3,557	201	150	5,827	4,858	6,325	5,468	403	495	
Smallpox.																		
1911 ...	23,817	11,992	11,825	0.6	0.6	89	73	1,764	1,747	590	608	3,518	3,404	4,363	4,295	1,668	1,698	
1912 ...	16,094	8,364	7,730	0.4	0.4	89	73	1,375	1,313	691	602	3,596	3,326	2,121	1,924	492	492	
1913 ...	14,602	7,479	7,323	0.4	0.4	11	11	1,392	1,254	862	839	3,474	3,433	1,499	1,467	341	319	
1914 ...	27,899	14,350	13,539	0.7	0.7	89	38	3,000	2,690	5,072	5,101	3,436	3,142	2,302	2,134	501	444	
1915 ...	24,038	12,323	11,715	0.6	0.6	308	238	6,069	5,748	1,192	1,112	2,632	2,543	1,857	1,809	275	265	
1916 ...	21,903	11,146	10,757	0.6	0.5	16	20	2,968	2,928	667	573	4,908	4,670	2,055	2,036	534	530	
1917 ...	34,958	17,571	17,087	0.9	0.8	22	13	3,640	3,348	874	818	7,740	7,597	4,124	3,842	1,471	1,469	
1918 ...	58,752	30,015	28,737	1.5	1.4	61	38	8,225	7,569	1,428	1,391	8,844	8,296	8,609	8,449	2,848	2,994	
1919 ...	41,732	21,513	20,219	1.1	1.0	138	141	5,493	5,318	2,178	2,033	5,920	5,287	4,083	3,967	3,701	3,473	
1920 ...	18,897	7,197	6,500	0.4	0.3	115	86	1,702	1,551	1,056	1,051	2,202	1,904	1,412	1,241	620	607	
Fever.																		
1911 ...	298,688	151,592	147,296	7.6	7.2	1,980	1,890	61,897	59,124	18,713	16,964	26,838	27,135	23,393	23,709	18,571	18,474	
1912 ...	306,471	155,493	150,978	7.8	7.4	1,980	1,890	66,118	64,579	17,409	16,392	24,298	24,090	23,053	23,305	22,635	20,722	
1913 ...	268,024	135,858	132,166	6.9	6.5	1,132	973	59,054	56,226	11,770	11,119	23,660	23,683	22,162	22,482	18,071	17,383	
1914 ...	307,630	154,574	153,046	7.9	7.5	1,562	1,509	71,582	70,248	15,232	14,853	25,907	25,463	22,729	22,895	18,372	18,076	
1915 ...	290,228	146,502	143,726	7.4	7.1	1,758	1,648	70,536	68,769	14,302	13,638	23,409	23,441	21,315	21,643	15,182	14,587	
1916 ...	292,491	148,079	144,412	7.5	7.1	1,605	1,593	67,174	65,254	17,284	16,475	23,763	23,644	21,691	21,483	16,542	15,963	
1917 ...	321,902	162,343	159,559	8.2	7.9	1,922	1,830	69,944	65,147	24,960	23,929	29,043	29,212	21,897	22,310	17,577	17,131	
1918 ...	896,888	433,056	463,332	22.0	22.8	3,584	3,428	132,203	137,497	91,347	100,187	111,736	119,907	60,906	66,894	33,280	35,419	
1919 ...	403,489	201,699	201,800	10.2	9.9	2,965	2,757	86,717	83,968	15,823	14,289	37,052	36,552	30,111	31,436	29,031	29,788	
1920 ...	324,998	162,423	162,575	8.2	8.0	1,468	1,380	69,036	69,376	16,765	16,375	31,263	30,890	24,179	24,741	19,712	19,813	
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.																		
1911 ...	64,389	33,166	31,223	1.7	1.5	107	91	4,635	4,051	2,395	2,121	12,702	12,623	7,059	6,571	6,358	5,766	
1912 ...	71,913	37,169	34,744	1.9	1.7	107	91	4,912	4,325	2,454	2,242	13,432	13,172	6,856	6,502	9,408	8,372	
1913 ...	65,711	33,860	31,851	1.7	1.6	49	38	4,253	4,014	1,799	1,627	13,079	12,739	6,314	6,086	8,366	7,347	
1914 ...	75,990	38,952	37,038	2.0	1.8	76	57	6,141	5,424	2,802	2,480	15,286	14,975	7,105	6,909	7,542	7,193	
1915 ...	61,037	31,114	29,843	1.6	1.5	105	78	4,374	3,893	2,071	1,917	13,396	13,115	6,157	6,055	5,011	4,890	
1916 ...	58,444	29,818	28,626	1.5	1.4	67	73	5,436	4,963	2,115	1,927	12,095	11,797	4,830	4,791	5,275	5,085	
1917 ...	73,394	37,700	35,694	1.9	1.8	137	125	7,477	6,714	2,714	2,495	15,084	14,563	5,978	5,808	6,310	5,989	
1918 ...	79,841	40,306	39,535	2.0	1.9	151	156	7,255	6,820	2,762	2,442	17,576	17,558	6,323	6,321	6,289	6,238	
1919 ...	74,074	37,679	36,395	1.9	1.8	165	120	4,854	4,280	1,584	1,416	14,126	13,446	5,683	5,364	11,267	11,799	
1920 ...	56,402	28,796	27,606	1.5	1.4	113	85	4,016	3,653	1,287	1,180	11,997	11,825	5,688	5,488	5,695	5,575	
Plague.																		
1911 ...	15,185	8,060	7,125	0.4	0.3	...	...	9	4	5,274	4,515	2,421	2,316	153	119	203	172	
1912 ...	6,651	3,368	3,283	0.2	0.2	...	...	12	6	1,345	1,285	1,780	1,784	3	...	228	228	
1913 ...	5,130	2,640	2,490	0.1	0.1	...	...	2	...	443	332	1,978	1,948	21	29	196	181	
1914 ...	5,102	2,426	2,676	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	830	778	1,435	1,735	88	90	73	73	
1915 ...	3,889	1,908	1,986	0.1	0.1	...	...	2	...	671	714	1,042	1,106	73	78	115	88	
1916 ...	11,498	5,683	5,835	0.3	0.3	...	...	3	...	770	731	4,559	4,787	208	222	123	95	
1917 ...	24,708	12,320	11,788	0.7	0.6	...	...	34	41	8,860	7,505	3,772	4,025	51	56	203	161	
1918 ...	12,859	6,765	6,094	0.3	0.3	...	...	424	492	4,287	3,434	1,859	1,990	6	13	189	159	
1919 ...	5,653	2,782	2,876	0.1	0.1	...	...	247	239	940	933	1,206	1,245	311	410	78	49	
1920 ...	14,652	7,001	7,651	0.4	0.4	...	...	8	6	1,215	1,272	2,900	3,006	2,840	3,335	38	32	

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

Reference to
statistics

THE distribution of the population by sex is maintained in all the census tables. In Imperial Table I is exhibited the sex distribution of the population by districts and states; and the figures for taluks are contained in Provincial Table I. Attached to this chapter are six subsidiary tables containing comparative and proportionate figures drawn from the census tables and from the records of vital statistics; subsidiary table 1 gives the general proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts at each of the last four censuses. Table 2 compares the sex proportions at different age-periods by religion for the last four censuses. Table 3 shows the sex proportion at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. Tables 4 and 4-A show the sex distribution in certain selected castes. Table 5 gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the last twenty years, and table 6 shows the number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Sex propor-
tion at
successive
censuses

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1921,

Number of females to 1,000 males.				
1871	...	...	...	990
1881	...	...	...	1,021
1891	...	...	...	1,023
1901	...	...	...	1,029
1911	...	...	...	1,032
1921	...	...	...	1,028

21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown in the margin. From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of

females; but during the last decade there has been a slight set-back, the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028.

Number of females to 1,000 males.

					1921.	1911.
India	...	...	...	...	945	954
Bengal	...	...	...	...	933	945
Bombay	...	...	...	...	901	933
Burma	...	...	...	...	955	959
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,008
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,043
Punjab	...	...	...	...	830	817
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	912	917

3. In respect of the preponderance of females the population of Madras differs from that of India as a whole and from that of most of the bigger provinces of India, where males predominate. But in every province, except the Punjab, there has, during the past decade, been a marked fall in the proportion of females in the population.

Sex propor-
tion in
districts

4. The map shows the sex proportion of the population in each district of the Presidency, which is also illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 888 in the Nilgiris to 1,220 in Ganjam. Females generally predominate in the north and in the south (both East and West Coasts), while males are in excess in the Deccan division and in the adjoining districts of the East Coast North and East Coast Central divisions.

Actual and
natural
population

5. The diagram and the map are based on the population actually enumerated in each district. To ascertain the true sex proportion it is necessary to eliminate the effect of migration. The sex proportions of the natural population of each natural division and district (i.e., the number of persons born in each district, irrespective of where they were enumerated) is given in columns 6 to 9 of subsidiary table 1. There are only four districts in which the elimination of the

Number of females to 1,000 males.

					Actual population.	Natural population.
Agency	...	...	...	...	998	1,050
Kistna	...	...	...	...	1,007	999
Sandur	...	...	...	...	1,005	898
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	1,096	943

effects of migration converts an excess of females into a defect or vice versa. We have, however, already seen in Chapter III that the figures shown under the natural population are far from complete so far as districts are concerned; for returns have not been

SEX PROPORTION IN DISTRICTS PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.

(The dotted line indicates equal proportions of the two sexes.)

	Males per 1,000 persons.	Males.	Females.	Females per 1,000 persons.
NILGIRIS ...	530			470
MADRAS ...	524			476
ANANTAPUR ...	515			485
BELLARY ..	510			490
CHITTOOR ...	510			490
CODDAPAH ...	509			491
KURNOOL ...	508			494
BANGALAPALLE.	508			495
GUNTUR ..	505			498
CHINGLEPUT ...	504			497
NEELORE ..	503			500
AGENCY ..	500			501
SANDUR ...	499			503
KISTNA ..	498			502
SALEM ..	498			502
COIMBATORE ..	498			503
NORTH ARCOT ...	497			503
SOUTH ARCOT ..	497			508
MADRAS ...	492			510
TECHINOPOLY ...	490			511
GODAVARI ...	489			512
MALABAR ..	488			513
TINNEVELLY ...	487			514
SOUTH KANARA.	485			516
VIZAGAPATAM ...	484			520
TANJORE ...	480			520
PUDUKOTTAI ...	480			523
ANJINGO ...	477			525
HAMNAD ...	475			530
GANGAM ...	450			

received completely for persons enumerated in countries beyond India; and for the 814,000 persons for whom reports have come, information regarding the district of birth has not been furnished in any case. Accordingly it is only possible to claim these persons as part of the natural population of the Presidency; they cannot be assigned to the district to which they belong. It is useless to base conclusions on figures so incomplete as this; and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

Variation in proportion of females

6. Subsidiary table 1 shows that only in the seven districts mentioned is there an increase in the proportion of females to 1,000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females

Number of females to 1,000 males.					1921.	1911.
Agency ...	...	...	...	...	998	993
Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,126
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	1,066	1,065
Godāvari ...	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,043
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	888	868
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	1,051	1,034
Anjengo ...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,071

to increase which has been in existence since 1891. The case is the same in the Nilgiris, where the low proportion of females is due to the presence of a considerable number of imported labourers on tea estates, and the rise in the proportion of females may be attributed to an increase in the number of European settlers, among whom females greatly predominate. The fall in the proportion of females elsewhere can only be attributed to the fall in the proportion of female to male births and the rise in the proportion of female to male deaths which are brought out by columns 11 and 12 of subsidiary table 5. The proportion of female deaths was greatest (1,024·2) in 1918, the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following the epidemic.

	1911-1920.	1901-1910.
Female births to 1,000 male births.	955·9	958·3
Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths.	979·0	961·2

Sex proportion at different ages

7. In Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females. In the first year of life, however, the number of male deaths greatly exceeds the number of female deaths, so that at all ages up to 10 females are in excess in the population. Subsidiary table 3 shows that to this general rule (deduced from column 1 of subsidiary table 2) the Agency and the West Coast are exceptions. The Agency figures look as if they were due to bad enumeration; it is not likely that there can be an excess of females at ages 0-1, 2-3, 3-4, and a very great deficiency at ages 1-2, 4-5 and 5-10. The West Coast figures are due to the deficiency of females at all ages 0-15 among Muhammadans. There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural divisions except the East Coast North to show a deficiency of females at one or more age-periods below 10; but on the West Coast Muhammadan males are in excess at all ages up to 15. It rather looks as if this were due to faulty enumeration—failure to enter female children on the census record. The deficiency of females at ages 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due partly to misstatements of age and partly to the high death-rate at the beginning of the reproductive period. The excess of females in the later age-periods is due mainly to the emigration of the males; for example, among Muhammadans, who do not emigrate in large numbers except from the districts of the East Coast South division, it is only in that division that females are in excess at the later age-periods.

Proportion of sexes in different religions and castes

8. Coming now to the differences in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only among Animists and Jains that females are short. The position has been the same at each of the last four censuses. In the case of Jains the explanation is that many of them are immigrants from other provinces who merely come on

Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029
Musalman ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023
Christian ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
Animistic ...	...	...	...	...	...	996
Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	877

business visits, and do not bring their women with them. In the case of Animists it is noteworthy that in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa where are found Animistic tribes akin to those of Madras the proportion of females to males among Animists is 1,051 and 1,033 as against 996 in Madras. It is not clear why the Animistic tribes of Madras should differ thus from their brothers in the adjoining provinces. Coming to the castes for which the sex distribution is given in subsidiary table 4-A it is impossible to find any consistent principle regulating the proportion of females to males. Among Brāhmans, three linguistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mādigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thus in 1911 in the Central Provinces it was seen that the lower and Dravidian castes had an excess of females. No such tendency is noticeable in Madras where as a rule the aboriginal tribes show an excess of males (probably due in the main to defective enumeration), and other castes for no apparent reason disclose great variations.

9. If the factor of migration be eliminated, the proportion of the sexes is of course regulated by the birth and death-rates. In the decade 1901-1910 the number of females born per 1,000 males was 958; in 1911-1920 it was 956. The corresponding proportion of female deaths were 961 and 979. The figures for each natural division are given in the margin, and present several unexpected features. It would be natural to find in the division where there are fewest females, a comparatively low female birth-rate and a high death-rate. Here, however, we find the exact opposite. In the Deccan where the proportion of women is lowest, the proportion of female to male births is highest, and the proportion of female

Comparison
with vital
statistics

	Females per 1,000 males.	Female births per 1,000 male births.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
Madras Presidency ...	1,028	956	979
Agency ...	908	961	921
East Coast North ...	1,051	953	964
Deccan ...	960	970	969
East Coast Central ...	997	958	985
East Coast South ...	1,063	951	997
West Coast ...	1,048	956	974

deaths is well below the Presidency average. And in the East Coast South division where the proportion of women is greatest, the comparative birth-rate is the lowest and the death-rate the highest of all. These figures make it quite clear that to a cause outside the vital statistics we should look for an explanation of the distribution of the sexes.

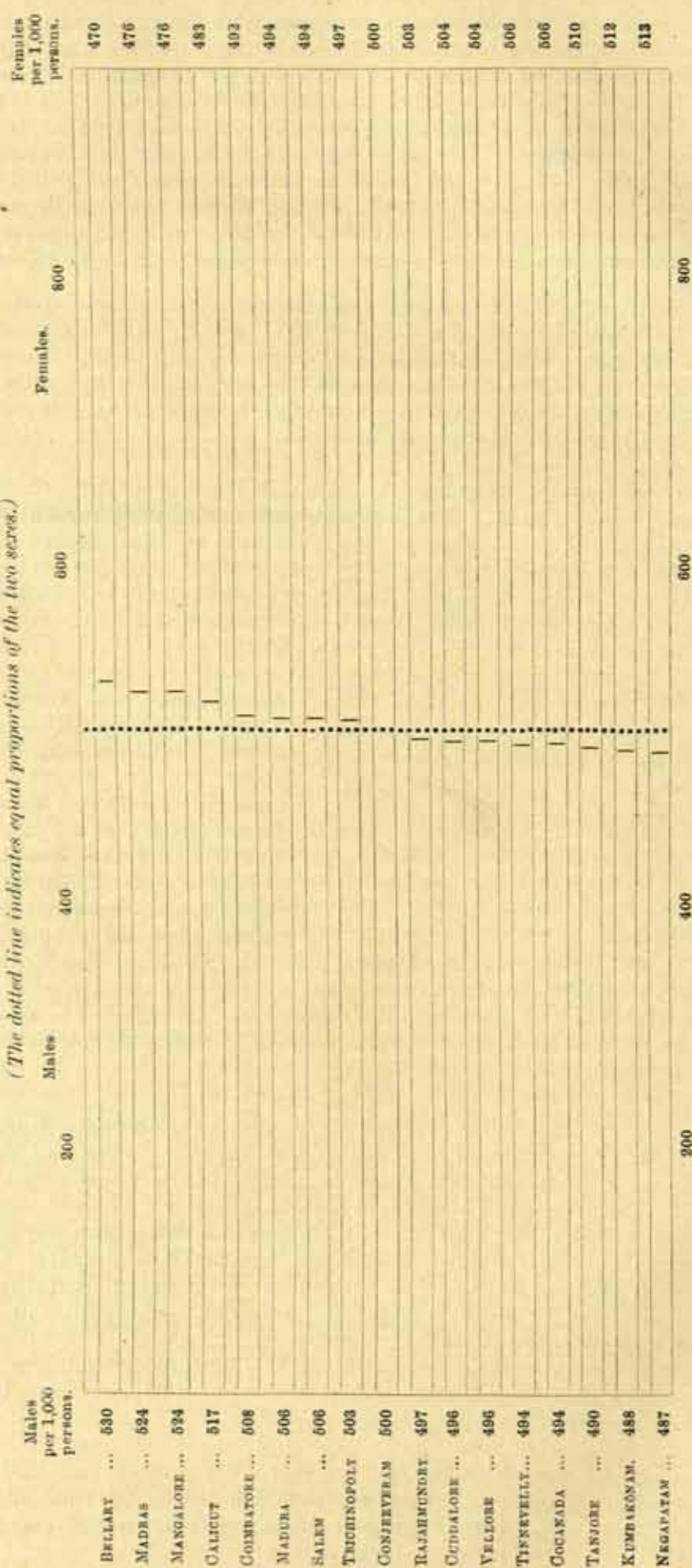
10. The accompanying diagram shows the sex proportion in the 17 cities of Madras. In the population of these cities together there are 962 females to 1,000 males, while in the total urban population of the Presidency the proportion is 1,005. The proportion of males is highest in Bellary, where the male population is swollen by the military element. In Madras and Mangalore the sex proportions are identical—a fact which emphasizes the attraction which the industries and other avocations of a city life exercise on the population of the surrounding country. Of the 17 cities 8 show an excess of males; in Conjeeveram the sexes are exactly equal; and in 8 females are in excess. The preponderance of females is greatest in the three cities of the Tanjore district in which (with the exception of railway workshops at Negapatam) there are no large industries and the population is mainly middle class.

Sex proportion
in cities

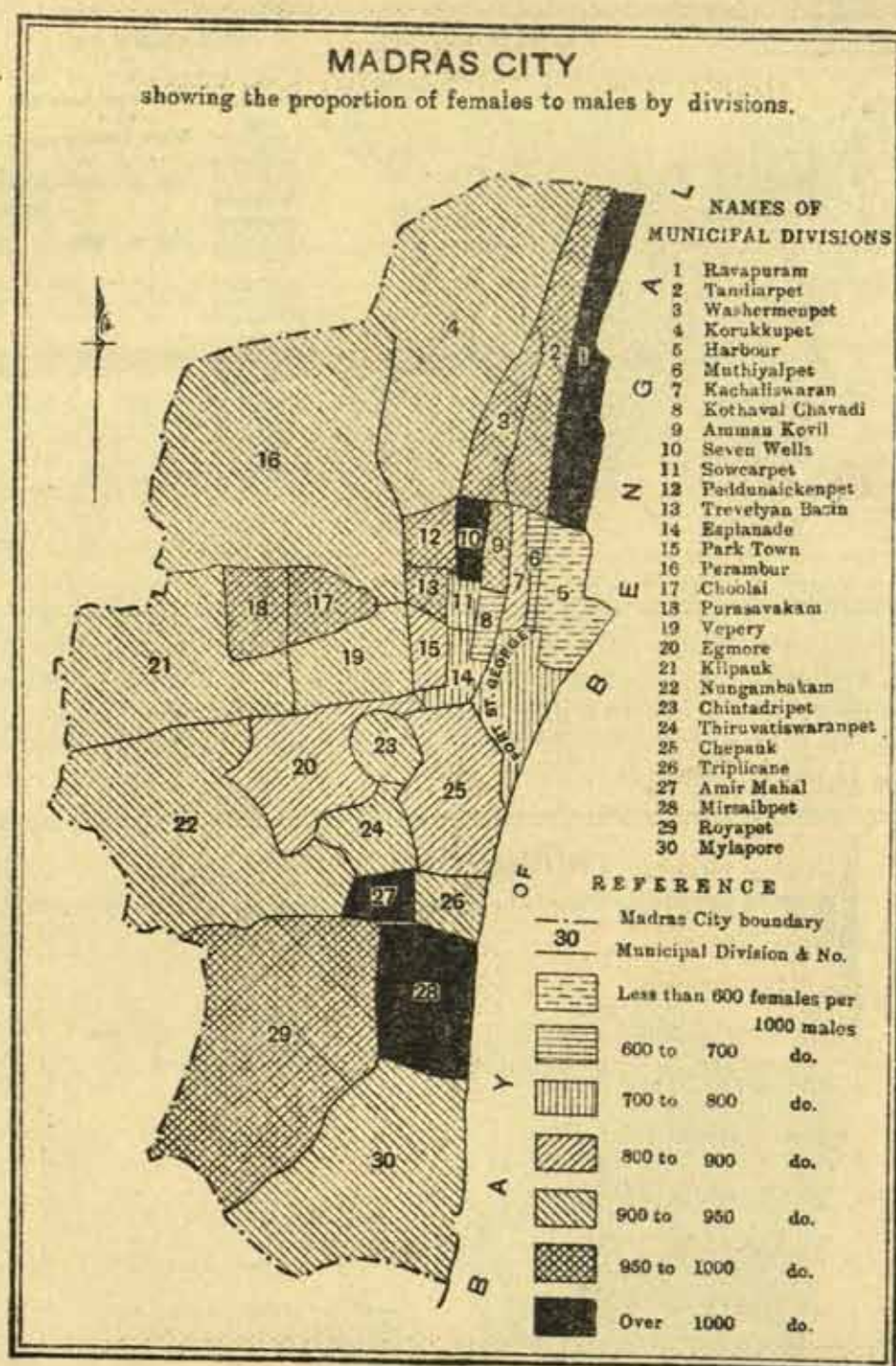
11. For the city of Madras the sex distribution by divisions is shown on the map attached; the proportion varies from 448 in the Harbour division—where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males—to 1,014 in the Seven Wells division in the north part of Georgetown.

Madras

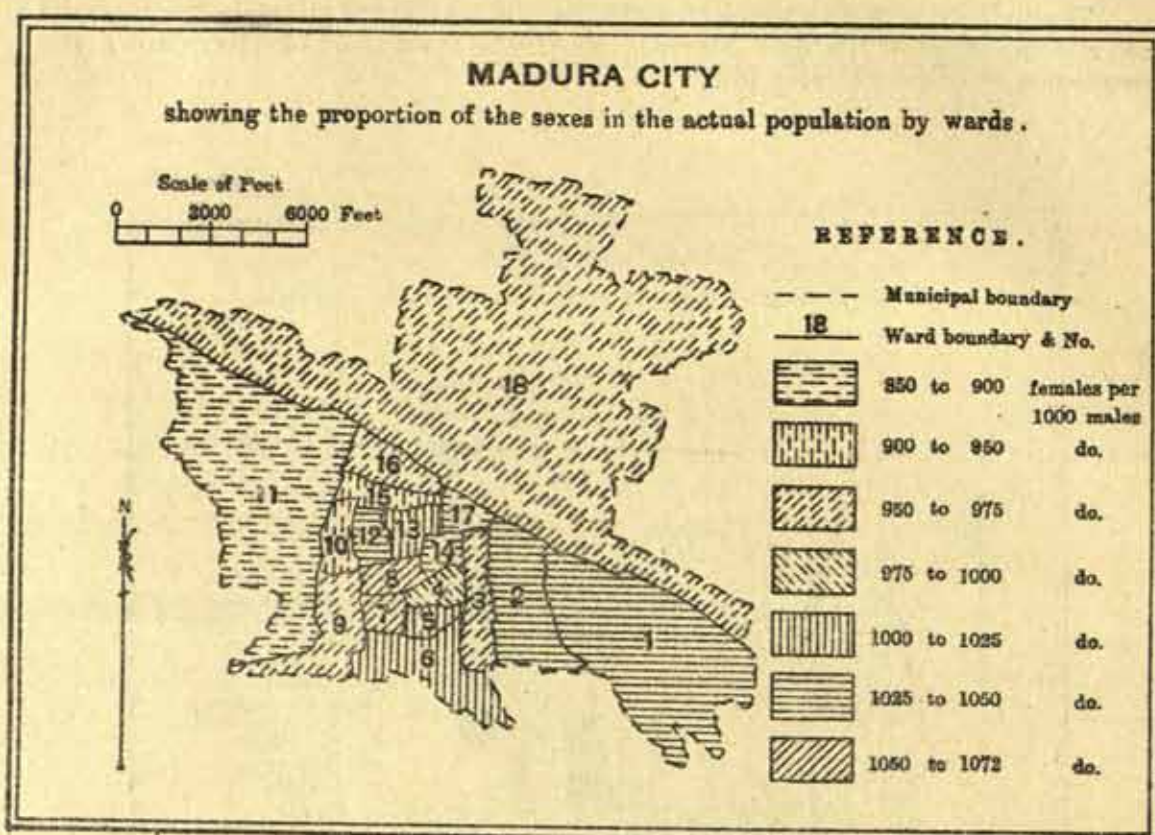
SEX PROPORTION IN CITIES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.

(The dotted line indicates equal proportions of the two sexes.)

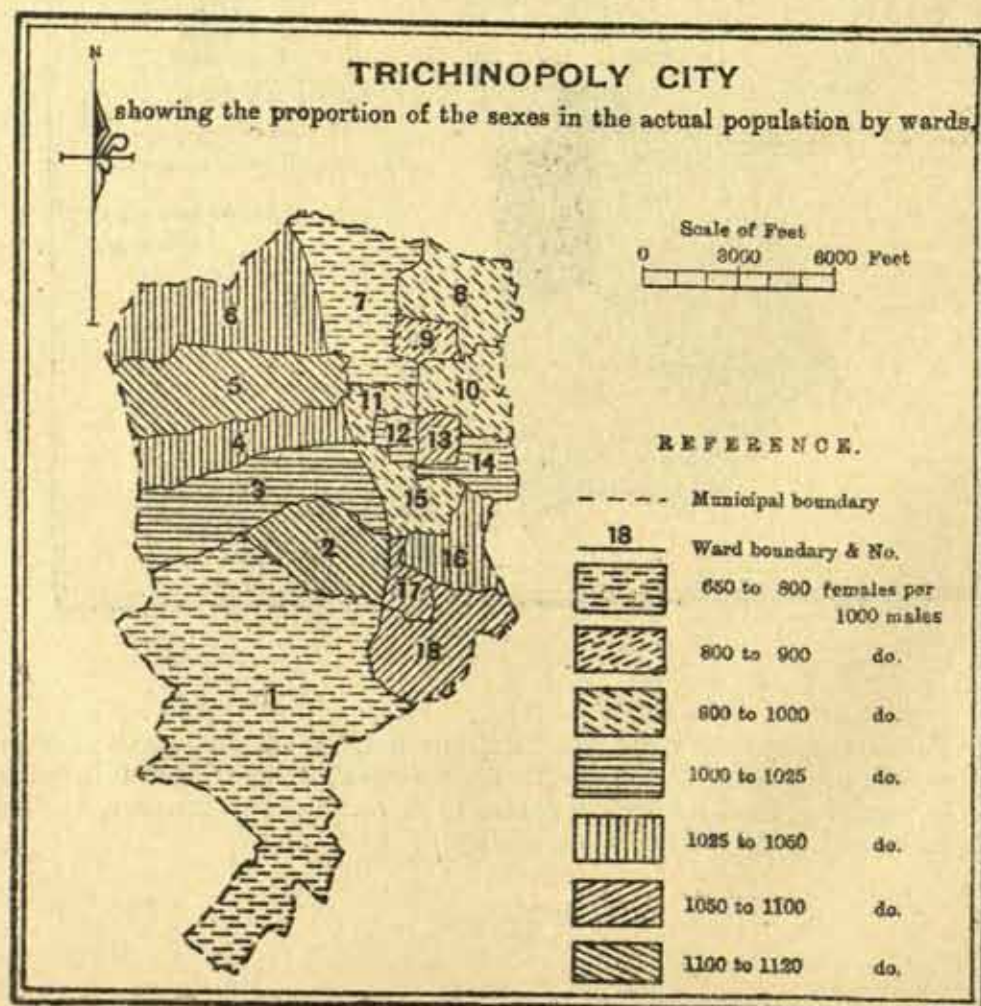
The four divisions in which females are in excess are all mainly residential and not industrial or business centres. In the business part of Georgetown the proportion of females is very low.



12. The next map shows the sex distribution in the various wards of Madura **Madura** city. Here the proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 850 in ward 14 to 1,072 in ward 7. Females are in excess in 8 out of the 18 wards, including wards 7, 8, 12 and 13 in the heart of the city.

**Trichinopoly**

13. The distribution of the sexes in the city of Trichinopoly is illustrated by the next map; the proportion for the whole city is 988 females to 1,000 males; in the wards it ranges from 686 in ward 7 to 1,120 in ward 5; females are in excess in 11 out of 18 wards.



14. A problem which has exercised Madras Census Superintendents since 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the

Excess of
males in the
Deccan, etc.,
districts

District.	Females per 1,000 males in actual population.	
	1911.	1921.
Guntur	982	982
Nellore	987	996
Cuddapah	964	969
Kurnool	975	984
Bellary	961	975
Anantapur	942	949
Chingleput	984	983
Chittoor	960	968

Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where the conditions are exceptional) are the only districts where males are in excess; and at each census attempts have been made to find something in the circumstances of this tract of country to account for the difference it presents in this respect to the rest of the Presidency. In 1891 the only conclusion reached was that the deficiency of females was not due to an exceptional deficiency of female births. In 1901 the main con-

clusion was that the deficiency was due to deaths among young girls occasioned by the forcing upon them while still immature of the burden of maternity. The Superintendent of 1911, however, found the explanation of this shortage of females in the fact that these districts "very largely coincide with the famine zone" of the Presidency. The results of the Census of 1921 throw no fresh light on the subject. The relative male and female birth-rates of these districts disprove any contention that comparatively fewer females are born in this tract than elsewhere; and the statistics show that premature marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. As regards famine, the Deccan districts are liable to suffer from scarcity; but during the past decade the district which suffered worst from famine was Ganjām. There the result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjām at the census the proportion of females was higher than in any other district. It is in fact noteworthy that of the districts with the largest proportion of females, those of the East Coast are districts from which emigration is commonest. The Ceded districts being inland, apparently it does not occur to the inhabitants to escape the discomfort of a famine by emigration.

1.—General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.

		Number of females to 1,000 males in							
		Actual population.				Natural population.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Province	...	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,005	1,017	1,029	1,025
Agency	...	998	993	968	937	1,050	...	...	...
East Coast North	...	1,051	1,043	1,031	1,018	1,024	1,027	1,023	1,011
Ganjām	...	1,220	1,126	1,113	1,079	1,140	1,104	1,089	1,053
Vizagapatam	...	1,066	1,065	1,047	1,023	1,012	1,032	1,024	1,010
Gōdāvari	...	1,048	1,043	1,041	1,028	1,015	1,016	1,038	1,026
Kistna	...	1,007	1,008	1,005	1,002	999	1,012	980	983
Guntūr	...	982	982	980	982	982	983	...	...
Nellore	...	987	996	988	985	990	983	981	982
Deccan	...	960	969	969	966	958	967	966	965
Oudhapah	...	964	969	970	974	952	965	972	966
Kurnool	...	975	984	979	975	954	985	976	974
Banganapalle	...	977	989	988	969	953	958	982	969
Bellary	...	961	975	970	962	969	976	977	971
Sandūr	...	1,005	1,015	979	991	898	912	868	889
Anantapur	...	942	941	951	952	943	949	946	943
East Coast Central	...	997	1,005	1,011	1,011	989	1,004	1,014	1,014
Madras	...	908	946	984	1,004	807	967	1,035	1,050
Chingleput	...	984	993	984	983	976	990	980	981
Chittoor	...	969	968	974	967	959	965	...	...
North Arcot	...	1,013	1,021	1,023	1,014	1,009	1,004	999	990
Salem	...	1,009	1,020	1,029	1,028	1,009	1,012	1,029	1,037
Coimbatore	...	1,007	1,027	1,030	1,040	1,009	1,022	1,032	1,039
South Arcot	...	1,013	1,014	1,014	1,008	1,011	1,017	1,013	1,007
East Coast South	...	1,063	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,056	1,061	1,061	1,076
Tanjore	...	1,083	1,104	1,105	1,090	1,078	1,090	1,106	1,093
Trichinopoly	...	1,042	1,061	1,065	1,069	1,036	1,047	1,063	1,068
Pudukkottai	...	1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097	1,051	1,069	1,076	1,063
Madura	...	1,033	1,042	1,046	1,047	1,030	1,025	1,092	1,088
Rāvnād	...	1,103	1,109	1,117	1,111	1,095	1,111	...	...
Tinnevely	...	1,052	1,069	1,063	1,057	1,046	1,036	1,056	1,050
West Coast	...	1,048	1,038	1,030	1,024	1,029	1,019	1,038	1,034
Nilgiris	...	888	868	840	778	968	925	960	965
Malabar	...	1,951	1,034	1,024	1,018	1,035	1,020	1,025	1,020
Anjengo	...	1,096	1,071	1,102	1,113	943	1,048	...	...
South Kanara	...	1,057	1,068	1,069	1,067	1,013	1,022	1,076	1,075

2.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last four censuses.

Age.	All religious.				Hindu.				Musulman.				Christian.				Animistic.				Jain.					
	1911.		1901.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Total all ages (actual population)	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,029	1,033	1,029	1,024	1,023	1,029	1,032	1,026	1,020	1,030	1,033	1,027	996	969	969	932	877	906	940	941		
Total 0-30	1,038	1,032	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,031	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,029	1,028	1,020	1,059	1,050	1,043	1,035	1,056	1,035	1,023	968	866	904	925	944		
0-1	1,024	1,027	1,041	1,048	1,026	1,029	1,043	1,049	991	1,002	1,013	1,036	1,034	1,010	1,036	1,038	1,071	1,046	1,004	1,059	1,035	1,070	1,010	945		
1-2	1,036	1,055	1,051	1,065	1,039	1,040	1,054	1,069	994	1,026	1,009	1,030	1,053	1,011	1,059	1,050	1,069	1,037	1,062	958	972	1,112	969	1,090		
2-3	1,060	1,039	1,068	1,063	1,065	1,043	1,063	1,068	1,011	1,003	1,005	1,012	1,033	1,012	1,018	1,036	1,088	1,057	1,088	1,069	968	1,040	1,104	962		
3-4	1,066	1,054	1,067	1,061	1,072	1,057	1,070	1,064	1,007	1,014	1,024	1,011	1,053	1,044	1,050	1,034	1,075	1,062	1,008	1,121	1,046	971	1,032	1,148		
4-5	1,030	1,022	1,040	1,029	1,029	1,026	1,043	1,032	1,004	987	986	995	1,054	980	1,027	1,009	1,186	1,028	1,084	1,042	996	1,146	1,077	1,014		
Total 0-5	1,044	1,038	1,051	1,052	1,047	1,042	1,055	1,055	1,002	1,005	1,007	1,016	1,045	1,012	1,036	1,033	1,107	1,046	1,082	1,062	1,008	1,063	1,040	1,021		
5-10	1,023	1,015	1,008	990	1,026	1,017	1,011	991	994	1,000	988	974	1,037	1,020	1,012	1,004	996	969	959	926	1,001	1,062	997	1,022		
10-15	936	922	902	871	936	922	902	870	921	921	902	870	967	960	937	918	895	879	857	852	808	875	805	866		
15-20	950	906	944	967	938	966	934	960	1,041	1,057	1,014	1,024	1,036	1,072	1,017	1,035	1,082	1,167	1,089	992	727	794	810	869		
20-25	1,230	1,197	1,248	1,214	1,227	1,196	1,246	1,214	1,262	1,183	1,272	1,232	1,236	1,218	1,262	1,189	1,362	1,253	1,284	1,153	840	851	905	948		
25-30	1,119	1,058	1,120	1,077	1,119	1,089	1,120	1,077	1,142	1,101	1,156	1,104	1,122	1,105	1,139	1,068	1,044	996	1,005	908	776	795	867	920		
Total 30 and over	1,011	1,032	1,030	1,027	1,016	1,036	1,033	1,031	998	1,028	1,040	1,038	951	993	1,014	1,009	893	902	872	845	892	909	961	936		
30-40	1,000	1,043	1,025	1,003	1,002	1,017	1,027	1,004	999	1,030	1,032	1,001	983	1,017	1,042	1,005	903	959	956	928	825	829	883	839		
40-50	1,004	991	978	956	1,009	994	981	955	987	998	1,014	997	978	987	978	949	846	814	744	759	839	811	898	920		
50-60	1,000	1,009	1,009	1,045	1,008	1,012	1,012	1,043	970	999	1,027	1,042	902	968	972	1,028	816	872	811	756	930	989	1,031	922		
60 and over	1,063	1,109	1,176	1,218	1,073	1,115	1,183	1,223	1,045	1,110	1,152	1,209	885	973	1,066	1,013	823	961	1,002	892	1,085	1,162	1,141	1,205		

4.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balijs, Kavarai	993	1,018	1,020	835	859	1,045	995
Brāhman, Tamil	1,009	1,109	1,061	818	934	947	1,105
„ Telugu	973	980	984	1,005	950	901	1,055
„ Malayālam Embrāndri.	759	1,537	1,289	1,444	1,230	588	523
„ „ Nambādrī.	915	1,100	1,048	929	902	790	943
„ „ Pattar	731	842	1,034	676	981	653	584
„ Kanarese	1,019	990	1,160	500	1,171	1,160	971
„ Oriyā	1,213	1,020	4,994	784	1,125	1,143	969
Cheruman	1,097	1,018	902	1,004	1,204	1,222	1,142
Chetti	1,350	1,124	1,210	963	1,519	1,542	1,411
Dāvānga	1,045	952	1,040	787	1,049	1,101	1,099
Holeys	1,259	1,147	970	1,005	1,359	1,492	1,411
Kalkolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kahatriya	985	1,086	988	873	822	983	1,075
Kālingi	1,042	1,051	1,024	823	907	1,119	1,077
Kālinji	1,426	1,637	1,121	1,071	1,289	1,972	1,723
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil)	994	976	1,015	952	917	1,049	966
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu)	980	987	974	701	893	1,021	1,051
Kāpu	1,015	1,046	999	808	872	1,075	1,050
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya	990	996	991	880	920	999	1,039
Māla	1,052	1,114	962	844	1,003	1,210	1,008
Nādār	945	981	960	969	924	963	896
Paraiyan, Panchama	1,058	1,055	978	885	978	1,234	1,008
Sale	1,011	1,056	948	771	991	1,093	1,025
Tiyan	1,055	929	1,106	1,049	1,066	1,115	1,007
Vellāla	970	932	970	1,003	791	969	1,056

4-A.—Number of females to 1,000 males for certain castes (Imperial Table XIII).

Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.		Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.		Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Agamudaiyan ...	1,050	1,084	Jogi ...	999	984	Pallan ...	1,062	1,087
Ambalakuran ...	1,030	1,050	Kabbāra ...	1,048	1,074	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya		
Ambalavāsi ...	1,064	1,072	Kadoppattian ...	977	1,058	Kashatriya, Vanni-		
Ambattan ...	1,036	1,025	Kaikolan, Sengundar,			kula Kashatriya, Agni-		
Andi ...	1,004	1,063	Sengunda Kashatriya	994	1,052	kula Kashatriya ...	1,036	1,038
Badaga ...	1,007	1,020	Kālingi ...	1,100	1,087	Pandāram ...	1,013	1,027
Bazata ...	1,015	1,050	Kālnji ...	1,325	1,260	Panisavan ...	956	1,028
Baliya, Kavara ...	1,019	1,023	Kallan ...	1,058	1,068	Paniyan ...	931	976
Bant ...	1,077	1,054	Kamma ...	974	995	Pāno ...	1,005	1,001
Bāvuri ...	1,380	1,289	Kammālan, Kamsala,			Paraiyan, Panchama ...	1,044	1,049
Bedaru ...	1,000	1,013	Pānchāla, Vīva Brāh-			Parivaram ...	932	1,060
Bestha ...	970	995	man, Vīva Karma			Pattanavan ...	1,017	982
Bhatrasu ...	987	1,083	(Tamil) ...	1,002	1,035	Perike ...	983	988
Bhondāri ...	1,324	1,068	Kanisan ...	1,123	1,096	Porajā ...	957	940
Bhōmia ...	999	974	Kannadiyan ...	1,056	949	Kājput ...	974	978
Billava ...	1,043	1,093	Kāppiliyan ...	1,094	1,013	Rāru ...	1,030	1,003
Bogam ...	1,374	1,350	Kāpu ...	1,047	1,015	Reli ...	1,089	1,183
Bottada ...	978	1,006	Karnam, Oriyā ...	1,160	980	Rona ...	1,002	981
Boya ...	942	965	" Tamil ...	959	1,003	Sāle ...	1,009	1,010
Brāhman, Tamil ...	971	1,012	Kevuto ...	1,272	1,291	Sātāni, Sātāda Sri Val-		
" Telugu ...	987	1,010	Khond ...	997	1,011	shnava ...	1,057	1,036
" Malayālam ...	812	835	Kōlayān ...	1,127	1,089	Savara ...	993	1,016
" Kanarese ...	1,062	1,045	Kōmati, Arya Valsya ...	974	993	Segidi ...	1,210	1,215
" Oriyā ...	1,149	1,058	Kōnda Dora ...	1,062	998	Sembadavan ...	990	1,019
" Others ...	1,018	1,007	Kottiya ...	1,156	973	Sēnaikkudaiyān ...	881	1,025
Chakkān ...	1,111	1,038	Kōyi ...	1,033	1,020	Sondi ...	1,004	992
Chakkiliyan ...	1,047	1,014	Kshatriya ...	1,053	972	Sudarmān ...	968	1,033
Chāliyan ...	1,003	1,003	Kudumo ...	1,193	1,015	Telaga ...	1,030	1,029
Cheruman ...	1,092	1,101	Kumbāra ...	1,037	1,071	Telli ...	1,200	1,077
Chetti ...	1,045	1,048	Kumvara ...	961	952	Togata ...	946	955
Dandāsi ...	1,395	1,182	Kuravan ...	938	1,045	Tottiyān ...	1,049	1,032
Dāsari ...	989	1,087	Kuruba ...	971	947	Tākalā ...	1,008	1,016
Devadiga ...	990	1,188	Kurumban ...	1,055	995	Uppara ...	1,005	980
Devānga ...	1,001	1,008	Kusavan ...	1,002	1,036	Uppiliyan ...	1,022	1,055
Dhōbi ...	1,313	1,071	Lambūdi ...	1,007	958	Urāli ...	1,048	1,060
Dombō ...	1,045	1,008	Lingāyat ...	1,015	1,028	Vadagan ...	1,053	1,052
Gadabā ...	959	961	Mādiga ...	984	990	Vakkaliga ...	1,066	1,075
Gamalla ...	1,007	1,008	Māla ...	1,024	1,021	Valsiyan ...	1,080	1,080
Gāndla ...	1,089	1,021	Malaimān ...	1,067	1,076	Vallamban ...	1,105	1,111
Gauda ...	955	972	Malayāli ...	1,013	1,022	Valluvan ...	1,041	1,003
Gauda ...	1,187	1,107	Mangala ...	987	1,039	Vāniyan, Vaniga,		
Gavara ...	1,091	1,081	Maunān ...	1,038	1,018	Vaisya ...	997	1,050
Golla ...	997	1,028	Marūtha ...	925	1,028	Vannūn ...	982	1,007
Gond ...	982	845	Maravan ...	1,002	1,052	Vedan ...	984	1,031
Haddi ...	1,078	1,031	Mēdara ...	975	993	Velama ...	1,011	1,020
Holeya ...	1,242	1,225	Mogār ...	1,107	1,154	Vellāla ...	1,024	1,032
Idaiyan, Yādava ...	1,023	1,040	Mukkuvan ...	973	967	Vettuvan, Tamil ...	1,209	1,093
Idiga, Arya Hihida,			Mutrācha ...	982	983	" Malayālam ...	1,045	1,027
Setti Balija ...	1,043	1,061	Muttiriyān ...	982	1,005	Yānādi ...	971	958
Iluvan ...	1,124	1,167	Nādār ...	1,022	1,040	Yāta ...	1,586	1,343
Indra, Arya Hihida,			Nāgavāsulu ...	1,118	1,035	Yerukala ...	936	973
Setti Balija ...	1,066	1,147	Nattamān ...	1,084	1,053	Musalman—		
Irula ...	950	1,009	Nāyar ...	1,090	1,079	Dadekula ...	949	985
Jālāri ...	1,279	1,109	Odde ...	1,010	983	Labbai ...	1,180	1,172
Janappan ...	1,007	1,152	Odiya ...	1,352	1,166	Māppilla ...	1,022	1,007
Jangam ...	1,000	1,037	Paidi ...	1,014	1,033	Pathān ...	905	961
Jātāpu ...	1,091	1,058				Saiyad ...	952	984
						Shelk ...	1,001	1,016
						Indian Christian ...	1,021	1,036

5.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former +, deficit -.	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former +, deficit -.	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter +, deficit -.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total 1901-1910.	5,777,672	5,536,480	11,314,152	4,342,651	4,174,304	8,516,955	- 241,192	- 168,347	+ 2,797,197	958.3	961.2
1901	477,490	458,259	935,749	407,975	388,165	796,140	- 19,231	- 19,810	+ 139,909	959.8	951.4
1902	521,745	501,401	1,023,146	373,355	359,082	732,437	- 20,344	- 14,273	+ 290,709	961.0	961.7
1903	593,713	571,367	1,165,080	419,275	407,388	826,663	- 22,346	- 11,887	+ 338,417	962.4	971.6
1904	573,819	551,932	1,125,751	419,825	404,453	824,278	- 24,887	- 15,372	+ 301,473	961.9	963.4
1905	599,469	576,787	1,176,256	401,406	384,717	786,123	- 22,682	- 16,689	+ 390,133	962.2	958.4
1906	575,074	550,904	1,125,978	507,823	490,568	998,391	- 34,170	- 17,255	+ 127,587	958.0	966.0
1907	573,041	546,129	1,119,170	449,200	433,726	883,016	- 20,912	- 15,564	+ 236,154	953.0	965.4
1908	610,268	581,868	1,192,136	491,062	469,857	960,919	- 28,400	- 21,205	+ 231,217	953.5	956.8
1909	621,369	594,348	1,215,717	410,589	390,977	801,566	- 27,021	- 19,612	+ 414,151	956.5	952.2
1910	631,684	603,485	1,235,169	462,051	445,371	907,422	- 28,169	- 16,680	+ 327,747	955.4	963.9
Total 1911-1920.	6,269,011	5,992,492	12,261,503	5,185,077	5,075,980	10,261,057	- 276,519	- 109,097	+ 2,000,446	955.9	979.0
1911	627,274	599,214	1,226,488	476,449	457,031	933,510	- 28,090	- 19,388	+ 292,978	955.2	959.4
1912	637,308	608,157	1,245,465	501,194	481,114	982,308	- 29,151	- 20,080	+ 263,157	954.3	959.9
1913	658,416	630,202	1,288,618	435,991	420,660	856,651	- 28,214	- 15,331	+ 431,967	957.1	964.8
1914	683,449	656,719	1,340,168	505,794	492,473	998,267	- 20,730	- 13,321	+ 341,901	960.9	973.7
1915	638,440	610,904	1,249,344	445,466	434,484	879,950	- 27,446	- 10,982	+ 369,484	957.0	975.5
1916	664,827	636,770	1,301,597	444,829	430,384	875,013	- 28,057	- 14,245	+ 426,584	957.8	968.0
1917	661,681	633,497	1,295,078	532,512	517,033	1,049,545	- 29,084	- 15,479	+ 245,533	957.5	970.9
1918	591,209	564,995	1,156,204	850,723	871,289	1,722,003	- 26,214	+ 20,557	- 565,799	955.7	1,024.2
1919	523,544	497,669	1,021,213	550,605	539,224	1,089,829	- 25,875	- 11,381	- 68,616	950.6	979.3
1920	582,963	554,275	1,137,238	441,714	432,267	873,981	- 28,688	- 9,447	+ 293,257	950.8	978.6

6.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (exclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians).

Ages.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Total.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.		1920.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	14	15	16		
0-1	124,112	106,001	128,038	109,855	133,835	117,359	140,048	126,077	103,937	93,025	629,970	556,317	881.5	98,015	85,368	871.0	
1-5	61,211	61,431	63,006	62,988	77,026	77,462	110,461	110,836	77,378	76,433	389,082	389,150	1,000.1	59,721	60,280	1,009.4	
5-10	21,761	21,343	21,176	20,506	30,314	29,047	56,345	58,298	34,269	33,532	163,765	162,624	993.0	24,047	23,910	994.3	
10-15	13,868	12,933	12,787	12,074	18,979	17,616	40,606	42,047	21,853	20,610	108,093	105,280	973.9	15,130	14,254	942.1	
15-20	14,122	18,813	12,867	16,944	17,820	21,965	48,321	60,371	21,962	25,780	115,082	143,843	1,249.8	14,936	18,420	1,233.3	
20-30	30,062	38,486	27,989	37,018	36,703	46,957	106,295	136,948	48,140	59,267	249,189	318,676	1,278.8	33,131	43,277	1,306.3	
30-40	31,088	30,021	29,492	28,971	38,086	36,755	93,837	93,159	49,224	48,460	241,697	237,366	982.1	35,291	34,981	991.2	
40-50	33,082	26,623	33,316	26,043	41,482	33,195	77,364	64,518	48,324	39,160	234,108	189,539	809.6	36,344	29,234	804.4	
50-60	35,711	30,169	35,238	29,737	43,827	36,697	66,154	59,014	47,883	40,511	228,813	196,118	857.1	38,632	32,305	886.2	
60 and over	79,879	85,774	80,720	86,248	94,440	100,010	111,452	120,014	97,635	102,446	464,126	494,492	1,065.4	81,067	90,238	1,113.1	

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

THE number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex is given for the Presidency, and for each district and state by age and by religion in Imperial Table VII. At the end of the table statistics are given for cities by age but not by religion. In Imperial Table XIV are statistics of civil condition for certain selected castes. At the end of this chapter are five subsidiary tables—

Reference to
statistics

(1) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four censuses ;

(2) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division ;

(3) showing the distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion ;

(4) showing the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions ; and

(5) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

2. Enumerators were instructed to record each person as unmarried, married or widowed exactly as the person described himself or herself. The custom of infant marriage which obtains in India necessitates the application of a different connotation to the term "marriage" from that which it bears in western countries. There marriage implies a contract between two parties each of whom is of age to fulfil his or her part ; here the term is often applied to a ceremony by which two children are pledged to live with one other as husband and wife in years to come ; persons who are thus betrothed are described as married, even though the marriage has not been consummated ; and should one of the parties die before the consummation of the marriage the survivor is technically "widowed." Moreover between the various classes of society and between one tribe and another marriage customs differ. For some a marriage is an elaborate ceremony extending over several days ; for others it involves nothing but a new cloth for the bride and a round of toddy to her relatives. What to one brought up to certain traditions and customs seems an irregular union, to another brought up among different influences is a valid marriage. For these reasons enumerators were instructed not to import into the inquiry their own views of what was or was not a reputable marriage ; but to write down for each person the exact description which such person gave of himself or herself. This naturally involves a certain element of inaccuracy in the statistics, for a certain number of persons, e.g., temple dancing girls who have undergone a ceremony of marriage with a god, as well as unmarried prostitutes or kept women prefer to describe themselves as married. It is also difficult to make enumerators carry out the instruction to describe divorced persons as widowed ; the term "widowed" especially among women is a term of such opprobrium that it is inconceivable that except by way of insult any one who has not actually lost husband or wife by death should be called by that name.

Definition of
"married"

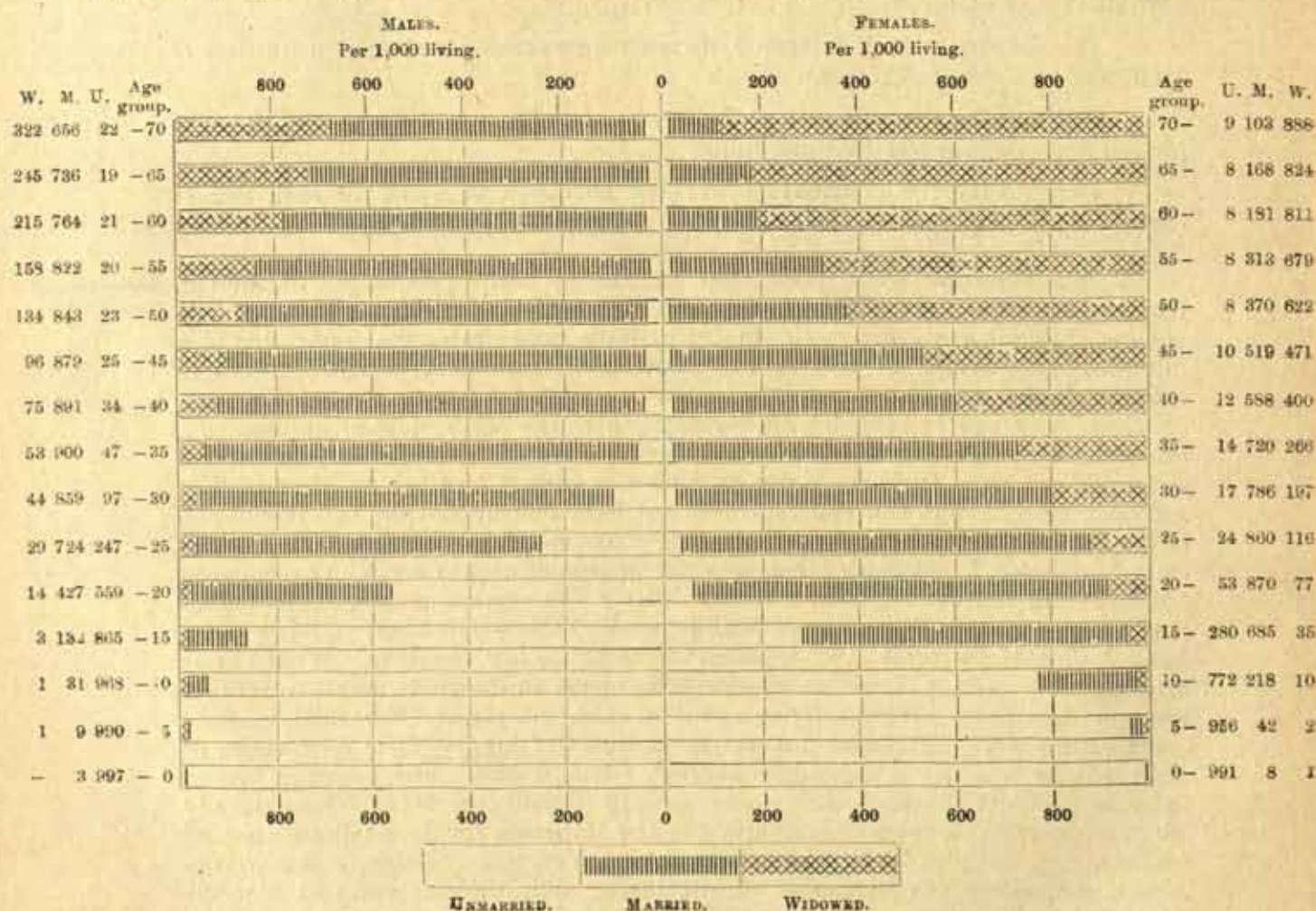
Summary of
the statistics

3. The following diagram shows for each age-period the number per mille of each sex who are unmarried, married or widowed. The total figures compare with those of previous censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows :—

	Males per 1,000.			Females per 1,000.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921	531	425	44	373	438	189
1911	533	428	39	373	441	186
1901	552	409	39	390	419	191
1891	539	427	34	372	436	192
England and Wales, 1911	593	372	35	571	356	73

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1921 is very slight. The difference between European and Indian customs is illustrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widows found in Madras, due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the remarriage of widows. Besides this, both among men and women fewer marry in England than in India.

Proportion of unmarried, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age group, 1921.

Variation,
1911-1921

4. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,305,770 were returned as unmarried, 18,465,667 as married and 5,022,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives

exceeded the number of husbands by 548,769 and were in the proportion of 1,061 wives to 1,000 husbands, and the number of widows was 4,093,962 as compared with 928,756 widowers. In 1911, the numbers were very similar; there were 18,910,237 unmarried, 18,215,865 married and 4,744,058 widowed; then also there were 722 unmarried females for every 1,000 unmarried males; there were 1,064 wives for every 1,000 husbands; and among the widowed there were 795,363 males and 3,948,695 females. The conditions generally have varied hardly at all during the decade.

5. But it is of greater importance to learn how the figures compare at different age-periods, as may be seen in subsidiary table 1. It is generally accepted that a man should not marry below the age of 20, nor a girl below the age of 15. The appended figures divide the population of each religion by this criterion of age into those who are fit and those who are not fit for marriage.

Civil condition by age-periods

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animist.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Not of marriageable age	468	372	465	370	500	392	482	394	468	389
Of marriageable age.	532	628	535	630	500	608	518	606	532	611

We may now compare the proportion of each sex in each religion who are of marriageable age with the proportion actually returned as having been married:—

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animist.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Of marriageable age.	532	628	535	630	500	608	518	606	532	611
Married and widowed.	469	627	473	634	421	583	448	549	474	507

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of married and widowed exceeds the proportion of those of marriageable age. This is explained by the custom mentioned above of child marriage which, though practised by all communities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

Number per 1,000 females at age-periods 0-15.

	All religions.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Animist.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Married	84	94	86	91	101	92	40	46	44	25	28	25	32	33	32
Widowed	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	2

A decrease of 1 per cent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when compared with the retrograde tendency of the decade 1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as yet really a power in the land.

Child marriage

6. From subsidiary table 2 we are able to locate the prevalence of premature marriage especially among the Hindus of the East Coast North

Number per 1,000 Hindu females of each age-period who are married.

Age-period.	Presidency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.
0-5 ...	8	21	7
5-10 ...	46	124	33
10-15 ...	234	446	278

division, for whom the statistics are compared in the margin, with those for the Presidency and for the Deccan, where the number is next greatest after the East Coast North. In this division Hindu males also are more

addicted to premature marriage than those of other parts, the proportion of males aged 10-15 who are married being 81 per 1,000 as against 33, which is the proportion for the Presidency. The case was exactly the same in 1911 when the proportion of married males and females at ages 10-15 was 96 and 488 while the proportions for the Presidency were only 41 and 268. A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjām and Vizagapatam. Subsidiary table 5 corroborates this conclusion; it shows that of the castes selected for Imperial Table XIV those most addicted to early marriage are the Kālingis and Kālinjis enumerated in Ganjām. Among Kālingis of every 1,000 girls aged 5-12 no less than 641 are married, and among Kālinjis 411. In 1911 these figures were

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period who are married.

	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Ganjām ...	42	205	568
Vizagapatam ...	50	265	618
Godāvari ...	6	63	444
Kistna ...	3	41	300
Guntūr ...	2	34	328
Nellore ...	5	24	223

632 for Kālingis and 478 for Kālinjis. The castes with the next largest proportion married are the Telugu artisans (341), Kāpus (324), and Dēvāṅgas (301); in 1911 these castes had 356, 288 and 301 girls aged 5-12 married. It must be remembered that subsidiary table 5 is based on the figures in Imperial Table XIV which gives results only for a few castes in special areas, and not for the whole caste population. Telugu Brāhmans show an improvement from 274 to 193 girls married per mille aged 5-12; but Kālinjis and Kāpus seem to marry more of their girls young now than they did ten years ago.

Child widows

Number per 1,000 females who are widowed at ages

	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Presidency ...	1	3	10
Ganjām ...	2	6	22
Vizagapatam ...	2	9	32

7. A natural corollary of this prevalence of child marriage in these districts is an excess over the Presidency average in the number of child widows.

8. It is customary to ascribe the prevalence of child marriage and widowhood to the greater orthodoxy of the Telugu; but the analysis just made suggests that the Oriyā may have a considerable share of the blame.

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period.

	Kālingi.				Kālinji.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
0-5 ...	160	84	3	1	19	44	1	...
5-12...	641	632	24	18	411	478	8	9
12-20...	918	914	56	59	862	870	44	38

and this fact, together with the fact that it affects a Telugu caste worse than an Oriyā caste in Ganjām, indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu. And, as the appended figures show, both districts are going steadily from bad to worse.

Number married in 1,000 females aged 0-10.

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Ganjām ...	132	129	106
Vizagapatam ...	165	153	134

9. We may now pass on from the prevalence of premature marriage to consider the second of the characteristic features of Indian census returns—the universality of marriage. A comparison between the figures of the English census and those of this census of Madras will illustrate the difference

Universality
of marriage

Number married and widowed per 1,000 aged 15 and over.			
		Males.	Females.
England and Wales	1911	589	615
	1921	750	947
Madras	1911	754	945
	1901	745	946

between the social conditions of the two countries. In Madras 75 males and 95 females out of every 100 over the age of 15 are or have been married. In England the married and widowed number only 59 males and 62 females out of every 100 over the age of 15. The proportion for the different religions is as shown in the margin for females only. The variation between the religions is not great: Animists

Number per 1,000 females aged 15 and over married and widowed.

Hindus	...	...	945
Muslimans	...	...	947
Christians	...	...	895
Animists	...	...	892

have fewest married, probably because their women marry later than those who are fettered by the trammels of caste observances; the proportion of Christians is influenced by the presence of a certain number of European women

some of whom are not married; and there are fewer exceptions to the rule of universal marriage among Musalmans than among Hindus.

10. We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,000 are Musalmans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special sortings were made of the slips for these women in order to ascertain their caste, literacy, and occupation, and so to gain some clue as to what kept them from marriage. The result of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occupations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brāhman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 years of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate; all but 26 are supported by agriculture; of the 26 who depend on occupations other than agriculture only 3 are actual workers; and of these 3, one is a beggar and two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agriculture, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general labour. It is only among Kaikōlars that any considerable number of these unmarried women return their occupation as that of a "dancing girl."

Unmarried
females

11. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of wives to husbands

Number of married females per 1,000 married males.

	1921.	1911.
Madras Presidency	1,061	1,034
Agency	979	1,010
East Coast North	1,088	1,077
Deccan	962	1,027
East Coast Central	1,036	1,044
East Coast South	1,084	1,091
West Coast	1,077	1,070

in each natural division in 1911 and in 1921. In the decade the proportion of wives has risen in the East Coast North division and on the West Coast. On the East Coast this variation is undoubtedly due to greater casual emigration to Burma and other places to which men go for a comparatively short

Proportion
of wives to
husbands

time unaccompanied by their women-folk. The decrease in the Agency, the Deccan and the East Coast Central is due to influenza which, as we have seen in Chapter I, was especially fatal to women in the prime of life. Subsidiary table 4 sets out the figures for each religion; the only remarkable feature is that Muhammadans in the East Coast South division still show a very large excess of wives, the proportion per mille being 1,299, while in no other case does it exceed 1,100.

Number of wives per 1,000 husbands among Muhammadans.

District.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Tanjore	1,356	1,367	1,400
Trichinopoly	1,104	1,130	1,074
Madura	1,039	1,082	1,372
Rāmnād	1,617	1,528	1,372
Tinnevely	1,301	1,357	1,376

The figures for the several districts in the division are shown in the margin. A number of Muhammadans round the coast of Rāmnād and Tinnevely are sailors and merchants who voyage to and from Ceylon. As a rule they leave their wives at home. Hence it is natural to

find a very large preponderance of women in those districts. Similarly from Tanjore the men emigrate in numbers to the Straits leaving their wives behind.

Civil condition in urban and rural populations

12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the population, the distribution by civil condition will be as shown in the margin. The population of the Presidency is so overwhelmingly rural, that the proportion for the rural population differs from that for the total population by one only in unmarried and married. The distribution of the population of Madras City, and of the city population generally, varies considerably; the appended figures show that in Madras City to a marked degree and to a less extent in other cities the proportion of unmarried and widowed is lower and that of the married is higher than in the population as a whole.				
	Males.		Females.	
Unmarried
Married
Widowed

	Madras City.		Cities.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	491	348	508	350
Married	472	479	453	458
Widowed	36	173	39	192

Marriage is so universal that this is simply a repetition in another form of the remark in Chapter V that the cities attract mainly persons in the prime of life. Another characteristic of city life is that whereas in the population as a whole there are 1,061 wives for every 1,000 husbands, in Madras City there are only 920 and in the 17 cities together 972. This means that in the cities there is a larger proportion of males in the prime of life, a conclusion which in Chapter V we have seen borne out by the statistics of age, and a condition which is generally recognized as characteristic of urban life.

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses.

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All religions.	Males ...	531	533	552	539	425	428	409	427	44	39	39	34
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	996	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	991	993	991	10	9	7	9	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	968	962	967	961	31	37	32	38	1	1	1	1
	15-20 ...	865	849	867	842	132	148	130	155	3	3	3	3
	20-40 ...	246	237	255	244	720	736	715	734	34	27	30	22
	40-60 ...	27	30	30	27	866	876	872	885	107	94	98	88
	60 and over ...	21	20	18	17	725	732	733	739	254	248	249	247
	Females ...	373	373	390	372	438	441	419	436	189	186	191	192
	0-5 ...	991	994	994	990	8	6	6	9	1	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	955	946	955	937	42	52	44	61	3	2	1	2
	10-15 ...	772	740	759	696	218	252	133	294	10	8	8	10
	15-20 ...	280	271	286	235	685	697	681	745	35	32	33	30
Hindu	20-40 ...	29	31	28	31	820	828	820	821	151	141	152	148
	40-60 ...	10	10	12	17	480	479	451	434	510	511	537	549
	60 and over ...	8	7	9	12	154	137	113	107	838	856	878	881
	Males ...	527	528	548	535	428	432	412	430	45	40	40	35
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	996	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	990	992	991	10	10	8	9	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	968	958	965	958	33	41	34	41	1	1	1	1
	15-20 ...	857	842	859	836	140	155	138	161	3	3	3	3
	20-40 ...	244	235	253	242	722	739	717	735	34	26	30	28
	40-60 ...	27	31	30	28	864	873	870	883	109	96	100	89
	60 and over ...	21	21	18	17	722	728	730	732	257	251	252	251
	Females ...	366	366	383	367	441	445	422	438	193	189	195	195
	0-5 ...	991	994	994	990	8	6	6	10	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	952	941	950	932	46	57	48	66	2	2	2	2
Musalman.	10-15 ...	756	723	743	679	234	268	248	310	10	9	9	11
	15-20 ...	265	262	276	219	699	705	690	750	38	33	34	31
	20-40 ...	26	29	26	30	820	827	819	819	154	144	155	151
	40-60 ...	9	10	11	16	476	476	448	431	515	514	541	553
	60 and over ...	8	7	8	12	150	135	112	108	842	858	880	882
	Males ...	579	592	598	582	387	388	373	394	34	30	29	24
	0-5 ...	999	999	999	997	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	997	997	997	997	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	990	989	989	990	10	11	11	10	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	933	918	934	918	64	78	64	81	3	4	2	1
	20-40 ...	280	271	286	272	687	700	686	711	33	29	28	17
	40-60 ...	23	23	25	26	898	905	901	914	79	72	74	60
	60 and over ...	19	16	22	21	768	776	777	786	213	208	201	193
	Females ...	417	412	428	412	413	413	398	416	170	175	174	172
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	995	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	987	987	981	9	12	12	18	1	1	1	1
Christian.	10-15 ...	877	855	861	818	119	140	135	178	4	5	4	4
	15-20 ...	317	298	286	233	650	693	681	746	33	39	33	21
	20-40 ...	35	26	36	43	822	830	821	831	143	144	143	126
	40-60 ...	11	8	20	32	470	458	440	433	519	534	540	535
	60 and over ...	9	5	19	28	141	125	107	103	850	870	874	871
	Males ...	552	561	584	564	405	407	385	407	43	32	31	29
	0-5 ...	998	998	998	996	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	994	997	997	995	6	3	3	4	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	984	989	991	990	16	11	9	10	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	930	923	938	908	68	76	61	90	2	1	1	2
	20-40 ...	251	245	261	227	717	735	716	754	32	20	23	19
	40-60 ...	27	28	24	21	889	890	894	907	104	82	82	72
	60 and over ...	21	19	17	14	713	746	752	753	266	235	231	233
	Females ...	451	446	462	440	414	411	390	408	135	143	148	152
	0-5 ...	997	997	997	993	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	989	991	991	983	10	9	8	16	1	...	1	1
	10-15 ...	930	916	926	887	67	83	71	110	3	2	3	3
	15-20 ...	474	439	468	374	512	549	518	612	14	12	14	14
	20-40 ...	66	63	53	47	831	836	837	845	103	101	110	108
	40-60 ...	26	22	19	17	562	541	514	490	412	437	467	493
	60 and over ...	20	16	16	12	240	170	142	138	740	814	842	850

1.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last four censuses—concluded.

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Animistic.	Males ...	526	540	545	524	432	424	415	436	42	36	40	40
	0-5 ...	993	997	996	991	7	3	4	9	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	989	991	992	984	10	9	8	16	1	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	971	970	975	952	27	29	24	47	2	1	1	1
	15-20 ...	851	826	865	888	141	108	129	310	8	6	6	23
	20-40 ...	214	203	221	195	738	758	737	761	48	36	42	44
	40-60 ...	27	29	23	22	874	874	868	862	99	97	109	116
	60 and over ...	26	23	23	13	750	751	723	706	224	226	254	281
	Females ...	436	453	455	450	438	444	432	457	126	103	113	93
	0-5 ...	994	995	993	988	7	5	7	12	29	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	980	985	983	979	14	14	16	20	20	1	1	1
	10-15 ...	904	894	912	847	86	103	84	148	10	3	4	5
Jain	15-20 ...	489	446	503	405	486	537	479	568	25	17	18	27
	20-40 ...	64	60	54	50	829	860	862	885	107	80	84	65
	40-60 ...	18	18	15	13	875	899	850	834	407	373	435	353
	60 and over ...	21	13	17	12	313	288	193	246	666	699	790	742
	Males ...	517	515	527	526	414	420	413	416	69	65	60	58
	0-5 ...	995	997	999	998	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	992	995	994	992	7	5	5	4	1	...	1	4
	10-15 ...	979	984	985	982	20	15	14	15	1	1	1	3
	15-20 ...	919	920	934	916	77	80	86	83	4	...	...	1
	20-40 ...	374	369	381	374	577	588	579	591	49	43	40	35
	40-60 ...	82	75	63	62	765	783	806	802	153	142	131	136
	60 and over ...	49	32	44	44	660	677	691	687	291	291	205	269
	Females ...	298	307	307	301	437	431	424	425	265	262	269	274
	0-5 ...	986	994	994	992	6	6	6	7	8	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	969	976	971	967	18	22	27	39	13	2	2	4
	10-15 ...	750	774	733	704	234	222	262	291	16	4	5	5
	15-20 ...	296	175	165	150	748	796	806	812	46	29	30	38
	20-40 ...	23	15	13	16	781	798	801	774	196	187	186	210
	40-60 ...	13	5	7	11	410	414	393	396	577	581	600	623
	60 and over ...	17	2	1	7	113	77	57	72	870	921	942	921

3.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS	5,314	4,246	440	3,730	4,383	1,887
0-10	9,835	62	3	9,727	256	17
10-15	9,684	805	11	7,724	2,180	96
15-40	3,826	5,900	274	781	7,036	1,283
40 and over	256	8,296	1,448	95	3,913	5,992
HINDU	5,271	4,280	449	3,660	4,410	1,930
0-10	9,931	66	3	9,705	281	14
10-15	9,660	329	11	7,560	2,837	103
15-40	3,790	5,936	274	728	7,960	1,312
40 and over	258	8,271	1,471	88	3,876	6,036
MUSALMAN	5,794	3,874	332	4,169	4,128	1,703
0-10	9,975	23	2	9,934	60	6
10-15	9,898	97	5	8,771	1,187	42
15-40	4,289	5,451	260	960	7,846	1,194
40 and over	218	8,645	1,137	104	3,813	6,083
CHRISTIAN	5,522	4,052	426	4,513	4,140	1,347
0-10	9,958	40	2	9,922	73	5
10-15	9,837	155	8	9,308	666	26
15-40	4,047	5,703	250	1,551	7,616	833
40 and over	254	8,272	1,474	245	4,805	4,950
ANIMISTIC	5,262	4,323	415	4,357	4,366	1,257
0-10	9,906	88	6	9,618	108	274
10-15	9,712	269	19	9,043	855	102
15-40	3,365	6,234	401	1,466	7,626	808
40 and over	267	8,504	1,229	188	5,259	4,553
JAIN	5,167	4,135	698	2,984	4,369	2,647
0-10	9,937	59	4	9,776	121	104
10-15	9,786	200	14	7,498	2,344	158
15-40	4,934	4,671	305	62	7,740	1,635
40 and over	727	7,374	1,899	139	3,181	6,680

4.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.

Natural division and religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province—															
All religions ...	722	1,061	4,408	1,012	4,258	5,873	746	6,678	8,341	217	1,426	4,955	377	480	4,213
Hindu ...	715	1,061	4,424	1,012	4,424	4,722	733	6,660	8,565	203	1,418	5,057	351	480	4,207
Musalman ...	737	1,091	5,241	994	2,637	3,825	817	11,332	8,395	244	1,571	5,016	474	440	5,332
Christian ...	834	1,042	3,226	1,038	1,886	2,833	915	4,145	3,087	412	1,436	3,577	898	540	3,126
Agency—															
All religions ...	830	979	3,202	955	1,796	18,219	1,018	3,184	4,418	404	1,198	2,494	593	508	3,562
Hindu ...	831	969	3,224	927	2,008	3,371	1,094	3,388	4,183	358	1,168	2,459	595	500	3,727
Animistic ...	844	1,000	2,936	1,051	1,195	3,727	840	2,471	4,841	495	1,270	2,599	593	529	3,139
Christian ...	922	995	2,780	1,109	1,840	6,000	877	2,462	...	465	842	1,508	516	462	3,872
East Coast															
North—															
All religions ...	675	1,088	5,323	981	5,677	5,374	560	5,153	6,967	142	1,349	7,119	386	471	4,839
Hindu ...	666	1,092	5,555	975	5,772	5,463	540	5,119	7,133	133	1,341	7,000	381	472	5,022
Musalman ...	714	1,042	4,366	1,034	3,796	3,500	738	9,101	4,708	179	1,512	5,521	320	450	4,075
Christian ...	833	1,020	1,939	1,111	1,630	2,214	893	5,948	2,087	280	1,423	2,166	580	483	1,865
Deccan—															
All religions ...	625	962	2,960	1,020	4,973	3,799	661	12,874	11,351	115	1,352	4,152	258	397	2,838
Hindu ...	629	1,019	3,161	1,019	5,368	3,884	651	13,274	11,978	112	1,349	4,152	252	393	2,797
Musalman ...	677	992	3,526	1,021	2,564	2,792	707	9,929	5,808	119	1,360	4,328	286	419	3,279
Christian ...	743	999	3,124	1,035	2,875	1,200	811	8,696	4,290	209	1,399	3,708	455	440	2,938
East Coast Central—															
All religions ...	723	1,036	4,131	1,033	2,652	3,912	768	11,350	11,441	187	1,437	4,892	350	473	3,899
Hindu ...	722	1,038	4,104	1,034	2,703	3,878	765	11,809	11,767	182	1,437	4,879	332	476	3,868
Musalman ...	690	1,003	5,234	991	1,756	5,500	776	7,667	7,364	168	1,489	5,707	372	401	5,091
Christian ...	821	1,008	4,225	1,025	2,243	3,000	877	5,275	5,667	439	1,385	4,682	1,203	530	4,088
East Coast South—															
All religions ...	770	1,084	4,437	1,036	2,053	4,791	874	7,209	10,070	277	1,537	4,620	358	533	4,376
Hindu ...	762	1,073	4,365	1,034	2,021	4,761	867	7,561	10,330	264	1,524	4,596	327	528	4,310
Musalman ...	832	1,299	7,512	1,029	3,153	6,286	929	9,677	9,222	332	1,905	7,205	598	534	7,614
Christian ...	850	1,077	3,779	1,022	1,813	3,857	940	2,250	5,126	471	1,458	4,518	791	618	3,602
West Coast—															
All religions ...	751	1,077	5,225	983	3,308	5,239	845	19,478	25,407	322	1,518	3,811	783	447	5,640
Hindu ...	749	1,073	5,148	993	3,576	6,303	834	19,375	30,588	319	1,499	4,445	720	453	5,515
Musalman ...	743	1,094	5,672	960	2,760	3,364	850	23,926	18,313	304	1,569	4,511	776	419	6,597
Christian ...	840	1,051	4,378	973	1,697	8,000	987	5,362	4,750	496	1,515	4,871	1,324	521	4,244

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

SINCE 1871 the census schedule has contained a column in which the literacy of the population is recorded. Until 1901 the population was classified into three categories—Learning, Literate and Illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of those learning was far from complete—some being returned as illiterate, and some as literate. So from 1901 onwards the return has been simplified; the column is filled up only for those who are literate, and the population is classified into literate and illiterate. Another column is provided for an entry against all who are literate in English. A standard of literacy was first prescribed in Madras in 1901, when instructions were issued that a person was only to be described as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This standard was adopted for the whole of India in 1911 and has been retained at the present census. The instructions were clear and there is no doubt that the enumerators understood them; so it is reasonable to conclude that the statistics are approximately accurate.

Nature of the returns

2. The results are tabulated in Imperial Table VIII, Part I of which starts with a provincial summary and then gives particulars for districts and States by religion and by age; Part II gives particulars for cities by age but not by religion. Imperial Table IX gives the number of literate males and females of each caste, tribe, or race. At the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables in which the main features of the statistics are exhibited as follows:—

Details of the statistics

- (1) giving the proportional figures of literacy by age, sex and religion;
- (2) giving similar figures by age, sex and districts;
- (3) giving similar figures by religion, sex and districts;
- (4) giving proportional figures of English literacy by age, sex and districts;
- (5) showing the progress of literacy since 1881;
- (6) giving proportional figures of literacy by caste;
- (7) giving the number of educational institutions according to the returns of the Educational Department;
- (8) giving the main results of University examinations;
- (9) showing the number and circulation of newspapers; and
- (10) giving the number of books published in each language.

3. For most of the provinces of India statistics have been obtained of the

Province.	Number literate per mille aged 5 and over.	Number literate in English per mille aged 5 and over.
Burma	314	10
Coorg	144	20
Delhi	122	38
Bengal	104	19
Madras	98	11
Bombay	83	12
Assam	63	..
Bihar and Orissa ...	51	4
Punjab	45	7
Central Provinces ...	43	5
United Provinces ...	42	4
Travancore State ...	242	13
Cochin do.	185	18
Baroda do.	147	8
Mysore do.	84	12

extent of literacy, and these figures are shown in the margin. Burma, whose people and customs differ so widely from those of the rest of India, far surpasses all other provinces in literacy. Next of the bigger provinces comes Bengal, with Madras third. Of the Indian States, Travancore and Cochin come first and second with Baroda third and Mysore fourth. There is a considerable difference in the order in which the provinces rank for literacy in English. Of the bigger provinces Bengal is first with Bombay second, Madras third and Burma fourth.

4. The main fact to be learnt from these statistics is that of 42,794,155 persons in Madras 3,667,737 are literate. There are now 537,487 more literate

Summary of the statistics

persons than there were in 1911. This represents an increase of 13 per mille relatively to the total population. The general population has, during the decade, increased by 22 per mille; literates have multiplied by 172 per mille, and illiterates by no more than 10 per mille. Yet even now only 86 in every thousand of the people, 152 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write.

Literacy by natural divisions

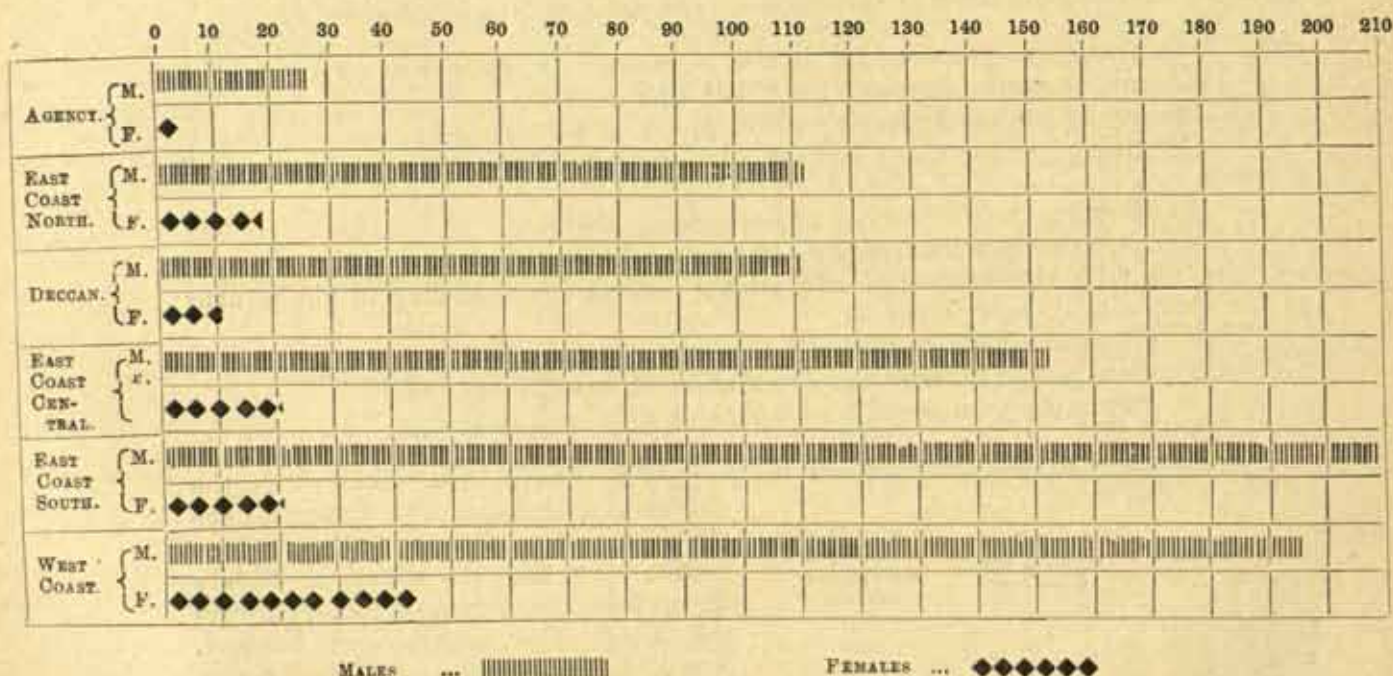
5. The maps at the beginning of the report illustrate the distribution of the

	Number per 10,000 who are literate.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agency	144	256	32
East Coast North	634	1,116	176
Deccan	617	1,110	104
East Coast Central	870	1,532	206
East Coast South	1,120	2,060	212
West Coast	1,186	1,984	444

literate population of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the natural divisions in this respect. In respect of both sexes the Agency, as might be expected, is the most illiterate part of the Presidency. The East Coast North division is slightly more literate than the Deccan, the difference being more strongly marked in the case of females than of males. The East Coast South division is decidedly more literate than the East Coast Central,

and the West Coast division, while it has slightly fewer literate males than the East Coast South division, is so far ahead in female literacy, that it easily takes the first place in literacy of the population generally.

Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division.



Literacy by districts

6. Leaving out of account the city of Madras and the districts of Anjengo and the Nilgiris the conditions of which are peculiar, the districts with the highest proportion of literates are Tinnevely, Tanjore, Malabar and Rāmnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevely, Rāmnād and Malabar; while taking female literacy by itself, the following districts come first:—Malabar, Tinnevely, South Kanara, Kistna, Gōdāvari, Tanjore and Chingleput. In respect of male literacy the most backward districts are Vizagapatam, Salem and Nellore, while female literacy is lowest in Ganjām, Salem and Cuddapah.

7. The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions in respect of literacy. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses; the diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911; but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Musalman male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus; but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

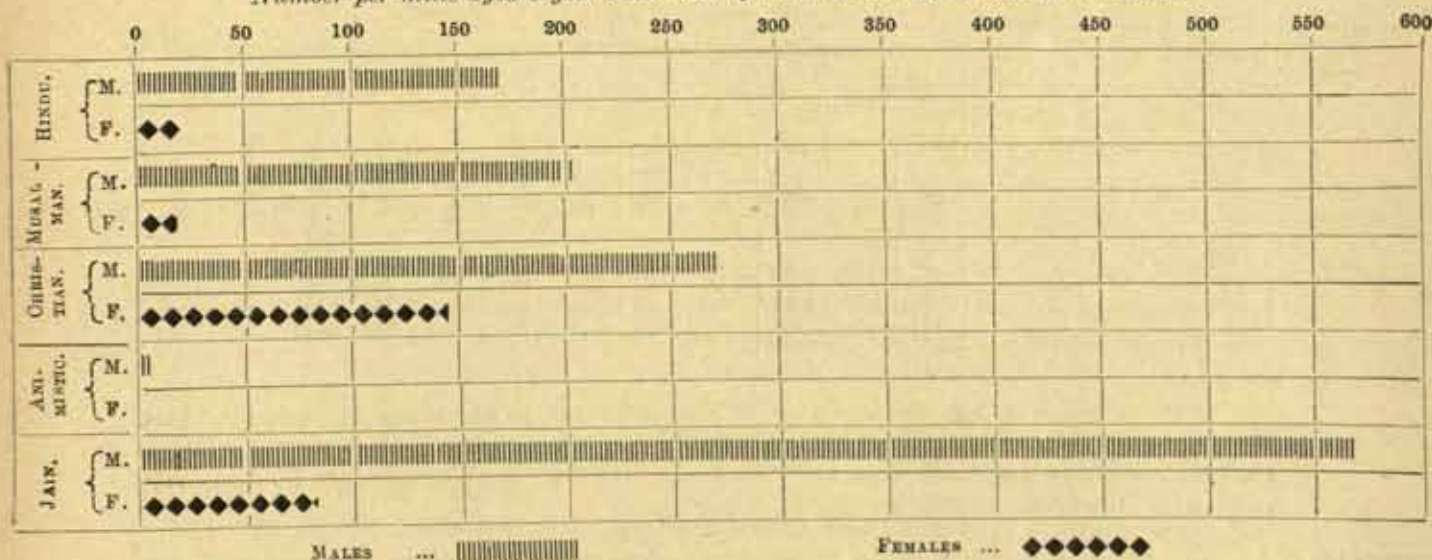
Literacy by religion

	Number per 1,000 of all ages who are literate.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions.	152	21	138	13	119	9
Hindu ...	150	18	135	11	116	7
Musalman ...	174	15	166	11	141	9
Christian ...	235	124	236	106	198	91
Animistic ...	4	...	4	...	5	...

The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses; the diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911; but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Musalman male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus; but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

Number per mille aged 5 years and over of each main religion who are literate.



8. With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot of ground to cover before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921 compared with 1901-1911. In 1901-1911 the proportion rose from 9 to 13 in 1,000; in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000. The actual increase in the decade is 172,041 compared with an actual increase in 1901-1911 of 104,366; and of these 172,041 women 52,854 are at ages 10-20 and will be the mothers of the coming generation. In relation to the total population literate women have increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Musalmans by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figures in the margin show clearly the improvement which has been made in the last decade. Literates have

Literacy of females

	Rate of increase per mille.			
	Literates.		Illiterates.	
	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions	604	578	12	81
Hindu	700	681	10	79
Musalman	484	400	29	112
Christian	326	355	114	142

in all religions except the Christian increased more rapidly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

Literacy by age

Religion.	Literates (both sexes) per mille.					
	10-15.		15-20		20 and over.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
All religions.	83	72	126	107	115	103
Hindu ...	80	69	122	102	111	99
Musalman ...	79	66	119	111	141	134
Christian ...	220	202	289	271	222	211

Religion.	Increase per mille of literates (both sexes).					
	10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions.	214	290	155	316	157	277
Hindu ...	214	298	161	307	158	267
Musalman ...	137	297	63	361	108	319
Christian ...	269	254	177	377	218	375

9. A consideration of the literate population by age-periods suggests various lines of inquiry. It leads first to the question at what age-period the increase of literacy is taking place. Does the proportionate increase at the earlier age-periods exceed that at the later periods? The figures in the margin show a position even more favourable to the younger generation than that of 1911; the proportion of the younger generation to grow up literate is steadily increasing. The figures showing the increase per mille of literates repeat the same story. The increase is of course considerably less than in 1901-1911; but the increase is much greater among the young than among adults.

10. In view of the development of literacy among women figures of female literacy alone similar to those above may be of interest:—

Religion.	Literates (females) per mille.						Increase in female literates per mille.					
	10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions ...	33	22	44	29	22	14	577	514	449	609	620	616
Hindu ...	29	18	38	24	19	11	674	626	548	690	716	712
Musalman ...	21	16	26	19	18	13	409	408	337	445	488	393
Christian ...	177	100	256	211	139	118	296	250	162	427	350	418

The increase in female literates is still greatest at the older age-period; but the younger generation is rapidly catching up. Muhammadans, however, are an exception to this general statement; in their case the increase at ages 20 and over is greatly in excess of that at the younger ages.

11. From subsidiary table 5 may be learnt the progress in literacy made by

Number literate per 10,000.

	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Males.				
Madras ...	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646
Agency ...	330	311	244	254
East Coast North ...	1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118
Deccan ...	1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220
East Coast Central ...	2,008	1,872	1,673	1,734
East Coast South ...	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,306
West Coast ...	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120
Females.				
Madras ...	262	171	120	92
Agency ...	40	20	13	8
East Coast North ...	216	127	74	49
Deccan ...	127	71	51	35
East Coast Central ...	258	174	125	97
East Coast South ...	261	174	110	78
West Coast ...	562	394	319	295

each sex in each district since 1891. For the purpose of this table account is taken only of literates aged 10 and over and hence the proportional figures are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table 1 which gives the proportion of literates at all ages. The proportion of male literacy in 1891 appears higher than in 1901 because the 1891 figures include those returned as "learning" as well as the "literate." In male literacy the greatest progress has been made on the West Coast especially in the Nilgiris and Malabar, in both of which districts there has been steady progress since 1901. The Deccan is the least literate part of the Presidency except the Agency; but it has made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the

Progress in literacy

West Coast; and it is the only natural division in which the progress in 1911-1921 has been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribution to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second; and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulus given to education in the Ceded districts by the opening of a new college during the decade at Anantapur. In respect of male literacy the East Coast South division stands first, with Tanjore and Tinnevely districts where a greater proportion of the population is literate than in any other part of the Presidency except Madras and Anjengo. Here the progress in the past decade has been slightly below the Presidency average owing to the fact that the districts of Rāmnād and Tinnevely have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madura has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Gōdāvari, Ganjām and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjām and Gōdāvari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Guntūr has been far below the average, and in Nellore and Kistna it has been very slow indeed. The East Coast Central division has made least progress in male literacy of any division, except the Agency, in spite of the fact that it contains Madras where more than half the male population over 10 years of age is literate; in this division the greatest progress has been made in Madras, Chittoor, and Coimbatore, and least in Salem which has a smaller proportion of male literates than any district in the Presidency except Vizagapatam.

12. In every district of the East Coast North and Deccan divisions except Ganjām and Bellary, the proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 exceeds the proportion at ages 20 and over; in the case of females the same is the case throughout the Presidency; but in the Tamil divisions and on the West Coast it is only in Madras and Chittoor, Anjengo and South Kanara that there is a larger proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 than at 20 and over. The inference is that in the northern part of the Presidency, which is more backward in literacy than the south, it is only of recent years that much progress has been made, so that literacy has not yet had time to penetrate among males of adult age to the same extent as among those of an age to be at school or college. In the southern districts, although they are more advanced and it is natural to find a larger proportion of literates among adults than in more backward districts, we should still have expected to find the proportion of literates aged 15-20 higher than that at 20 and over. A certain number of people do learn to read and write after they are grown up—more particularly business men—but it is not altogether hopeful for the future of education in the country to find that in the most progressive part of the Presidency the proportion of youthful literates is less than that of adult literates.

Age distribution of literates

13. The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice as great as it is anywhere else; yet even there it is less than 25 per cent of the proportion of males who are literate. The greatest advance in female literacy has been on the West Coast, and chiefly in the Nilgiris and South Kanara. Outside the West Coast and Madras City, there has been a substantial advance in Tinnevely, Kistna and Gōdāvari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Deccan, after the Agency, is the most backward division in respect of female education; yet here there has been a 79 per cent increase during the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

Proportion of female literacy

14. In a city it is usual to find more literacy than in rural districts; there are

Literacy in cities

City.	Number literate per 1,000 males.
Madura	554
Tanjore	541
Kumbakonam	536
Tinnevely	517
Nagapatam	497
Trichinopoly	491
Conjeevaram	470
Madras	453

more facilities for education; and in the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to feel the lack of the power which education gives them. We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole 152 men and 21 women in every thousand are literate. Columns 6 and 7 of subsidiary table 4 attached to Chapter II give the

corresponding figures for each of the 17 cities. It is remarkable that there are no less than seven cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras; in four of these cities more than half the male population is literate; and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. The cities with fewest literate males are Mangalore (233 per mille) and Salem (297 per mille).

15. In respect of female literacy the cities are ranged in quite a different

City.	Literate per 1,000 females.
Mangalore ...	200
Madras ...	174
Calicut ...	156
Trichinopoly ...	132
Coimbatore ...	126
Tanjore ...	122
Rajahmundry ...	112
Cocanada ...	109
Kumbakonam ...	101

order. Mangalore, which in point of male literacy comes last, is the first in respect of female literacy. In nine of the cities more than 100 females in every thousand are literate. It is noteworthy that in female literacy the Tamil country has not nearly so marked a preponderance as in male literacy; so far as females are concerned the West Coast comes first, and among the first nine cities are two West Coast cities and two Telugu cities. In male literacy Salem

was last but one; in female literacy it is last, only 35 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

English literacy by religion

16. Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the population 94 are literate in English, the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindus, 64 Musalmans, and 585 Christians. The great majority of these are of course males, the number of females returned as literate in English being 13,254 out of 19½ million Hindus, 673 out of 1½ million Musalmans, and 30,217 out of 700,000 Christians; and of the Christians 13,439 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians to whom English is the ordinary means of communication.

Increase in English literacy

17. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess literacy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the

Nature of increase.	All relig- ions.	Hindus.	Musal- mans.	Chris- tians.
Actual ...	125,764	104,422	5,684	15,361
Per mille ...	455	528	447	235

previous decade; in the case of Musalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency, ranging in the case of males from 35 per cent in the East Coast Central division which

contains the largest number of persons who know English to 82 per cent in the Agency where of course the actual numbers are very small, and in the case of females from 53 per cent in the East Coast Central division to 85 per cent in the East Coast North.

18. The increase of English literacy during the decade is much greater than that of literacy generally—in all religions except among Christians. To so many

—	Increase per mille.	
	Literates.	Literates in English.
All religions ...	172	455
Hindu ...	172	528
Musalman ...	113	447
Christian ...	235	235

Christians English is the language of daily use that there is not the same opportunity among Christians as among those of other religions for the knowledge of English to spread. The figures in the margin suggest that secondary or higher education is spreading out of all proportion to the expansion of primary education; it is doubtful how far this is a matter for congratulation.

19. To illustrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the

Literacy by caste

		Number per 1,000 who are literate.					
		Males.			Females.		
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Brāhman.	Tamil ...	715	719	736	210	120	58
	Telegu ...	597	682	673	150	99	46
	Malayālam ...	632	634	643	219	182	212
	Kanārese ...	525	573	516	87	51	18
	Oriyā ...	440	466	309	10	12	4
	Others ...	331	560	408	104	77	45

Presidency and to compare the returns of the present census in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figures are tabulated in subsidiary table 6. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brāhmins; but as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brāhmins, but to a very marked degree amongst Telugu, Kanārese and above all "other" Brāhmins, who are chiefly speakers of Marāthi and Tulu. On the other hand, except among Oriyā Brāhmins, female literacy has increased, especially amongst Tamil and Telugu Brāhmins. The only cause of the apparent decline

of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmins; and hence the number of Brāhmins has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu

and in "other" Brāhmins. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brāhmins. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikōlans, Dēvāngas, Tiyan, and Nādārs, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellālas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911; the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brāhmins. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase has been greatest. There has also been a very large increase in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

		Number literate per 1,000.					
		Males.			Females.		
Caste.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Kōmati ...		521	521	495	54	25	9
Nāyar ...		429	419	395	143	114	103
Chetti ...		395	391	320	21	12	4
Vānīyan ...		298	317	148	20	16	2
Kamma- lan	Tamil ...	266	262	207	13	8	3
	Telugu ...	276	251	165	25	13	5
Kaikōlan ...		262	228	129	19	14	15
Vellāla ...		242	246	69	25	18	2
Dēvānga ...		248	197	68	16	6	2
Baliya ...		223	209	143	33	20	8
Tiyan ...		210	176	147	40	23	16
Agamudaiyan ...		208	208	149	8	5	3
Nādār ...		200	181	154	15	7	6

has been greatest. There has also been

Caste.	Actual number of males literate in	
	1921.	1911.
Chakkiliyan ...	7,550	2,643
Cheranmān ...	897	467
Holeya ...	519	231
Odde ...	6,862	3,458
Tottiyan ...	9,207	5,178

In addition to Brāhmins, Khonds and Kuravans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kālingis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.

20. The literacy of Labbais and Māppillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians; subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Roman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just held their own.

21. The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gauged by comparing the number of literate persons of each sex at ages 15-20 returned at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes

Comparison with statistics of previous censuses

a useful guide to the number of children who have been under effective instructions during the previous five years; and so will show what proportion of children of school-going age have attended school long enough to attain the census standard of literacy. These proportional figures for the last three censuses are given in the

Number literate per 1,000 of each sex aged
15-20.

	Males.	Females.
1921 ...	204	44
1911 ...	184	29
1901 ...	166	22

		1921.	1911.	1901.
Agency ...	Males ...	35	32	24
	Females ...	6	3	2
East Coast North ...	Males ...	162	144	126
	Females ...	39	24	14
Deccan ...	Males ...	157	129	135
	Females ...	22	12	10
East Coast Central ...	Males ...	198	181	167
	Females ...	43	29	24
East Coast South ...	Males ...	270	256	219
	Females ...	44	31	21
West Coast ...	Males ...	258	218	198
	Females ...	78	53	45
		1921.	1911.	1901.
Hindu ...	Males ...	200	180	163
	Females ...	38	24	17
Musalman ...	Males ...	216	208	183
	Females ...	28	19	17
Christian ...	Males ...	354	336	303
	Females ...	226	211	190

margin—among males, the increase was eighteen per mille between 1901 and 1911 and twenty per mille between 1911 and 1921: among females it was seven per mille between 1901 and 1911 and fifteen per mille between 1911 and 1921. These results of an effort to push female education during the past decade manifest themselves at every stage of the study of the literacy tables. The figures for the different natural divisions show that in male literacy at this age-period the Deccan and the West Coast have made progress above the average, while in female literacy it is the West Coast alone that is above the Presidency average. Progress is, as might be expected, much slower in the Agency than elsewhere; but there is progress to be noted in every division. If we examine these figures by religions we find the main increase among Hindus; both Musalmans and Christians show less progress in male literacy in 1911-1921 than in 1901-1911; and Christians show less progress in female literacy as well.

Retention of literacy

22. The question often arises how far literacy once acquired is retained, what proportion of those who go to school in their youth remember through life what they have learnt at school and continue to practise the arts there acquired, and whether the census returns throw any light on the subject. All that it is possible to do with the census figures is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say, 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groups 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the number falls rapidly at each succeeding census it may be a fair assumption that the literacy acquired at school does not last through life. In the following statement are shown for a few selected districts and for the main religions the literates at ages 10-20 in 1901 compared with those at ages 30-40 in 1921 and those at ages 10-20 in 1911 compared with those at ages 20-30 in 1921:—

District.	Hindu.				District.	Musalman.				District.	Christian.			
	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.		1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.		1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.
	10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30
Malabar ... { M. 43,475 F. 11,574	51,524 11,305	48,896 14,310	58,119 17,448	Malabar ... { M. 6,558 F. 668	13,959 567	9,044 914	14,750 932	Tinnevelly. { M. 5,593 F. 3,551	5,728 2,984	7,417 5,124	6,370 4,272			
Tinnevelly. { M. 28,442 F. 1,961	36,528 2,783	35,411 3,670	40,006 3,876	Tanjore ... { M. 2,293 F. 105	4,214 103	3,484 125	4,577 165	Malabar ... { M. 2,568 F. 1,853	2,516 1,312	2,704 2,181	2,944 2,080			
Tanjore ... { M. 40,548 F. 3,036	51,639 4,211	45,300 5,718	56,248 6,400	North Arcot. { M. 2,141 F. 325	3,109 396	2,894 389	3,761 617	South Kanara. { M. 1,674 F. 880	2,013 895	2,606 1,404	2,323 1,398			
Kistna ... { M. 19,403 F. 2,403	20,699 2,875	27,221 5,813	29,056 6,125	Cuddapah. { M. 1,758 F. 104	1,286 103	1,186 114	1,339 179	Tanjore ... { M. 1,945 F. 954	1,939 570	2,053 1,083	2,228 912			

Among Hindus it is only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen; in every other case there are more literates in 1921 at ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40 than there were in 1911 or 1901 at ages 10-20. This means either that a good many children at ages 10 to 15 do not return themselves as literate though they are actually at school, or that a considerable number of people only acquire literacy after the age of 20. The second alternative must be the main cause of the very great increase in literacy of Musalman males in Malabar, where the number of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901; evidently the Māppilla takes to his books late in life. The same feature is noticeable, though to a less degree, in each of the four districts except Cuddapah where about 25 per cent of the males who were literate at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 had either disappeared or had lost their learning by 1921. The Christian figures are interesting: in each of the four selected districts except South Kanara there are in 1921 fewer female literates at ages 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 than there were at ages 10 to 20 in 1911 or 1901, and the increase in South Kanara is very slight. The male figures present more variety; 1921 shows an increase over 1901 in Tinnevely and South Kanara, but a loss in Malabar and Tanjore; as compared with 1911 it shows a loss in Tinnevely and South Kanara but a gain in Malabar and Tanjore. It is impossible to base any conclusion on such contradictory returns as these.

23. The last four subsidiary tables are intended to throw side-lights on the literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during the last decade there has been an increase of 30 per cent in educational institutions of all kinds and of 48 per cent in the number of persons receiving education. The number of private institutions has decreased; and among the public institutions the increase is as shown in the margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spreading very much faster than elementary education. The number of pupils shown

Number in
educational
institutions

	Increase per cent in	
	Institutions.	Scholars.
All institutions	41	55
Colleges	64	108
Secondary schools	31	60
Primary schools	41	54

in the returns of the Education Department are 353 of every 1,000 persons aged 10-15. Many pupils are of course over 15 or under 10; but the age-period 10-15 does correspond fairly closely to the (primary) school-going age. From the fact that only 126 out of every thousand persons aged 15-20 are literate, the conclusion must be drawn that many of the so-called pupils leave school before they have learnt enough to satisfy the very modest standard of literacy required at the census.

24. The Education Department has very kindly supplied the figures separately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety-eight per cent more girls were at school or college in 1921 than in 1911; the number of institutions was 97 per cent higher; and a fall in the number of private institutions is seen here too. Taking public institutions alone, the number of institutions rose in the decade by 114 per cent, and the number of scholars by 104 per cent. In 1911 there were forty-three scholars in colleges, and in 1921 there were 267; the numbers in secondary schools had risen by 91 per cent and the number at elementary schools by 105 per cent. The proportion of girls aged 10-15 who are shown as pupils is 75 of every 1,000 and the proportion aged 15-20 who are shown as literate is 44 per thousand. The relation between these figures is very much closer than in the case quoted above, and indicates that of those girls who do go to school a larger proportion than among boys remain long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.

Number of
girls at school
or college

25. Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University and shows for the four years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared for the various University examinations and the numbers who passed. The numbers who passed the F.A. or Intermediate examination completely rose from 592 in 1911 to 1,373 in 1921, those who took the B.A. degree in English or Science from 1,436 to 1,916, and those who took the B.L. from 81 to 299; and there are

University
examinations

similar increases in the numbers who took degrees in teaching, medicine and engineering. Here is further evidence of the rapid progress in secondary and higher education upon which comment has already been made.

**Newspapers
and books**

26. Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the material in the shape of newspapers and books which have been provided in the decade for the exercise of those arts in the acquiring of which there has been such great progress. The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation has risen from 316 in 1911 to 463 in 1921 and the estimated number of readers from 263,448 to 412,514. The number of books published in the decade 1911-1920 is just double the number of those published between 1901 and 1910; and this in spite of the fact that the war caused a great set-back to literary activity which was still in existence in 1920. Of the 34,684 books published in the decade, 30,630 are said to be new books, and the rest reprints or translations. About 4,500 of the books were designed for educational purposes. The most popular subject for literary activity is religion to which as many as 13,260 of the books are devoted; it is said, however, that a considerable portion of these books are "lighter literature presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond), Savara, Tōda and Tulu languages—none of which was till recently a written language. Kui (Khond) books are printed either in Roman or in Telugu characters; Tulu as a rule is written in Kanarese characters; and a similar practice is followed with the other languages. Two of the languages mentioned in the table—Lushai and Garo—claim no speakers in this Presidency: apparently they are tribal languages of Assam; and the publication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

1.—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

Number per 10,000 who are literate.															Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.			
Religion.	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		Total.			Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.							
1	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All religions
Hindu
Musalman
Christian
Animatio
Jain

1.A.—Literacy of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

	Number per 10,000.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.
European and allied races ...	8,992	8,929	8,678	8,578
Anglo-Indians ...	7,879	7,746	7,763	7,630
Indian { Roman Catholics ...	2,335	483	933	179
{ Syrians ...	4,234	679	2,145	231
{ Others ...	1,927	624	1,198	338

2.—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.										
	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS ...	857	1,522	211	185	64	1,295	328	2,043	437	2,139	223
Agency ...	144	256	32	45	8	177	32	349	56	364	40
East Coast North ...	634	1,116	176	165	58	1,050	309	1,617	392	1,550	171
Ganjām ...	638	1,330	70	193	30	1,080	98	1,681	110	2,088	76
Vizagapatam ...	474	841	129	146	47	813	211	1,192	268	1,186	133
Godāvari ...	755	1,272	290	189	83	1,232	497	2,054	595	1,713	252
Kistna ...	720	1,177	266	191	87	1,179	473	1,637	597	1,559	252
Gentūr ...	693	1,183	194	156	56	1,167	365	1,883	496	1,537	179
Nellore ...	554	947	155	103	50	806	274	1,450	370	1,273	152
Deccan ...	617	1,110	104	120	38	989	159	1,573	216	1,494	109
Cuddapah ...	597	1,079	98	125	33	958	159	1,619	213	1,418	100
Kurnool ...	610	1,103	104	117	34	973	157	1,590	235	1,499	108
Banganapalle ...	585	1,056	103	69	30	844	168	1,570	273	1,445	97
Bellary ...	672	1,209	112	114	46	995	149	1,548	214	1,683	122
Sandūr ...	646	1,174	120	81	33	1,005	203	1,614	321	1,611	115
Anantapur ...	596	1,059	103	135	41	1,036	168	1,589	205	1,394	106
East Coast Central ...	870	1,532	206	164	66	1,267	308	1,975	432	2,179	224
Madras ...	3,301	4,532	1,787	879	608	4,275	2,708	5,724	2,894	5,583	1,805
Chingleput ...	973	1,714	221	177	67	1,860	325	2,177	449	2,503	251
Chittoor ...	649	1,160	118	147	38	1,093	206	1,689	258	1,563	124
North Arcot ...	776	1,428	132	115	33	1,074	202	1,836	277	2,158	152
Salem ...	484	891	81	112	32	776	199	1,102	172	1,278	84
Coimbatore ...	762	1,361	167	214	68	1,358	252	1,799	364	1,870	170
South Arcot ...	935	1,748	132	189	48	1,325	211	2,125	240	2,523	140
East Coast South ...	1,120	2,090	212	247	67	2,143	338	2,702	435	2,940	222
Tanjore ...	1,313	2,476	239	252	76	1,930	389	3,067	462	3,510	245
Trichinopoly ...	936	1,710	193	210	58	1,488	329	2,268	405	2,363	199
Podakkottai ...	1,006	1,957	126	211	40	1,559	201	2,406	287	2,901	149
Madura ...	940	1,766	141	204	46	1,544	218	2,354	312	2,482	149
Rāmnād ...	1,083	2,120	143	260	55	1,883	228	2,825	268	3,013	151
Tinnevely ...	1,331	2,357	357	318	108	2,075	524	2,993	698	3,296	383
West Coast ...	1,186	1,964	444	194	98	1,625	662	2,575	782	2,881	502
Nilgiris ...	1,618	2,329	817	393	301	2,061	1,143	2,870	1,272	3,089	927
Malabar ...	1,268	2,085	491	185	95	1,628	709	2,642	826	3,118	568
Anjengo ...	2,949	3,489	2,456	635	625	4,423	3,341	5,462	4,074	6,814	2,894
South Kanara ...	931	1,615	284	197	85	1,560	488	2,348	588	2,265	289
Cities ...	2,894	4,431	1,296	822	469	4,219	2,116	5,731	2,321	5,592	1,304

3.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS ...	1,495	180	1,740	154	2,347	1,235
Agency ...	346	43	2,101	194	350	74
East Coast North ...	1,124	161	1,201	224	1,144	675
Ganjām ...	1,354	64	3,470	735	5,411	4,338
Vizagapatam ...	823	118	1,836	270	4,772	4,041
Godāvari ...	1,229	239	2,834	509	3,051	2,090
Kistna ...	1,163	240	1,428	383	1,294	704
Guntūr ...	1,269	187	737	96	775	354
Nellore ...	983	138	1,065	162	907	665
Deccan ...	1,104	89	1,078	101	1,411	651
Cuddapah ...	1,092	78	933	127	1,363	547
Kurnool ...	1,138	90	950	82	985	853
Banganapalle ...	1,106	71	885	204	878	283
Bellary ...	1,193	98	1,151	79	4,365	3,568
Sandūr ...	1,281	120	683	65	2,727	4,615
Anantapur ...	1,007	89	1,394	111	4,131	2,493
East Coast Central ...	1,453	163	2,688	379	3,294	1,991
Madras ...	4,301	1,394	4,063	1,031	6,467	5,532
Chingleput ...	1,649	193	3,078	386	3,046	1,735
Chittoor ...	1,139	102	1,461	183	2,446	2,209
North Arcot ...	1,333	102	2,599	367	1,801	876
Salem ...	858	71	2,197	369	1,142	550
Coimbatore ...	1,277	140	3,499	267	3,860	2,151
South Arcot ...	1,723	118	2,472	183	1,544	550
East Coast South ...	1,999	156	3,152	127	2,696	1,140
Tanjore ...	2,431	225	3,383	80	2,290	803
Trichinopoly ...	1,597	160	3,835	164	2,360	838
Pudukkottai ...	1,850	122	4,087	164	2,509	191
Madura ...	1,671	108	3,180	106	2,674	1,142
Rāmnād ...	2,097	121	2,441	117	3,142	568
Tinnevely ...	2,203	195	2,955	188	3,314	1,786
West Coast ...	2,166	487	1,212	84	3,240	1,920
Nilgiris ...	1,672	215	3,619	720	5,240	3,556
Malabar ...	2,470	631	1,184	70	4,536	2,912
Anjengo ...	4,452	1,280	2,613	1,111	3,083	3,037
South Kanara ...	1,585	211	1,264	183	2,175	1,076
Cities ...	4,478	1,097	3,428	549	5,462	4,430

4.—English literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and natural division.	Literate in English per 10,000.													
	1921.										1911.		1901.	
	All ages.		0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		All ages.		All ages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MADRAS ..	170	20	12	6	144	31	334	48	225	21	121	13	90	11
Agency	24	1	19	0.2	10	0.6	25	3	30	1	13	0.6	7	0.3
East Coast North ...	160	10	7	3	125	14	316	22	175	10	92	5	62	4
Ganjām	123	2	5	0.5	127	1	274	2	165	3	71	2	45	2
Visagapatam	140	12	9	3	111	19	278	29	189	14	87	7	65	6
Godāvari	201	14	12	5	169	21	500	30	260	14	137	9	94	6
Kistna	151	10	8	3	139	15	310	23	192	10	114	6	69	4
Guntūr	111	9	5	2	117	10	320	20	126	9	71	2	47	2
Nellore	98	12	5	3	79	18	237	36	124	12	72	7	53	3
Deccan	92	7	5	3	74	6	175	19	123	7	59	4	44	4
Cuddapah	75	5	3	1	52	3	130	26	102	4	47	1	31	1
Kurnool	86	4	3	1	69	4	193	9	112	5	53	2	36	1
Banganapalle	76	1	10	0.0	30	...	178	...	101	2	69	0.5	16	2
Bellary	110	12	7	6	91	15	185	26	148	12	78	9	11	9
Sandūr	117	15	...	13	53	...	210	25	168	19	89	9	49	...
Anantapur	99	8	7	3	85	9	170	14	130	9	54	5	36	5
East Coast Central ..	211	32	18	8	166	47	357	75	292	34	165	22	131	20
Madras	2,131	468	260	171	1,014	885	3,205	911	2,615	487	1,803	343	1,404	308
Chingleput	219	27	21	13	197	28	382	62	299	29	165	21	118	16
Chittoor	107	8	7	2	106	16	243	23	135	8	72	4	50	4
North Arcot	109	10	5	2	77	11	195	23	160	12	79	7	67	7
Salem	71	6	3	2	49	7	118	9	102	7	54	4	46	4
Coimbatore	130	16	13	6	108	20	225	37	177	17	86	7	62	5
South Arcot	98	7	6	2	75	11	167	15	138	8	67	4	50	3
East Coast South ...	193	15	11	4	183	24	389	36	250	15	134	9	98	6
Tanjore	203	14	16	3	267	20	558	29	379	14	193	7	160	5
Trichinopoly	194	16	12	6	180	34	391	40	249	14	142	10	101	5
Pudukkōttai	162	5	12	1	166	11	314	8	190	5	87	1	82	1
Madura	153	16	9	4	140	29	314	43	201	17	106	9	70	6
Rāmanād	111	6	3	2	97	6	231	13	151	6	66	4	42	3
Tinnevely	194	25	11	4	203	34	395	60	246	27	150	16	97	14
West Coast	199	46	13	12	167	78	407	94	268	46	142	28	102	21
Nilgiri	835	432	150	152	691	642	1,087	534	1,104	510	719	349	635	277
Malabar	175	30	8	7	141	57	357	68	238	29	125	17	86	15
Anjengo	1,144	1,079	156	283	1,276	1,138	2,462	1,821	1,437	1,351	892	718	...	...
South Kanara	183	43	10	10	178	76	454	112	230	40	121	22	83	14

5.—Progress of literacy since 1891.

District and natural division.	Number literate per 10,000.																			
	All ages (10 and over).								15-20.						20 and over.					
	Males.				Females.				Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MADRAS ...	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646	262	171	120	92	2,043	1,844	1,656	437	285	217	2,139	1,984	1,753	223	142	97
Agency ...	330	311	244	254	40	20	13	8	349	319	237	56	34	17	364	339	267	40	15	11
East Coast North ...	1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118	216	127	74	49	1,617	1,439	1,255	392	235	136	1,520	1,379	1,207	171	98	55
Ganjām ...	1,788	1,554	1,218	1,180	84	65	64	32	1,631	1,568	1,187	110	105	70	2,038	1,711	1,386	76	56	38
Visagapatam ...	1,086	858	820	799	158	76	52	34	1,192	917	908	268	124	103	1,136	916	867	133	62	42
Gōdāvari ...	1,060	1,412	1,137	1,059	322	191	96	67	2,054	1,640	1,341	595	354	189	1,713	1,482	1,215	252	146	70
Kistna ...	1,503	1,485	1,332	1,244	328	207	101	73	1,837	1,700	1,435	697	371	189	1,559	1,547	1,245	352	154	79
Guntūr ...	1,610	1,421	1,243	1,329	242	129	71	52	1,883	1,624	1,508	496	245	148	1,537	1,473	1,317	179	98	54
Nellore ...	1,215	1,171	1,105	1,178	189	114	70	42	1,450	1,282	1,306	370	235	157	1,273	1,233	1,150	152	90	53
Deccan ...	1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220	127	71	51	35	1,573	1,294	1,346	218	124	102	1,494	1,315	1,141	169	60	42
Cuddapah ...	1,364	1,260	1,124	1,165	119	76	57	25	1,619	1,358	1,412	213	136	118	1,418	1,308	1,152	100	63	38
Kurnool ...	1,415	1,251	1,045	1,158	127	77	62	39	1,590	1,403	1,244	235	145	130	1,499	1,325	1,130	108	64	42
Bangampalle ...	1,346	1,132	1,042	1,271	126	72	43	31	1,570	957	1,043	273	109	45	1,445	1,250	1,175	97	64	38
Bellary ...	1,551	1,317	1,157	1,504	135	66	45	52	1,548	1,274	1,428	214	106	80	1,683	1,412	1,245	122	56	38
Sandūr ...	1,508	1,312	1,436	1,391	150	97	57	51	1,614	1,241	1,395	321	258	55	1,611	1,457	1,559	115	53	37
Anantapur ...	1,350	1,121	980	1,041	126	67	52	28	1,530	1,175	1,293	205	115	85	1,394	1,192	1,030	106	58	50
East Coast Central ...	2,006	1,872	1,673	1,734	256	174	125	97	1,975	1,812	1,674	432	291	247	2,179	2,045	1,851	224	147	104
Madras ...	5,436	5,194	4,510	4,350	2,050	1,566	1,105	844	5,724	5,515	4,925	2,894	2,316	1,945	5,583	5,383	4,680	1,805	1,334	906
Chingleput ...	2,278	2,148	2,082	2,186	237	192	132	110	2,177	1,882	1,775	424	300	217	2,506	2,392	2,213	251	170	115
Chittoor ...	1,504	1,383	1,167	1,288	148	80	58	41	1,689	1,316	1,365	258	156	116	1,563	1,363	1,248	124	64	48
North Arcot ...	1,934	1,834	1,741	1,801	173	103	84	75	1,846	1,916	1,647	277	173	155	2,158	2,015	1,902	155	85	65
Salem ...	1,175	1,078	981	1,070	100	58	48	42	1,102	970	917	174	91	98	1,278	1,194	1,029	84	48	38
Coimbatore ...	1,762	1,559	1,312	1,343	202	109	70	46	1,799	1,592	1,337	364	195	148	1,870	1,786	1,431	170	88	52
South Arcot ...	2,278	2,139	1,908	1,939	162	103	69	45	2,125	1,974	1,799	240	165	113	2,523	2,343	2,115	140	84	56
East Coast South ...	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,305	261	174	110	78	2,702	2,561	2,192	435	305	106	2,940	2,764	2,415	222	142	85
Tanjore ...	3,208	2,911	2,738	2,644	240	195	112	66	3,087	2,887	2,650	462	340	201	3,510	3,156	2,948	243	158	86
Trichinopoly ...	2,216	1,991	1,998	1,827	239	149	93	71	2,268	1,953	1,653	403	273	174	2,363	2,141	1,769	190	117	63
Podukkottai ...	2,555	2,360	2,125	2,053	185	80	55	40	2,406	363	208	287	165	96	2,801	2,540	2,332	129	65	44
Madura ...	2,320	2,257	1,769	1,870	175	114	77	55	2,334	2,217	1,777	312	182	158	2,482	2,411	1,932	149	96	62
Rāmnād ...	2,812	2,810	2,305	2,481	173	104	59	40	2,815	2,838	2,307	268	159	10	3,013	2,979	2,512	151	89	52
Tinnevely ...	3,064	3,062	2,631	2,694	440	328	218	169	2,993	3,122	2,527	698	577	390	3,296	3,244	2,838	383	267	174
West Coast ...	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120	562	394	319	295	2,575	2,175	1,975	782	527	451	2,881	2,703	2,390	502	360	293
Nilgiris ...	2,915	2,559	2,179	1,704	1,003	795	633	222	2,870	2,398	2,065	1,272	1,099	878	3,089	2,755	2,332	927	728	560
Malabar ...	2,789	2,560	2,312	2,391	524	447	389	379	2,642	2,251	2,098	826	567	516	3,118	2,924	2,866	568	421	366
Anjengo ...	4,686	4,192	...	...	3,136	2,407	...	...	5,462	...	...	4,074	...	...	4,614	...	...	2,894	...	...
South Kanara ...	2,154	1,939	1,524	1,473	355	219	123	97	2,348	1,962	1,721	588	354	242	2,265	2,133	1,706	289	180	98

6.—Literacy by caste.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.					
	1921.			1901.			1921.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu and Animistic—												
1. Agamudayan ...	103	208	8	102	208	5	73	149	3	36	72	1
2. Ambakaran ...	39	75	5	25	49	2	27	55	0.7	5	9	0.3
3. Ambakian ...	78	150	8	71	141	4	55	110	2	12	22	0.2
4. Bahija, Kavarni ...	128	223	33	114	209	20	75	143	8	176	343	12
5. Billava ...	37	70	5	22	42	3	14	25	2	26	40	2
6. Boya ...	14	25	3	11	19	2	4	8	0.5	8	16	0.4
<i>Brahmins—all languages</i>	369	590	142	371	654	93	306	578	44	967	1,672	79
7. Brahman, Tamil ...	466	715	210	418	719	120	391	736	58	1,510	2,831	133
8. Do, Telugu ...	375	597	150	389	682	99	356	673	46	901	1,737	53
9. Do, Malayalam ...	447	632	219	428	634	182	447	643	212	631	932	27
10. Do, Kanarese ...	299	525	87	307	573	51	269	516	18	731	1,481	44
11. Do, Oriya ...	210	440	10	233	468	12	151	309	4	144	303	5
12. Do, Others ...	238	331	104	317	500	77	272	498	45	1,038	1,715	129
13. Chakkilyan ...	15	28	2	5	9	0.7	0.6	1	0.2	3	5	0.2
14. Cherman ...	4	8	0.0	2	3	0.4	1	2	0.2	0.5	2	0.1
15. Chetti ...	204	395	22	197	391	12	154	320	4	117	234	5
16. Devanga ...	132	248	16	101	197	6	32	63	2	55	103	7
17. Gamalla ...	26	41	4	19	35	2	10	10	0.7	11	22	0.4
18. Golla ...	16	29	3	14	28	1	5	10	0.8	14	26	1
19. Holey ...	6	13	0.2	2	3	0.7	0.1	0.1	...	0.7	1	...
20. Idaiyan, Yādava ...	59	112	8	55	108	5	31	63	1	46	86	...
21. Idiga, Arya, Hhida, Setti Bahija ...	35	67	4	18	36	0.9	5	11	0.3	11	21	...
22. Ilavan ...	74	146	10	53	107	5	41	82	3	18	36	...
23. Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	141	262	19	119	228	14	70	129	15	40	78	2
24. Kālingi ...	47	99	2	35	74	5	25	50	0.6	8	17	...
25. Kallan ...	82	163	5	78	157	4	53	109	2	19	38	...
26. Kamma ...	76	136	15	65	122	7	25	48	2	24	45	2
27. Kamallan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Karmam, Visvakarma (Tamil) ...	139	266	13	133	262	8	104	207	3	34	65	3
28. Kamallan, Kamsala, Panchāla, Visva Brāhmaṇ, Visvakarma (Telugu) ...	150	276	25	131	251	13	83	165	5	51	100	4
29. Kāpu ...	54	102	8	47	90	4	19	38	0.6	21	41	1
30. Khond ...	4	8	0.4	5	9	0.2	2	3	0.0	0.3	1	...
31. Kōnati, Arya Vainya ...	291	521	54	262	521	25	252	495	9	150	288	...

Note.—Kālingi includes Kālinji also.

6.—Literacy by caste—concluded.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.					
	1921.			1911.			1921.			1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1												
Hindu and Animistic—cont.												
32. Kuravan ...	30	55	3	32	64	2	3	6	0.1	11	21	...
33. Kurumban ...	23	45	2	16	32	0.6	8	7	0.4	7	15	...
34. Kuvayan ...	61	118	4	61	101	3	36	73	0.7	13	25	...
35. Mādiga ...	5	9	1	4	8	0.7	1	3	0.1	3	5	...
36. Māla ...	9	16	1	14	14	0.8	3	6	0.4	3	7	...
37. Mangala ...	46	86	5	35	68	3	18	35	1	12	21	...
38. Maravan ...	70	137	3	69	138	3	54	106	2	18	23	...
39. Mutrācha ...	32	59	2	20	39	2	10	19	0.4	6	12	...
40. Nādar ...	105	200	15	93	181	7	79	154	6	39	75	...
41. Nāyar ...	280	429	143	261	419	114	244	395	103	240	457	...
42. Odde ...	14	26	2	6	12	0.6	2	4	0.2	7	14	...
43. Pallan ...	22	45	1	19	40	0.8	12	25	0.4	3	7	...
44. Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya, Vannikula, Kshatriya, Agnikula, Kshatriya ...	57	111	4	48	97	2	33	66	0.9	18	36	...
45. Paraiyan, Panchama ...	18	35	2	14	28	1	6	10	0.3	9	16	...
46. Sāle ...	87	152	22	62	118	6	25	49	1	48	94	...
47. Savara ...	4	8	0.2	1	2	0.2	1	2	0.1	...	...	...
48. Telaga ...	67	119	17	56	109	10	38	72	3	83	182	...
49. Uyan ...	123	210	40	99	176	23	81	147	16	87	147	...
50. Tottiyar ...	62	123	4	33	63	4	23	46	1	16	32	...
51. Takkala ...	10	18	2	6	11	1	3	6	0.3	2	4	...
52. Uppara ...	14	36	3	10	20	1	3	5	0.4	8	15	...
53. Valaiyan ...	26	51	1	21	43	1	13	26	0.2	1	2	...
54. Vanniyan, Vanniya Vanniya ...	159	298	20	163	317	16	74	148	2	69	112	...
55. Vanniyan ...	43	78	5	32	63	2	13	27	0.3	6	11	...
56. Velama ...	40	70	10	20	36	5	13	25	0.6	34	63	...
57. Vellala ...	133	242	25	130	246	18	35	69	2	122	237	...
Musalman—												
58. Labbai ...	145	300	15	132	278	8	92	211	3	44	92	...
59. Māpilla ...	62	117	8	56	108	6	45	87	4	10	19	...
Christian—												
60. Indian Christian ...	162	219	107	143	204	85	109	162	59	396	547	...

7.—*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.*

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All kinds ...	39,731	1,799,850	30,635	1,215,725	26,926	850,224	22,028	644,164
Public institutions ...	35,804	1,688,673	25,344	1,087,562	21,215	731,207	18,839	583,137
Arts colleges ...	50	7,840	31	3,741	41	3,279	35	3,205
Professional colleges.	9	1,784	5	890	6	636	5	518
Secondary schools ...	585	169,634	446	105,945	732	100,126	815	70,515
Primary schools ...	34,906	1,494,121	24,686	969,379	20,305	621,627	17,885	505,280
Training schools ...	180	9,500	88	2,989	74	1,612	70	1,427
Other special schools.	94	5,794	93	4,618	57	3,927	29	2,192
Private institutions.	3,927	111,177	5,291	128,163	5,711	119,017	3,189	61,027
Advanced ...	368	11,261	368	10,141	241	5,415	130	4,060
Elementary ...	2,002	47,716	2,820	60,875	4,460	84,467	2,843	52,109
Teaching the Koran only ...	842	36,228	984	35,161	1,005	29,073	197	4,464
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard ...	715	15,970	1,119	21,986	5	62	19	394

8.—Main results of University examinations.

Examinations.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculation (Entrance) ...	38	7	822	164	7,798	2,427	8,029	2,381
Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination ...	(a) 11,429	3,721	7,290	...	...	...	...	...
F.A. or Intermediate ...	4,878	1,373	1,453	592	1,924	730	2,048	740
Whole examination ...	3,294	(b) 1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part I only ...	1,175	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part II only ...	409	184	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree in Arts—								
H.A. English Language divi- sion ...	2,532	982	1,523	626	964	488	458	230
Second Language divi- sion ...	...	...	1,044	881	656	516		
Science division ...	2,132	934	1,374	810	869	449		
M.A. ...	89	20	61	27	41	19	13	6
Degree in Teaching—								
L.T. ...	242	150	116	80	Written 108 Practical 147	70 51	19	7
Degree in Medicine—								
L.M. & S. ...	5	2	23	13	2	...	96	17
Whole examina- tion ...	26	25						
Part I only ...	14	4						
M.B. & C.M. ...	2	...	(d) 23	8	6	...	2	1
or ...	27	(c) 22						
M.B. & B.S. ...	51	14						
M.D. ...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Degree in Law—								
B.L. ...	429	299	354	81	353	141	137	39
M.L. ...	45	12	14	1	3	1	2	1
Degree in Civil Engineering—								
B.C.E. or B.E.—								
Civil ...	24	16	10	5	4	3	11	1
Mechanical ...	18	13	10	3	5	3		

(a) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was instituted in 1911. Up to 1916, no list of candidates eligible for a University course was issued. A register of marks obtained in the class and in the public examination was given to each candidate and those who were admitted into a college for the University course were registered by the University as matriculates. From the year 1916, a list of candidates eligible for a University course is published annually and the number entered in column 3 for 1921 is based on this list.

(b) In addition to these 222 passed in Part I only, and 633 in Part II only.

(c) In addition, 25 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only, 4 in Part I and 21 in Part II.

(d) Of these, 6 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only.

9.—Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

Language.	Year.	Daily.		Tri-weekly or bi-weekly.		Weekly.		Tri-monthly, bi-monthly or fortnightly.		Monthly.		Six to ten times a year.		Quarterly.		At other intervals.	
		Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All languages	1921	16	32,893	11	18,207	113	99,281	38	24,970	243	208,998	1	300	28	23,120	13	4,745
	1911	9	19,849	14	10,225	69	50,463	22	14,869	184	158,492	6	4,200	12	5,350		
	1901	9	12,893	17	7,120	92	48,784	22	8,693	98	67,196	2	1,075	3	900		
English	1921	5	15,300	4	3,850	28	18,375	13	8,025	59	54,883	1	(a) 300	17	15,680	10	(d) 3,545
	1911	7	16,189	5	2,910	17	8,889	4	3,268	36	30,462	2	(b) 1,575	7	3,250		
	1901	5	10,493	7	2,840	20	9,114	1	500	31	24,980	1	(b) 825	3	900		
English, Tamil and Telugu	1921									1	1,000						
English, Tamil and Malayalam	1921							1	500								
English and Latin	1921									2	1,500						
English, Latin and Malayalam	1921															1	(e) 100
	1921					3	1,355	1	500					1	400	2	(f) 1,100
Anglo-Tamil	1911					1	400	2	1,500	2	700						
	1901					2	2,280	2	900	4	2,050						
	1921	1	2,500			7	8,200	1	1,200	3	950			2	500		
Anglo-Telugu	1911							1	1,500	1	500						
	1901					1	100			2	550						
Anglo-Telugu and Tamil	1911									1	125						
	1901									1	500						
Anglo-Malayalam	1921			3	8,300	20	19,500	1	300	4	2,800						
	1911			2	3,540							1	(c) 300				
	1901			1	1,600	1	1,135										
Anglo-Kanarese	1921	1	600			2	2,550			4	4,350						
	1911									1	1,000						
Anglo-Urdu	1921			1	757												
Anglo-Sanskrit	1921							2	1,028	1	1,000						
	1911																
	1921	4	9,500	2	4,000	17	13,376	3	2,750	50	63,595			1	600		
Tamil	1911	1	2,680	2	1,350	15	8,955	4	2,150	37	55,896			1	200		
	1901	2	1,400	3	700	28	14,210	5	1,904	16	13,830						
Tamil and Anglo-Tamil	1921									1	1,800						
	1901									2	550						
Tamil and Telugu	1921									1	1,500						
Tamil and Malayalam	1921									1	550						
Tamil and Sanskrit	1911									1	500						
Tamil and French	1921					1	500	1	400								
	1911	1	1,229			11	8,776	8	4,845	35	19,722			3	2,510		
Telugu	1911			2	1,000	6	4,525	4	3,900	34	25,975						
	1901	1	200	3	1,305	8	3,025	3	950	17	9,545						
	1921			1	1,300	9	6,350	2	1,250	40	32,898			2	2,925		
Malayalam	1911			1	750	12	10,950	3	1,223	32	24,146	3	(b) 2,325	1	500		
	1901					6	3,870	4	1,570	19	7,595	1	(b) 250				
	1921					11	18,600	2	2,200	24	14,120			2	825		
Kanarese	1911					5	10,762			16	8,583			1	200		
	1901					5	7,300	3	1,919	5	5,366						
Konkani	1921							1	850	1	1,000						
Oriyā	1921					1	1,000			3	1,470						
	1911					1	1,800			1	1,000						
Oriyā and English	1901							1	100								
	1921	4	3,784			3	2,050	1	400	10	4,990						
Urdu	1911	1	1,000	1	100	7	2,882	2	300	10	5,450			1	400		
	1901	1	800	1	50	15	4,930	1	250	6	2,300						
Urdu and Anglo-Tamil	1911			1	575												
	1901			1	575												
Urdu and Kanarese	1901						150										
Urdu and Marāthi	1901					2	570										
Marāthi	1921					1	350										
French, Italian, Portuguese and German	1911					3	1,000			2	390			1	800		
	1901			1	50	3	100			1	130						
	1921					1	300	1	700								
Sanskrit	1911					2	300			3	700						
Sanskrit and Telugu	1921							1	500								
	1901							1	500								
Sanskrit and Malayalam	1911									1	540						
	1901							1	200								
Sanskrit and Kanarese	1921									2	690						
	1911									5	1,575						
Latin	1921									1	900						

(a) Ten times a year.

(b) Once in two months.

(c) Eight times a year.

(d) Made up of 1 once in four months (circulation 600); 2 three times a year (circulation 900); 4 half-yearly (circulation 1,475); 3 yearly (circulation 570).

(e) At irregular intervals.

(f) Made up of 1 three times a year (circulation 350); 1 half-yearly (circulation 750).

10.—Number of books published in each language during the last four decades.

Language.	1911-1920.	1901-1910.	1891-1900.	1861-1890.
Total ...	34,684	17,412	9,766	9,590
A.—Vernaculars of India.				
(i) Vernaculars of the Presidency ...	22,139	9,697	5,437	6,449
1. Badaga ...	1	1	...	2
2. Hindostāni ...	399	223	56	275
3. Kanarese ...	873	420	337	530
4. Konkani ...	120	22	6	19
5. Kul (Khond) ...	2	...	...	...
6. Malayālam ...	1,278	719	371	790
7. Marāṭhi ...	14	5	5	5
8. Oriyā ...	298	196	13	6
9. Patnālī, Kshatri or Saurāshtri ...	6	9	1	...
10. Savara ...	3	...	...	...
11. Tamil ...	11,663	4,820	2,297	3,232
12. Telugu ...	7,455	3,255	2,347	1,575
13. Toda ...	1	3	...	...
14. Tulu ...	16	24	4	15
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Presidency ...	2,400	1,773	1,071	966
15. Gārō ...	2	...	...	...
16. Gujarāṭī ...	20	...	...	...
17. Hindi ...	11	...	...	...
18. Kodagu or Coorgi ...	1	2	...	2
19. Lushai ...	10	19	...	...
20. Pālī (in English) ...	1	...	...	...
21. Prākṛit ...	1	...	...	...
22. Sanskrit ...	2,364	1,762	1,071	964
B.—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries				
23. Arabic ...	430	240	13	80
24. Persian ...	11	14	4	39
C.—European Languages				
25. Dutch ...	6	10	...	...
26. English ...	9,569	5,613	3,124	2,026
27. French ...	32	12	...	1
28. German ...	1	...	2	...
29. Italian ...	14	20	...	...
30. Latin ...	23	8	5	18
31. Portuguese ...	12	...	...	...
D.—Other Languages				
32. Others ...	37	25	110	11
32. Others ...	37	25	110	11

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

Reference to statistics

ON the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually used by each person. The enumerators were instructed to record in this column the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instructions were simple and easy to grasp and it is probable that the statistics of language are about the most accurate of any collected at the census. The result is presented in Imperial Table X; and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables of which (1) shows the languages arranged according to the Linguistic Survey and the number of persons speaking each language, (2) gives the distribution by language of 10,000 of the population of each district and natural division, and (3) compares for some of the aboriginal and jungle tribes the strength of the tribe with the number returned as speaking the tribal languages.

Dravidian languages mainly spoken

2. Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1,000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language, 70 speak an Aryan language, 5 a Munda language and 1 an European language. Again of 62,718,961 persons in India who in 1911 spoke Dravidian languages, 42,824,049 or 68 per cent were enumerated in Madras and in the States attached to the Madras Government.

Distribution of population by language

Persons per 1,000 of the population speaking

	1921.	1911.
Tamil	410	407
Telugu	377	377
Malayālam	75	74
Oriyā	37	38
Kanarese	35	37
Hindostāni	23	23
Total	957	956

	1921.	1911.
Tulu	13	12
Khond	8	9
Savara	4	4
Kōnkanī	4	4
Marāṭhī	3	3
Saurāshtrā	2	2
English	1	1
Others	8	9
Total	43	44

3. So far as the main languages go, the statistics of this census disclose little variation from those of 1911. The proportion of those who speak Tamil has increased by 3, and that of those who speak Malayālam by 1, and this increase is made up by a decrease of 1 under Oriyā and 2 under Kanarese. As for the remaining 43 per mille of the population, the figures in the margin show the principal languages which they speak. Many of these languages are, however, spoken only in one or two districts; Tulu and Kōnkanī are confined to the West Coast, Khond and Savara to the Agency and the adjoining parts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. And even of the more important languages Malayālam is current only on the West Coast, and Oriyā only in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the Agency.

Variation in languages returned

4. Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in 1911 do not now appear; both are now treated as dialects of Tulu, following the Linguistic Survey. Similarly of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the Presidency we now miss Chitrālī, Goanese, and Korku; Chitrālī and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census, and Goanese is now included with Kōnkanī. Of the vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries we lose Syriac and gain Malay; and among European languages we gain Russian, and lose Flemish, Hungarian, and (despite the presence of the Leinster Regiment) Irish.

5. Subsidiary table 2 shows that there are 9 districts in which 90 per cent

Distribution
of languages
by districts

District.	Language.
Vizagapatam...	Telugu.
Gōdāvari ...	"
Kistna ...	"
Guntūr ...	"
Nellore ...	"
Tanjore ...	Tamil.
Tinnevely ...	"
Malabar ...	Malayālam.
Podunkōttai State ...	Tamil.

of the population speaks one language; and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu districts of the East Coast North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable number of Telugu-speakers in every Tamil district and even on the West Coast; but the

number of Tamil-speakers in the Telugu districts is insignificant. A few districts are notoriously bi-lingual or multi-lingual and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districts to which these remarks apply are Ganjām with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriyā, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindōstānī, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Telugu and Kanarese competing with Tamil, the Nilgiris where practically all the main languages meet and where the tribal dialects of Badaga and Kurumba claim a wide acceptance, and South Kanara where Kanarese—the official language of the district—is spoken by only 18 per cent of the population, both Tulu and Malayālam being spoken by larger numbers. Above all there is of course the Agency—a linguistic "No man's land"—where Munda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultured languages of the country.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Oriyā ...	5,076	5,124
Telugu ...	4,548	4,487
Savara ...	232	234
Khond ...	105	107
Other languages ...	39	48

The figures for Ganjām compare as shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyā, and 61 more who speak Telugu. The tendency of Telugu to replace Oriyā was remarked in 1911.

Ganjām

In Bellary we find rather more variation; but it must be remembered that

Bellary

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Kanarese ...	5,538	5,513
Telugu ...	3,151	3,308
Hindōstānī ...	904	820
Marāthī ...	142	119
Lambādi ...	71	110
Tamil ...	68	71
Other languages ...	66	59

the population of Bellary has received a very great shock during the decade and that variations in its composition are only to be expected. Telugu-speakers have decreased by 157 in 10,000, the increase being shared between Kanarese, Hindōstānī and Marāthī. There are also 39 fewer Lambādi-speakers in 10,000 of the population than in 1911.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Telugu ...	7,224	7,186
Tamil ...	2,132	2,165
Hindōstānī ...	455	423
Kanarese ...	110	137
Marāthī ...	81	33
Other languages ...	48	56

Chittoor displays very little change in the decade; the proportion of Telugu and Hindōstānī speakers is a little higher now, while Tamil, Kanarese and Marāthī have lost a little ground.

Chittoor

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Tamil ...	6,426	6,439
Telugu ...	2,227	2,202
Kanarese ...	1,180	1,218
Hindōstānī ...	113	100
Other languages ...	54	41

In Coimbatore again the proportion remains much as it was in 1911, a very slight gain in Telugu and Hindōstānī, being balanced by a slight decline in Tamil and Kanarese.

Coimbatore

Nilgiris

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak			Number per 10,000 of the population who speak		
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Badaga	3,138	3,261	Hindustani	311	323
Tamil	3,085	3,085	Kurumba	233	246
Kanarese	1,168	1,098	Irola	92	199
Malayālam	917	709	Kōta	94	107
English	391	385	Tōda	52	61
Telugu	355	381	Marāthi	72	84
			Other languages	94	61

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

South Kanara

	1921.	1911.
Tulu	4,312	4,281
Malayālam	2,038	1,983
Kanarese	1,778	1,871
Kōnkanī	1,407	1,367
Marāthi	298	303
Hindustānī	139	154
Other languages	28	41

Agency

The figures for the Agency show

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Oriyā	4,026	3,842
Khond	2,094	2,133
Telugu	1,987	2,164
Savara	827	771
Porojā	348	373
Kōyā	298	306
Gadabā	131	169
Konda	102	95
Gōndī	73	58
Others	116	99

Gadabā, Kōyā and Porojā, there is an increase in the proportion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Gōndī.

Porojā and Gadabā

6. The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race; just as there are several tribes grouped under the comprehensive term Porojā or Gadabā, so each of these tribes—amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours—has a language of its own. An attempt to get enumerators to distinguish between the various tribes and languages was only partially successful, as is shown by the figures in the margin which show the languages actually returned with the number of persons speaking each.

	Persons
Gadabā	22,857
Parenga Gadabā	4,163
Olaru Gadabā	3,151
Bodo Gadabā (Gutob)	2,725
Total	32,896
Porojā	24,502
Bonda Porojā	22,921
Pengu Porojā	3,584
Daruva Porojā	929
Total	51,936

A. C. Duff, I.C.S., and others who have made a study of the question, may serve as a starting point for the scholar who is to investigate the primitive languages of the Agency. The Bodo Gadabā or Gutob and Parenga Gadabā languages are Munda; Olaru Gadabā is Dravidian; and each language is unintelligible to persons of another tribe. And of the Porojā tongues Bonda Porojā is Munda, while Daruva and Pengu Porojā are Dravidian. The figures shown against each language do not of course represent the full strength of the tribe or the full number of those who speak the particular language; those returned simply as Gadabā or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages; and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is returned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Oriyā, Telugu or Khond.

Tribal languages losing ground

7. Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages are not holding their own; they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with 1,410,493 persons in 1911 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Tōdas that a larger proportion of the tribe than in 1911 are now

In the Nilgiris there has been more change; all tribal languages show a decline, and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons who speak Kanarese and Malayālam—the increase in the last being particularly marked.

In South Kanara, Kanarese has lost ground to Tulu, Kōnkanī and Malayālam.

that a large number of languages are spoken each by considerable numbers of people. The proportion of Telugu and Khond speakers has gone down, and to balance this fall, there is an increase under Savara and Oriyā. So far as the Agency is concerned there is very little evidence of the aboriginal languages being ousted by the more civilized tongues; if there is a fall in the proportion of those who speak Khond,

Without an intimate knowledge of these shy people and their languages it is presumptuous to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however, reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. C. A. Henderson, I.C.S.,

returned as speaking the tribal language. We have just seen that in the Agency there has been an increase in the number of persons who speak Savara; but from subsidiary table 3 we learn that if the whole Savara tribe is taken into consideration the number per mille who speak Savara has fallen from 891 to 793. In the case of Khonds and Tōdas the language is spoken by more persons than are shown against the tribal strength; in the case of Tōdas this is due to the fact that some Tōdas have become Christians and so are shown as Indian Christians, though they continue to speak their own language; and similarly in the case of Khonds there are several tribes of which some members have been returned as speaking Khond, e.g., Jātāpu, Gond, etc. The figures in column 3 of subsidiary table 3 are taken from Imperial Table X and represent the total number of persons returned as speaking the particular language. But in Part I of Imperial Table XIII are shown the exact number of persons in each caste or tribe who have been returned as speaking a particular language. Thus in Table XIII we find that of 329,569 Khonds only 307,670 speak Khond; of the 341,726 persons who are recorded in Table X as speakers of Khond, we see from Table XIII that nearly 20,000 are Jātāpus, a few are Gonds, while the rest are small bodies of various tribes—so scanty in numbers that they find no mention in Table XIII. Similarly we find that of 65,466 Konda Doras only 11,768 speak Konda; the other 14,000 Konda-speakers being mostly Khonds and Jātāpus. Subsidiary table 3 is kept in its present form in order to present a true comparison with the figures of previous censuses when castes were not tabulated by language; but a truer view of the proportion of the members of a tribe who speak the tribal language is to be obtained from Table XIII.

8. A record has for the first time been made at this census of the languages

Languages returned by Musalmans

Number of Muhammadans who speak			Actual.	Per 1,000
Malayālam ...	...	...	1,108,865	387
Hindōstānī ...	...	...	959,870	335
Tamil ...	...	...	598,845	209
Telugu ...	...	...	169,052	59
Kanarese ...	...	...	11,461	4
Hindī ...	...	...	3,835	1
Mahl ...	...	...	3,148	1
Kōṅkanī ...	...	...	2,928	1
Marāṭhī ...	...	...	2,025	1
Other languages ...	...	...	5,256	2

returned by the Muhammadans of the Presidency. The figures in the margin give the results. The Malayālam-speakers are of course almost all Māppillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindōstānī is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency; but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of

course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Telugu to the north; but there are a considerable number of Telugu-speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Hindī has been returned all over the Presidency, Kanarese is spoken almost entirely in Bellary, Mahl is the language of the Maldive Islands which are attached to the Ceylon Government and of Minicoy which is treated as one of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, Kōṅkanī is peculiar to South Kanara, and Marāṭhī to Bellary and South Kanara.

9. An examination of the languages returned by certain Musalman tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results:—

Tribe.	Population dealt with.	Percentage of population in column 2 who speak					
		Malayālam.	Hindōstānī.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Kōṅkanī.
Total ...	2,452,144	44.5	28.7	17.4	8.6	0.4	0.1
Māppilla ...	1,092,975	99.5	0.4	0.1	...	...	...
Shelk ...	798,998	...	65.5	17.1	13.4	0.7	0.3
Labbai ...	283,695	3.5	3.1	91.0	2.1	0.2	...
Saiyad ...	134,829	0.7	59.2	21.1	18.5	0.2	0.3
Pathān ...	71,316	1.2	84.7	2.2	11.6	0.3	...
Dodākulā ...	70,331	...	39.5	0.2	57.0	3.3	...

Māppillas speak practically no language except Malayālam, and over 90 per cent of the Labbais speak Tamil. More than half the Pathāns, Sheiks and Saiyads return Hindōstānī as their language, and a majority of the Dūdēkulas speak Telugu. A considerable proportion of the Sheiks and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathāns who do not speak Hindōstānī as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdēkulas in Bellary district speak Kanarese; but elsewhere neither Kanarese nor Kōnkanī is returned by any appreciable number of any tribe.

1.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

(Languages spoken by less than 500 persons have been omitted.)

Family, sub-family branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Total number of speakers (000s omitted).			Number per 10,000 of population of province in 1921.	Where chiefly spoken (district or natural division).
				1921.	1911.	1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.								
AUSTRIC FAMILY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRO-ASIATIC SUB-FAMILY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNDA BRANCH	...	...	Total ...	200	209	193	47	Agency and Ganjām.
		Savara ...	...	167	166	157	39	
		Gadaba ...	...	33	43	36	8	Agency and Vizagapatam.
		Total ...	...	39,529	38,591 (a)	35,282 (b)	9,236	
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.	Dravida group.	Tamil ...	...	17,557	17,038	15,544	4,103	East Coast Central and South divisions.
		Korava or Yerukala.	...	35	43	41	8	Deccan, East Coast North and Central divisions.
		Irula ...	...	1	2	1	...	Nilgiris.
		Malayālam ...	...	3,226	3,099	2,861	754	West Coast.
		Kanarese ...	...	1,504	1,562	1,531	351	Deccan, West Coast, East Coast Central and South divisions.
		Badagā ...	...	40	39	34	9	Nilgiris.
		Kurumba ...	...	3	3	5	1	Nilgiris.
		Tulu ...	...	541	513	496	126	South Kanara.
		Tōḍa ...	...	1	1	1	...	Nilgiris.
		Kōṭa ...	...	1	1	1	...	Nilgiris.
	Intermediate Group.	Kui, Kandbi, or Khond.	...	342	371	357	80	Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
		Gōndī ...	...	11	8	4	3	
		Kōi or Kōyā ...	...	48	49	47	11	
		Kōṇḍa ...	...	25	19	15	6	Agency.
		Parjī or Porōjā.	...	52	39	26	12	
		Andhra Language—Telugu ...	...	16,114	15,782	14,315	3,772	East Coast North and all over the Presidency.
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	...	...	Total ...	3,025	3,027	3,118 (c)	708	
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY.	Southern Group.	Marāṭhī ...	Total ...	125	127	121	29	All over the Presidency.
		Kōṇkani ...	...	179	170	157	42	South Kanara and Malabar.
INDO-ARYAN BRANCH, OUTER SUB-BRANCH.	Eastern Group.	Singhalese ...	Mahl ...	3	4	3	1	Minicoy.
		Oriyā ...	...	1,574	1,604	1,809	368	Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
	Mediate Group.	Bengali ...	...	1	1	1	...	
		Eastern Hindī.	Chhattisgarhī or Lariā.	3	3	2	1	Agency.
INNER SUB-BRANCH.	Central Group.	Western Hindī.	Hindī ...	8	1	3	2	
		Gujarātī ...	Hindōstānī ...	1,000	975	889	234	Whole province.
		Patnālī, Khairī or Saurāshtrī.	...	7	7	7	2	Madras and Malabar.
		Rājasthānī ...	Mārwarī ...	85	93	89	20	East Coast South and Central divisions.
		Lambāḍī or Labhāḍī.	...	4	2	1	1	
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.								
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	...	...	Total ...	38	41	40	9	
	Romance.	Portuguese ...	...	1	2	2	...	Malabar.
	Teutonic.	English ...	...	37	39	38	9	Madras, Nilgiris, Malabar and Chingleput.

(a) Includes Koraga (2).

(b) Includes Koraga (3).

(c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parsi (1).

2.—Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.

District and natural division.	Tamil	Telegu.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Kannarese.	Hindustani	Maráthi	Patnáli, Khairi or Saurashtra.	English.	Other languages.	Remarks. (Chief languages included in column 11.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS ...	4,103	3,772	754	362	351	234	29	20	9	366	
Agency ...	2	1,987	...	4,026	...	25	54	...	...	3,906	Gadabā (131), Gondi (73), Khond (2,094), Konda (102), Koyā (298), Porojā (346), Savara (827).
East Coast North ...	33	8,695	...	892	2	251	3	...	3	121	
Ganjūm ...	2	4,548	1	5,076	1	26	1	...	1	344	Khond (105), Savara (232).
Vizagapatam ...	8	9,634	...	147	1	43	2	...	6	159	Gadabā (60), Konda (46), Khond (41), Korava (7).
Godāvari ...	10	9,846	...	16	2	111	5	...	5	5	
Kistna ...	14	9,614	...	10	1	281	4	...	1	45	
Guntūr ...	17	9,263	...	2	3	608	4	...	1	102	
Nellore ...	189	9,250	1	...	4	523	6	...	5	22	
Deccan ...	36	7,255	2	3	1,609	916	72	...	3	102	
Cuddapah ...	23	8,940	...	2	20	938	26	...	1	50	
Kurnool ...	20	8,668	...	3	78	1,086	60	...	1	84	
Bangalore ...	9	7,922	...	...	10	1,821	81	...	...	157	Lambādi (64), Korava (90).
Bellary ...	68	3,151	7	5	5,598	904	142	...	5	120	Lambādi (71), Korava (28).
Sandūr ...	19	1,236	8	...	6,366	1,613	490	...	5	263	Lambādi (147).
Anantapur ...	45	8,080	1	4	955	700	58	...	5	146	Lambādi (114), Korava (26).
East Coast Central ...	7,027	2,259	11	...	382	251	25	13	18	14	
Madras ...	6,887	1,976	78	7	62	883	127	62	270	148	
Chingleput ...	7,585	2,168	3	...	34	152	15	17	22	4	
Chittoor ...	2,132	7,224	1	2	110	455	31	8	2	35	
North Arcot ...	7,955	1,520	2	...	118	340	40	12	4	9	
Salem ...	7,848	1,727	2	...	674	191	22	31	1	4	
Coimbatore ...	6,426	2,227	31	...	1,180	113	10	...	7	6	
South Arcot ...	8,951	834	2	...	166	82	8	2	3	2	
East Coast South ...	8,677	975	6	...	198	58	15	66	3	2	
Tanjore ...	9,519	279	7	...	23	48	44	73	4	3	
Trichinopoly ...	8,460	1,147	7	...	231	109	13	26	4	3	
Podukkottai ...	9,493	271	4	...	145	45	16	24	1	1	
Madura ...	7,409	1,753	7	...	573	72	5	175	5	1	
Rāmnād ...	8,644	1,128	5	...	145	27	3	47	...	1	
Tinnevely ...	9,045	853	5	...	43	38	2	11	1	1	
West Coast ...	337	52	7,159	1	558	58	94	...	19	1,722	
Nilgiri ...	3,085	355	917	21	1,166	311	72	1	391	3,681	Badagā (3,138), Kurumba (233).
Malabar ...	358	58	9,472	...	44	15	12	...	8	33	
Anjengo ...	191	5	8,890	...	...	...	...	...	911	3	
South Kanara ...	9	6	2,038	...	1,778	139	298	...	3	5,729	Tulu (4,812), Konkani (1,407).

3.—Comparison of caste and language tables.

Tribe.	Strength of tribe (Table XIII).	Number speaking tribal language (Table X).	Number per 1,000 of the tribe speaking the tribal language.		
			1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Badaga	40,329	39,751	986	1,013	1,001
Bellara	29	...	...	984	328
Gadabā	53,770	33,003	614	953	901
Gond	40,823	10,886	266	316	205
Irula	99,874	1,284	13	23	14 includes Kasuva or Kambo
Khond	329,569	341,728	1,037	1,044	1,128
Konda Dora	65,466	25,505	390	213	173
Koraga	5,257	...	...	372	615
Kuravan	132,365	34,598	157	217	245
Yerukala	88,631	...	...	...	...
Kota	1,204	1,192	980	1,093	1,026
Kōyi	74,084	45,942	620	621	742
Kurumban	150,827	2,946	20	21	14
Lambādi	53,980	30,234	671	816	775
Porojā	87,019	51,727	594	636	284
Savara	210,511	166,882	793	891	858
Toda	640	663	1,036	976	998

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

THE instructions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind, deaf and dumb, or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf-mutism whether congenital or acquired. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Tables XII, Parts I and II, and XII-A, and in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter; and at the beginning of the report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the
results

2. At the outset it must be admitted that the unskilled inquiries made by census officers in order to ascertain the number of people afflicted with certain infirmities can only give unsatisfactory results. It is difficult, if not impossible, so to frame the instructions as to define the degree of infirmity which it is intended to include in the tabulation; and the enumerators, for whose guidance the instructions are drawn up, are for the most part entirely devoid of any technical knowledge; in all probability they fail to understand the instructions properly, and interpret them in a variety of different ways. Apart altogether from intentional errors of commission or omission, the very nature of the questions and of the agency employed to make the inquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics. It has long been recognized in European countries that "the census is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts, the accuracy of which in very many instances can only be learnt by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work." To a man who has not been through any special course of training it is impossible to define the stage at which the feeble minded come into the category of the insane, or to distinguish leprosy from the diseases which have a superficial resemblance to it.

3. Then there is the possibility of intentional mistakes. It has been suggested that an enumerator sometimes uses this column of the schedule as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote villages, threatening to enter one or more of the infirmities against persons who for any reason may have incurred his displeasure. And it is always possible that the enumerators will be intentionally misled; a man is naturally unwilling to admit that he has a child who is deaf and dumb until all hopes of cure are finally abandoned. Similarly it is only natural for a man to hesitate before admitting to the presence in his house of a leper or a lunatic. In spite of all this, it is claimed that there is no reason to suspect the figures now compiled of greater inaccuracy than those of previous censuses and that some useful results may accrue from a comparison.

Comparison
with previous
censuses

4. The table in the margin shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last four censuses. The chief point which stands out is the great fall in the number of deaf-mutes at this census. The instructions having been altered so as to bring on to the record not only congenital deaf-mutes but all persons suffering from this infirmity, it was expected that there would be an increase in the number of such persons. The fact that

Infirmity.	Number of afflicted in			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Insane ...	8,689	8,407	7,276	7,757
Deaf-mutes ...	21,687	32,490	24,881	27,398
Blind ...	37,162	33,982	34,409	36,753
Lepers ..	15,753	16,858	13,563	12,738

there is a very large decrease is difficult of explanation. From subsidiary table 1 it is clear that the decrease pervades the whole Presidency, though it is most marked in the Agency division, the Deccan and the East Coast North. In the

twelve districts noted in the margin the decrease exceeds 50 per cent. Of these districts we have seen in Chapter I that all except Gōdāvari, Chittoor and Ganjām were amongst those where the influenza epidemic was most severely felt. In other districts, however, where influenza took a very heavy toll of the population, e.g., North Arcot, Madras, Chingleput, and the Nilgiris, there has been no marked fall in the number of deaf-mutes, indeed in North Arcot

they have actually increased in numbers. The Director of Public Health and his District officers have not been able to suggest any explanation for the large fall. It may, however, be worth mention that the figures of 1911 show an abnormal increase over those of 1901, and that between the 1901 and 1921 figures there is a difference of only 3,194 which may be attributed to the havoc which the fatal epidemic of 1918 would naturally play among deaf-mutes, who have less power of resistance than persons in normal health.

5. The prevalence of blindness, deaf-mutism, and insanity in England at the

	Infirmit per million		
	Blind.	Deaf-mute.	Insane.
England and Wales	730	412	4,491
Madras Presidency	868	507	203

census of 1911 compares as shown in the margin with the returns for Madras in 1921. The enormous preponderance of insanity in England is no doubt in part due to more careful diagnosis, but it must also to some extent represent the greater stress of life in the countries of the West.

6. The map shows the proportion of the insane enumerated in each district and State. It will be seen that the proportion is greatest in the City of Madras; owing of course to the existence in Madras of a Lunatic Asylum. After Madras come Malabar and Anjengo. In Malabar also there is an asylum and the comparatively high proportion of the insane in that district is probably due to this cause. Next comes the district of Gōdāvari which contains a slightly larger proportion of insane persons than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. The number of insane persons in Ganjām has increased by over 50 per cent during the decade. Other districts in which there has been a large increase are Chingleput (30 per cent), Vizagapatam (26 per cent) and Malabar (22 per cent). On the other hand there has been a fall in Tinnevely (26 per cent), Kistna (24 per cent) and the Nilgiris (20 per cent). The increase in Vizagapatam and Malabar may be due to a greater number of

Insanity

Number of insane in asylums.

Madras	1911	539
	1920	622
Vizagapatam	1911	69
	1920	84
Calicut	1911	116
	1920	169

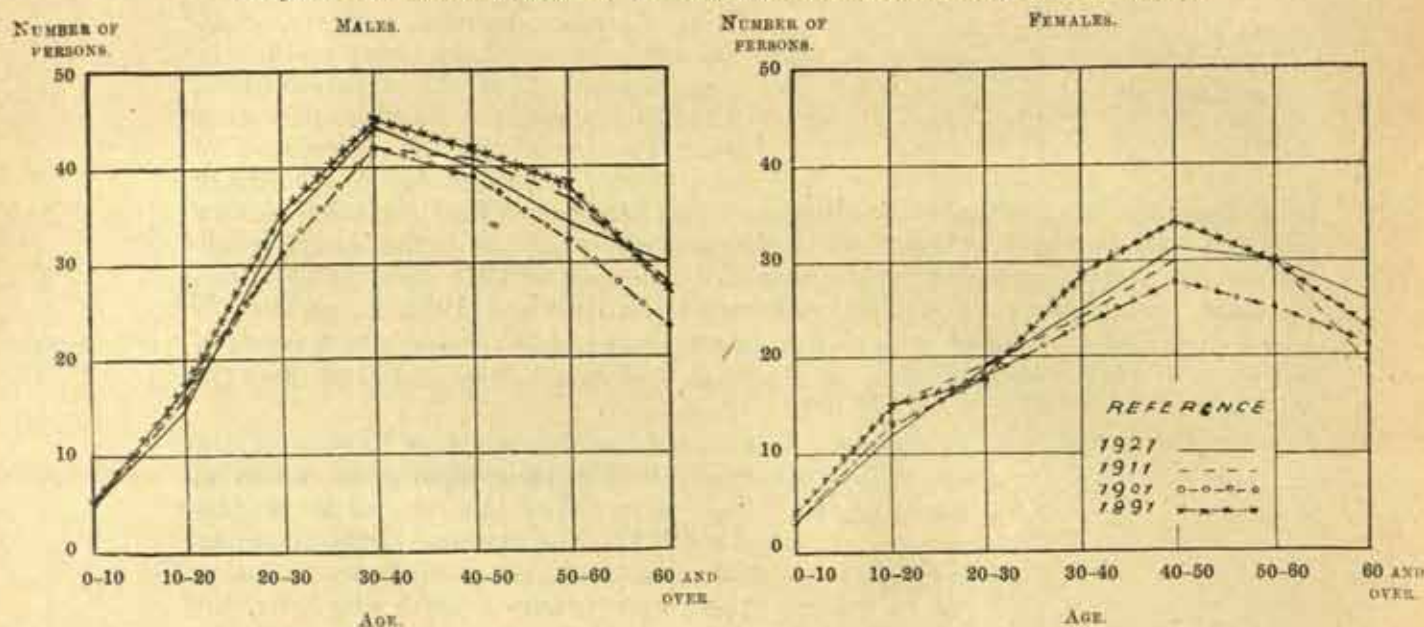
admissions to the asylums in those districts. The Public Health Department suggest that the increase in Ganjām is due to increased consumption of drugs such as opium and *cannabis indica*. No particular reason suggests itself for the increase or decrease in other districts.

7. The following diagram shows the distribution at this census and at previous censuses of the insane by age-periods. It is difficult to feel much confidence in deductions drawn from these diagrams and from subsidiary table 2 which gives the distribution of the insane by age-periods considering how very uncertain are the statistics both of infirmity and of age. Still it may be useful just to call attention to the principal features of the statistics for what they are worth. We find that the slight increase in the number of the insane noted at this census occurs mainly at age-periods 25-30 in the case of males and 30-35 in the case of females. There is also a marked increase amongst the extremely old of both sexes. It is suggested that this is due to the fact that

Insane by age-periods

latent (inherited) insanity tends to manifest itself at the critical periods of life, e.g., puberty and old age in the case of males, and at child-birth and the climacteric in the case of females.

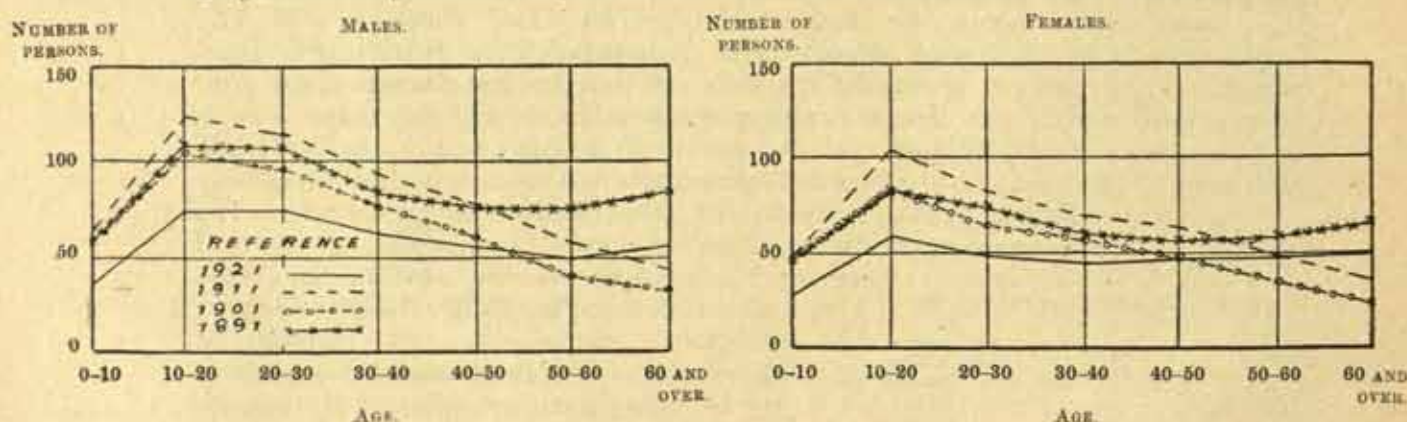
Diagram showing the number of INSANE per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Deaf-mutes

8. The remarkable decrease in the number of deaf-mutes has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter. The diagram below gives the distribution by age-periods of the deaf-mutes enumerated at this and at the four previous censuses. It shows that both for males and females the number at all age-periods except those over 40 is much smaller now than at previous censuses.

Diagram showing the number of DEAF-MUTES per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



9. The map shows that the largest number of deaf-mutes are returned from North Arcot district, where 4,060 persons or 112 in every 100,000 of the population are shown as suffering from this affliction. The neighbouring districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chingleput with Pudukkōttai State are next most seriously affected. The number is fewest in the Agency, and remains below 20 per 100,000 in the districts of Gōdāvari, South Kanara and all the Ceded districts with the one exception of Bellary.

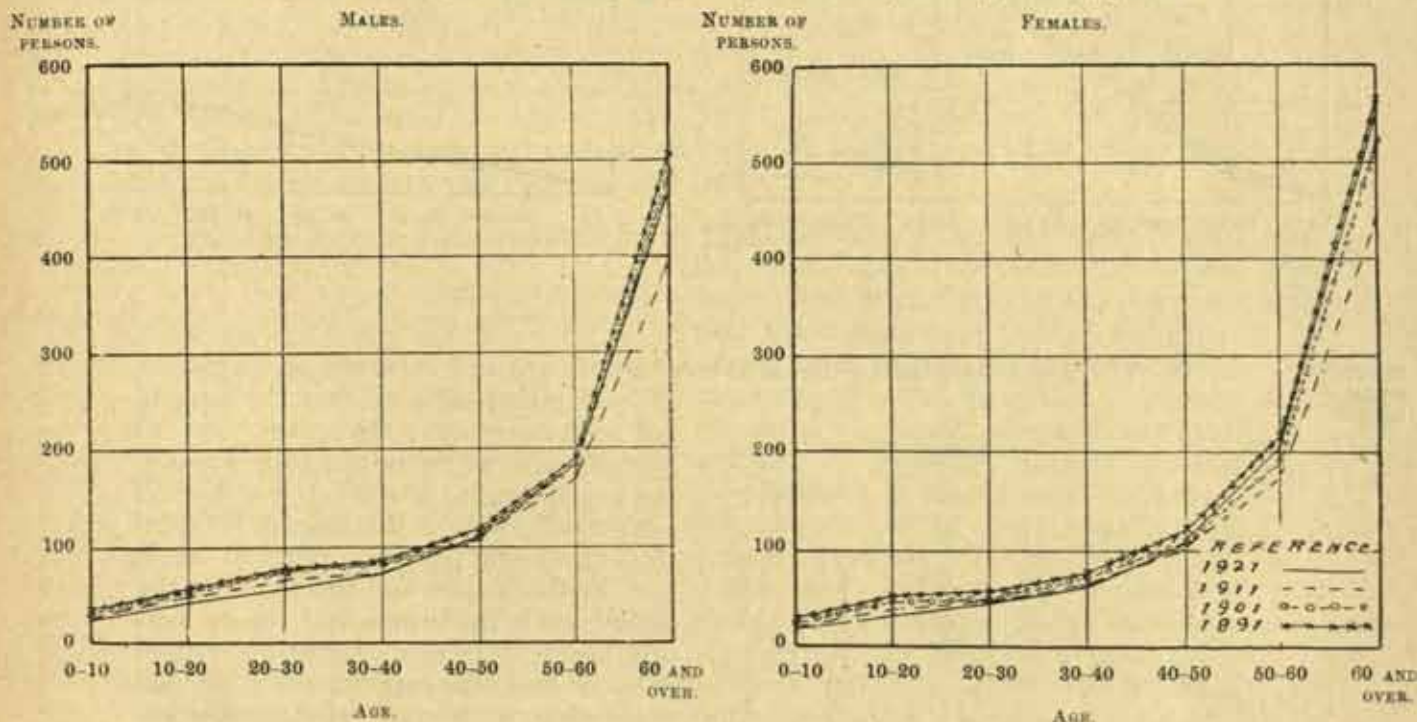
Blindness

10. The next map shows the distribution of the blind. It will be seen that there are seven districts and one State in which more than one per mille of the population is blind. Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjām and next come North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevely, where it is probable that the numbers are unduly swollen by the inmates of the Blind School at Palamcottah.

Of these districts, however, it is only in North Arcot that there has been any considerable increase in the number of blind in the last decade. The biggest increase has been in Madras (39 per cent); next come Chingleput and the Nilgiris with 35 per cent each; and then North Arcot and Salem with 33 per cent each; Kurnool has an increase of 31 per cent. The only district which shows any considerable loss is Bellary where there has been a fall of 15 per cent.

11. The following diagram shows the distribution of the blind by age and compares it with the returns of former censuses. The chief feature of this diagram is the gratifying decrease in the number of blind children. In fact it is only among males over 55 years of age and among females over 45 that there has been any increase in blindness. The Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras says that the decrease in the number of children is not borne out by his experience at the hospital. It may be, however, that, while the actual number of blind children has decreased, a larger proportion of them and even greater actual numbers may be brought to the hospital. The statistics may not be accurate, but they are not necessarily inconsistent with Major Wright's experience.

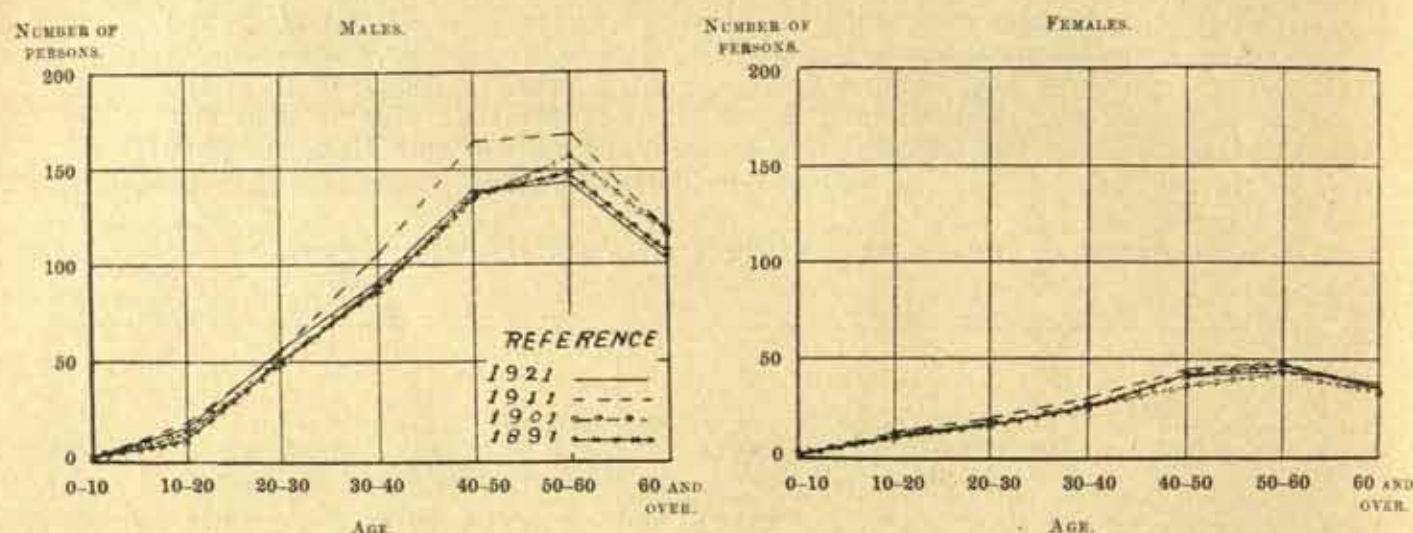
Diagram showing the number of BLIND per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



12. The distribution of the lepers is shown on the map which indicates **Leprosy** that Ganjām, North Arcot and South Arcot are the places where leprosy is most prevalent. There are two groups of districts which supply the majority of the lepers returned; the first group consists of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari; and the second consists of Madras and Chingleput with North and South Arcot. In all these districts the number of lepers exceeds 40 per 100,000—a proportion which is not reached in any other district in the Presidency. The Deccan division has fewer lepers than any other part of the Presidency. There are only three districts in which the number of lepers returned at this census is considerably in excess of those returned in 1911—these are Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the number returned from Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore, Tinnevely and South Kanara. But it is generally accepted that the returns of leprosy are less accurate even than those of the other infirmities; so detailed

comment on these statistics is not likely to lead to any useful result. The accompanying diagram, which gives the distribution of lepers by age-periods, illustrates first the very marked disproportion of the sexes. The obvious conclusion is that a very large number of female lepers escape the census returns. In the case of females the age distribution hardly varies from one census to another; but in the case of males there was a marked increase in 1911 at ages 30 and upwards; at this census at ages 30 to 50 there is still a slight increase over the returns of 1891 and 1901, but a considerable decrease as compared with 1911; while at ages 50 and over the returns of 1921 are lower than at any previous census.

Diagram showing the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Literacy of the infirm

13. The proportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or

	Number per mille who are			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Population ...	152	17	21	2
Insane ...	140	40	35	19
Deaf-mute ...	32	12	11	4
Blind ...	35	2	6	1
Lepers ...	128	7	5	2

literate in English is given in the margin. In each infirmity the proportion of literate males is below the proportion in the population as a whole; but there is a great difference in this respect between the insane and lepers on the one hand, and the deaf-mute and the blind on the other; while the insane and lepers contain nearly as large a proportion of literates as does the population (and the proportion of literate women who are insane actually exceeds by 66 per cent the proportion in the total population), deaf-mutes and the blind contain only

about one-fifth the number. The probable reason is that the returns of insanity and leprosy are more complete among the educated classes than among those who do not put forward claims to literacy. Similarly the large proportion of literates in English, both male and female, among the insane suggests either that the return of insanity by the illiterate is incomplete or that the strain and stress of modern life among those who have acquired literacy in English leads to a greater frequency of insanity. The second alternative is to some degree supported by the contrast in the prevalence of insanity between England, where 4,491 persons in every million are insane, and India where the proportion is only 203 in every million. The only other point worth notice in these figures is that among deaf-mutes the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevely district where there is a famous Deaf and

Dumb School—whose students in all probability swell the number of female literates.

14. The number of the infirm who returned themselves as born outside the district in which they were enumerated or an adjoining district is very small.

Migration
of the
infirm

Number of infirm who were returned as born outside the district in which enumerated or an adjoining district.

	Actual number.	Number per mille.
Insane ...	564	65
Deaf-mute ...	280	13
Blind ...	393	11
Lepers ...	293	19

The number is greatest in the case of the insane; but as many as 68 per cent of them are in Madras mostly, no doubt, attracted by the hope of treatment in the Asylum. In the case of deaf-mutes again more than one-third of the immigrants are found in Madras or Tinnevely in both which places there are institu-

tions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

15. Of those who are returned as workers the great majority in every case return an agricultural occupation; the next most popular occupation among all classes of the infirm, except the blind, is begging. Among the insane there are nearly 50 tailors, washermen and barbers; 21 live by preparing food-stuffs; 25 are in domestic service; and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling. There is only one insane lawyer; but 9 doctors, 17 schoolmasters, 13 policemen, and 7 Post office employees admit insanity. The deaf and dumb find employment in all sorts of industrial and commercial careers and so do the blind. No less than 245 lepers are returned as living by trade in foodstuffs; and another 179 are sundry shopkeepers who must handle a quantity of grain and other articles used for food; 223 are tailors, washermen and barbers; while there are 44 priests and temple servants, 29 domestic servants, 16 medical men, and 11 policemen—all returned as lepers.

Occupations
of the
infirm

16. The marginal figures distribute 1,000 persons of each sex afflicted with

each of the above four infirmities according to their civil condition and compares this distribution with that of the population as a whole. In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the proportion of widowed in the general population. In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total population; and the excess of widowed is almost entirely made up of a deficiency of married. In the case of deaf-mutes

Civil
condition
of the
infirm

Civil condition.		Number per mille of each sex of the				
		Population.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
Unmarried...	Males	531	520	604	431	322
	Females	373	366	473	299	261
Married ...	Males	425	359	296	405	532
	Females	438	368	300	265	378
Widowed ...	Males	44	130	100	164	146
	Females	189	236	227	436	361

the proportion of unmarried is abnormally large, probably due to the fact that deaf-mutism is in the main a congenital disease, and that parents will naturally hesitate to marry a son or a daughter to a deaf-mute. The number of widowed deaf-mutes is also large, and consequently the proportion of married is far below the proportion in the community as a whole. Blindness is an affliction which is apt to manifest itself in old age. It is not therefore surprising to find such a large proportion of the blind, both male and female, returned as widowed, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of those who are unmarried and widowed. Among lepers the proportion returned as unmarried is considerably below the proportion of unmarried in the total population; this indicates that leprosy is a disease which does not manifest itself or which is not contracted in childhood. The proportion of the married reveals a curious difference between the sexes, the proportion of married males being considerably greater, while the proportion of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population; this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a considerable concealment of leprosy among women, and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease.

**Infirmities
by caste**

17. In table XII-A which gives particulars of the infirm by caste, the first noticeable feature is the great increase in the infirm (except deaf-mutes) among Oriyā Brāhmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censuses suggests that there must have been something radically wrong with the returns of 1911.

Number of Oriyā Brāhmans afflicted.

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Insane	96	5	32
Deaf-mute	13	29	60
Blind	188	26	118
Leper	123	30	106

18. In the case of Musalmans the 1911 figures represent the infirm in the community as a whole. At this census the statistics of four tribes only have been tabulated, and these figures are considerably below the infirm found in those tribes in 1901.

Number of Musalmans afflicted.

	1921.	1901.
Insane	654	729
Deaf-mute	1,325	1,499
Blind	1,581	2,053
Leper	669	803

Number of Idaiyans afflicted.

Census.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1921	129	586	835	433
1911	225	993	934	507
1901	81	509	656	308
1891	103	663	812	307

19. Attention was drawn in the Report of 1911 to the great increase in the number of infirm Idaiyans at that census. In 1921 there is a fall in this caste under each infirmity. This confirms the conclusion drawn in 1911 that the figures of that year include also the infirm Gollas.

20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammālans. Of the "Depressed classes," insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Cherumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mādigas and Pallans. Deaf-mutism is more prevalent among Cherumans, and less common among the others; there is less blindness among Cherumans and more in the other castes. Leprosy on the other hand is more prevalent among Pallans and Paraiyans, and less so among Cherumans, Mādigas and Mālas.

21. Among Anglo-Indians there is less leprosy and blindness, more insanity and deaf-mutism than in 1911; while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.

22. The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to 155. The order of frequency of the different combinations is the same as in 1911. Insane and deaf-mute is still the commonest combination, then deaf-mute and blind, blind and leper, and insane and blind; the least common are deaf-mute and leper and insane and leper. There are now no persons returned as afflicted with more than two infirmities.

**Double
infirmities**

1.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

Natural division.	Insane.								Deaf-mute.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Province ...	24	24	23	25	17	17	15	18	58	87	74	87	44	68	55	65
Agency ...	15	14	19	17	10	10	11	11	15	51	50	53	13	42	39	37
East Coast North ...	24	24	26	29	17	17	19	22	41	89	74	100	30	66	53	77
Deccan ...	22	22	24	23	15	14	15	17	20	86	80	94	17	69	60	67
East Coast Central ...	24	23	21	23	16	16	13	15	77	93	80	93	60	73	59	68
East Coast South ...	20	22	18	20	13	15	13	14	74	96	72	92	56	74	58	71
West Coast ...	39	35	28	40	29	25	20	29	54	65	61	33	40	52	45	25

Natural division.	Blind.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Province ...	87	83	91	101	86	79	88	104	56	62	54	53	19	20	17	18
Agency ...	59	63	95	75	66	65	94	71	53	57	79	71	29	25	34	29
East Coast North ...	73	71	88	100	78	67	91	102	64	69	60	62	22	22	20	20
Deccan ...	90	88	107	117	83	69	96	113	15	19	29	29	7	8	8	9
East Coast Central ...	87	75	78	88	89	75	75	96	66	72	60	56	21	22	17	16
East Coast South ...	98	93	88	97	86	88	86	108	51	59	42	37	14	17	13	13
West Coast ...	109	117	121	133	109	113	108	123	49	61	63	82	18	23	25	31

2.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	Insane.								Deaf-mute.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	92	79	95	109	100	103	91	175	300	407	494	447	363	426	521	492
5-10 ...	393	428	501	427	420	476	461	457	1,243	1,461	1,740	1,562	1,326	1,398	1,725	1,596
10-15 ...	600	721	772	602	690	846	802	663	1,502	1,632	1,776	1,335	1,423	1,613	1,652	1,150
15-20 ...	704	769	707	751	718	883	846	832	1,159	1,309	1,222	1,151	1,106	1,279	1,182	1,162
20-25 ...	917	1,031	940	1,083	1,022	1,048	983	961	1,011	1,174	987	1,186	1,109	1,219	1,011	1,272
25-30 ...	1,309	1,074	1,091	1,211	949	989	1,026	930	1,052	940	919	910	919	922	929	897
30-35 ...	1,433	1,332	1,462	1,518	1,227	1,057	1,347	1,344	943	838	926	885	838	877	986	881
35-40 ...	1,175	1,051	1,161	1,067	877	880	745	908	634	564	526	515	599	515	461	433
40-45 ...	1,019	1,070	1,171	1,131	1,161	1,200	1,208	1,225	607	614	583	630	638	664	608	589
45-50 ...	677	725	630	558	687	624	606	602	386	339	261	281	385	293	274	263
50-55 ...	610	706	700	636	891	823	766	795	375	318	263	367	510	327	310	439
55-60 ...	339	342	240	260	306	362	303	236	212	126	84	162	203	145	86	129
60 and over ...	732	672	530	647	952	709	816	872	576	278	219	569	681	322	260	697

Age.	Blind.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ...	216	301	307	407	198	251	239	314	34	19	13	49	77	21	57	97
5-10 ...	541	551	611	641	370	407	440	458	67	79	40	89	159	119	83	163
10-15 ...	587	688	729	582	377	465	517	390	201	207	226	232	434	382	431	390
15-20 ...	458	596	531	561	357	497	431	447	418	393	392	420	615	746	642	564
20-25 ...	493	619	596	666	463	602	521	532	720	580	583	646	805	950	788	810
25-30 ...	579	640	599	567	460	514	498	461	860	807	781	855	882	822	869	888
30-35 ...	675	638	721	673	591	640	681	635	1,188	1,147	1,217	1,140	1,147	1,099	1,282	1,165
35-40 ...	544	551	551	508	406	485	474	438	1,127	1,105	1,088	1,078	786	926	907	835
40-45 ...	726	807	762	756	720	788	784	725	1,499	1,625	1,617	1,629	1,371	1,307	1,436	1,374
45-50 ...	576	591	493	469	526	509	452	438	1,028	1,142	1,042	1,009	855	867	738	707
50-55 ...	848	867	910	730	989	946	966	876	1,179	1,214	1,326	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,199	1,169
55-60 ...	587	509	414	421	585	513	443	464	573	600	561	498	416	485	372	499
60 and over ...	3,170	2,662	2,776	3,019	3,958	3,403	3,554	3,822	1,106	1,082	1,114	1,139	1,278	1,150	1,196	1,349

3.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

	Number afflicted per 100,000,								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males,			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	24	17	58	44	87	86	56	19	705	785	1,013	344
0-5	2	1	14	13	15	14	2	1	766	948	939	775
5-10	7	5	53	40	35	24	3	2	755	774	694	821
10-15	12	10	69	55	41	29	9	7	810	744	651	745
15-20	20	16	78	61	47	39	27	14	719	749	788	506
20-25	28	18	74	52	65	43	51	17	786	860	952	414
25-30	30	18	74	46	62	45	59	18	511	626	805	363
30-35	42	23	67	42	72	59	81	25	604	696	888	333
35-40	46	28	59	50	77	66	102	28	526	742	756	240
40-45	39	30	66	43	102	96	123	39	803	825	1,004	315
45-50	42	33	57	49	130	132	147	46	716	783	924	286
50-55	32	31	46	46	159	177	141	43	1,029	1,066	1,182	326
55-60	38	28	56	49	237	277	146	43	636	752	1,009	250
60 and over	30	26	56	49	467	556	104	39	917	927	1,265	398

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

Reference to statistics

THE statistics of caste, tribe and race are contained in Imperial Table XIII of which Part I gives the numbers of each caste and Part II the distribution of the principal castes by districts. Imperial Table XVI shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age in each district, State and city. The subsidiary table at the end of the chapter shows the variation in the strength of each caste since 1891.

Value of the returns

2. It has been seriously suggested that the question regarding caste should be omitted from the enumeration schedule, that in the census returns the classification of the population into castes, etc., should be suppressed, and that all discussion of the subject in the report should be omitted. The arguments used to support the suggestion are (1) that it is an anomaly that a Christian government should indirectly help to prolong the existence of the caste system; (2) that the statistics serve no reasonable purpose as they are inaccurate; and (3) that the perpetuation of caste distinctions which a census record implies encourages feuds between rival caste groups. In former census reports it has been the practice to deal with the subject of caste from the ethnographic point of view, to discuss the origin of the institution, and to treat its present state rather from the scientific than from the practical point of view. On this occasion it has been decided to treat the subject "from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins."

Caste the foundation of Hindu society

3. In answer to the first argument of those who would abolish the return of caste from the census records, it may be observed that the existence of caste is an undoubted fact; "caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric" and the record of caste is still "the best guide to the changes in the various social strata of Hindu society." Questions of marriage customs, education and occupations are inseparably connected with caste; and any census record of the population would be most imperfect without a record of caste. The mere record of the strength of each caste made at each successive census does nothing to assist to perpetuate the caste system; it is a statement of the conditions existing at the time, and it is possible by comparing the record of one census with another to see how far the conditions are changing. In the Presidency of Madras the caste column is the one part of the census schedule which arouses general interest; the Hindu public which cares not at all whether its age or occupation be correctly returned, makes a great point of having its caste recorded exactly as it wishes; so much so that throughout the period of the preliminary enumeration the Superintendent is bombarded with telegrams from various quarters complaining that enumerators are not making the record of caste properly. The record of caste is useful as a reflection of the social organization of the people; and that caste is still a living force is proved by the interest taken by members of many castes to have their names correctly recorded.

Accuracy of the returns

4. The next charge to meet is that of inaccuracy. It is not claimed for a moment that the census record is free from all imperfections. There are many chances of error; an unintelligent enumerator may make a mistake in writing a name which is strange to him; a slip-writer may make a mistake in copying the enumerator's entry; sorters may make a mistake in throwing together the slips of castes with similar names; they have even been detected arrogating to themselves the duty of classifying caste names, and putting in one heap slips with various names which they regarded as identical. Every possible check was exercised;

and at this census the language distinction was maintained throughout the sorting by castes; this provided an additional and most valuable check which brought to light many mistakes. Special attention was paid to the final classification, and there is every ground for confidence that the final record contains a minimum of errors due to mistakes in tabulation. There is, however, bound to be a certain amount of error due to intentional misrepresentation by members of certain castes, who cherish claims repeated at every census, when they come forward with petitions asking that they should be described in a certain way in the census tables. All petitioners were informed that enumerators had orders to record the caste name exactly as it was given to them, but they were warned that if they returned themselves merely as Kshatriyas or Vaisyas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to be. The Saurāshtras who want to be shown as Brāhmans, the Nādārs* and Vanniya or Pallis who want to be shown as Kshatriyas, the Kōmatis who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brāhmans, have on this occasion been joined by Sātānis who prefer the name Sāttāda Śrī-vaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indras who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti Balijas. Then there are Lingāyats who wish to be returned as Vira Saivas, and Badagas who claim to be Lingāyats; and finally the Paraiyans or Panchamas who wish to be shown as Adi-Dravidas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for various reasons abandoned and for most of these castes one figure is given for the caste strength, while the more important of the names returned are entered against it. Nādārs returned as Kshatriyas and Kōmatis returned as Vaisyas are, however, lost—the Kshatriya and Vaisya figures being swollen by their numbers. Errors of this nature cannot be avoided, and to this extent the statistics are misleading. But after all this affects only a few castes; in the great majority of cases there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures.

5. It is impossible to publish every name recorded on the enumeration schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste names, some descriptive, some occupational, and others merely particularizing the special branch of the Andi caste to which the person belongs. Under Chetti again, no less than 70 different varieties have been clubbed. An attempt was made to isolate the more important groups such as Bēri Chetti, Nattukkōttai Chetti, etc., but the attempt was frustrated by the imperfection of the returns, the enumerators having entered a large number of persons merely as Chetti without any further indication to which branch they belonged. It must be admitted that in this respect the table is unsatisfactory; many of these groups of Chettis have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and constitute entirely distinct castes. These two instances, however, suffice to show what a mass of work the classification of caste names involves, and why it is utterly impossible, from considerations of space alone, to publish the returns exactly as they are made.

Classification
of caste titles

6. The third argument against the caste record is that it has encouraged feuds between rival castes. Of recent years the only important rivalry between castes has been that between Maravas and Nādārs in the district of Rāmnād. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these unhappy strifes are in any way affected by the census caste tables.

7. Before proceeding further we must define what is meant by the word "caste" as used in Table XIII and in this report. In the India Census Report of 1911 caste was defined as an "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a common traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status,

Definition

* One change may perhaps be noted between this Table XIII and that of 1911: the Shānār of 1911 now appears as a Nādār; this is done under the orders of the Government of Madras, that the word Shānār should cease to be used in official records.

ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." As a rule a caste contains several endogamous groups or sub-castes, and it is held by some authorities that each of these groups ought to be regarded as a caste, and that the larger body commonly called a caste is merely a collection of true castes who follow the same profession. Be that as it may, the "man in the street" applies the term caste to the larger group, and this report adopts the same practice. The characteristics of a caste will then be endogamy, commensality, and a common name and common traditions; though intermarriage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sub-castes or endogamous groups within the caste. The common name is not always a safe guide; nor is the common traditional occupation. In deference to the wishes of the representatives of the Nāḍār community the Madras Government have decided on this occasion not to show traditional occupations in the census tables; the traditional occupation of the Nāḍārs has hitherto been shown as toddy-drawing; but they now claim that they are by tradition and inheritance lords of the soil and that toddy-drawing was the occupation only of comparatively few degenerate members of the caste.

Caste feeling
still vigorous

8. From what has already been said it will be clear that caste feeling shows no sign of weakening. The political victory of the non-Brāhman party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the executive and in the legislature, and this roused jealousy in Brāhman quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame of caste consciousness. The attempts which have been made to improve the lot of the "depressed classes" have aroused feelings of resentment in some who would prefer to keep them depressed, and this resentment finds expression in an intensified caste hatred. The multiplication of caste "sangams" or associations to further the interests of the community has developed a feeling for the caste as a corporate body and what may almost be called a caste patriotism. On the other hand there is little evidence of any weakening of caste feeling in the face of modern economic or intellectual influences, while religious reformers such as the Buddhists, who would do away with caste, command little attention except from the fisherman and the "untouchable." The coolie who works in the mills thinks just as much of his caste as the village weaver.

Castes
tabulated
by language

9. Before passing on to consider the figures contained in Table XIII we note a new feature in the table, which now gives under each caste the language spoken by its members or if in one caste there are a considerable number of people speaking more than one language, the number which favours each language. There is little practical intercourse between persons who speak different languages even though they do belong to the same caste; and for administrative purposes it is desirable to know what numbers in a certain caste speak a given language. For all practical purposes the linguistic barrier is unsurmountable; of the two forces—identity of caste urging unity, and difference of language making for division—the latter is certainly the stronger; with the result that difference of language has virtually the effect of splitting a caste into as many separate castes as there are languages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjām where members of what were originally Oriyā castes have adopted Telugu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriyā; so that many Oriyā castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telugu, e.g., Bāvuri, Dombō, Paidi, Telli, etc. The same circumstances obtain in South Kanara where, of the castes described as Kanarese in the census report of 1911, Bants, Billavas, Gaudas and Holeyas actually return a majority speaking Tulu.

Record of
locality where
small castes
are found

10. In Part I of Table XIII there is also a column which contains information as to the locality in which the smaller castes are to be found. It is these smaller and less familiar castes which attract most attention from the ethnologist, and it should be of assistance to him or to any one interested in the subject to know the locality in which the caste is found.

11. There are 28 castes and communities which contain each 500,000 persons and upwards. These communities make up about $27\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. They represent all classes and creeds except Animists and may be taken as representative of all parts of the Presidency except the Agency. It will be observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telugas, Indian Christians, Brāhmans, Kammālans and Māppillas, and that Mādigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

The bigger
castes

Caste.	Strength (000s omitted).	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.	Caste.	Strength (000s omitted).	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
Palli	2,810	- 0.4	Golla	207	+ 0.3
Vellāla	2,654	+ 4.7	Pallan	803	- 0.4
Kāpu	2,631	- 1.8	Idaiyan	744	+ 1.2
Paraiyan	2,387	+ 1.0	Mādiḡa	737	- 8.7
Māla	1,493	- 1.2	Tiyan	678	+ 5.7
Brāhman	1,463	+ 11.7	Nādūr	665	+ 2.1
Indian Christian	1,346	+ 15.3	Telaga	604	+ 21.1
Kamma	1,161	+ 3.1	Chakkiliyan	550	+ 4.4
Kammālan	1,088	+ 7.0	Odde	537	- 2.3
Māppilla	1,009	+ 6.6	Kallan	534	- 0.2
Baliḡa	1,041	...	Velama	516	+ 6.0
Sheik	823	+ 4.5			

12. The increase among Telugas occurs chiefly in Gōdāvari district, where there is a corresponding decrease under Kāpus and Telugu-speaking Pallis.

Telugas

13. Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief increase has been in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Kurnool; the decrease in Mālas and Mādigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.

Indian
Christians

14. Among Brāhmans, the main increase is among Telugu Brāhmans whose numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent; this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntūr, Kistna and Vizagapatam. But for the increase in the artisan community in those districts there would have been reason to suspect that part at least of the increase was due to Kamsalas returned as Visva Brāhmans and confused with Brāhmans in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brāhmans in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brāhmans who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayālam and Kanarese. It is among these small communities that the proportional increase is greatest.

Brāhmans

The increase of artisans occurs mainly in the Tamil districts; the rise in the number of Māppillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.

15. The most violent fluctuations have occurred not so much in these more important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are 21 castes besides those mentioned already of which the population has increased by 10 per cent and upwards and 14 castes which have lost more than 10 per cent of their strength. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 145,968 in 1921; this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Kōmatīs; and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntūr. The next most marked increase is in Kshatriyas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisyas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Rāzus of the Circars, the Pallis (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nādārs to return their caste as Kshatriya. An increase of 97.4 per cent in 1901-1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100.8 per cent in 1911-1921. Their numbers have doubled in Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cuddapah; they have multiplied ten-fold in Chittoor; and in all the Tamil districts they have greatly increased. In Gōdāvari and Cuddapah they have gained at the expense of Rāzus and in the other Telugu

Vaisyas

districts the principal gain is from Pallis; while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nādārs.

**Gamalla,
Indra, Idiga**

16. The next largest increase is in the Gamalla caste which is shown as about 100,000 or 65 per cent stronger than in 1911. There is at this census, as there has been since 1901, some interchange between the Idiga, Indra and Gamalla castes. The traditional occupation of all these castes is the drawing of toddy, and the three castes have recently formed a common organization under

Caste.	Number returned in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Gamalla ...	253,847	153,658	150,977
Idiga ...	153,237	261,235	231,340
Indra ...	68,675	58,774	39,049
Total ...	475,759	471,667	421,366

the title of Arya Hihida or Setti Baliya Sangam. From the figures in the margin we see that in the last decade the Idigas have lost more than 100,000 of their numbers to Gamallas and Indras. This has happened chiefly in the districts of Gōdāvari and Kistna: in Gōdāvari in 1911 there were 32,699

Gamallas, and 111,186 Idigas; now there are 103,935 Gamallas and 55,361 Idigas; and in Kistna, against 59,508 Gamallas and 78,292 Idigas of 1911 we now have 98,002 Gamallas and 35,762 Idigas. In Ganjām, Gamallas have become Indras; in Vizagapatam, Idigas have become Indras; Guntūr in 1911 had only Gamallas and Chittoor had only Idigas; now Guntūr returns 9,450 Indras in addition to 27,645 Gamallas and Chittoor has 2,448 Indras besides 9,279 Idigas. In the Agency, where in 1911 there were 3,480 Gamallas and 1,285 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.

**Kummara,
Kumbāra
and
Kumbhāro**

17. The next castes to engage attention are the Kummara, Kumbāra and Kumbhāro, or Telugu, Tulu and Kanarese, and Oriyā potters; while the Telugu folk have lost 0·3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tulu have gained 29·8 per cent and the Oriyā 60·8 per cent. The actual figures are given

	1921.	1911.	Difference.
Kummara ...	133,626	134,075	- 379
Kumbāra ...	49,751	38,307	+ 11,444
Kumbhāro ...	29,142	18,123	+ 11,019
Total ...	212,519	190,505	+ 22,014

in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the caste sorting was at this census done by language, there is at least a probability

that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

**Ambalakāran,
Muttiriyan
and
Mutrācha**

18. There is another series of castes between which there is a risk of confusion—Ambalakāran, Mutrācha, and Muttiriyan. Ambalakārāns rose in 1911,

	Number enumerated in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Ambalakāran ...	164,748	185,177	162,471
Mutrācha ...	227,536	153,422	176,060
Muttiriyan ...	100,324	86,856	65,717
Total ...	492,608	425,455	404,248

but in 1921 fell to the level at which they were in 1901; Mutrāchas fell in 1911, but in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent; while Muttiriyan have increased steadily at each census. A "Muthurāja Sangam" has recently been started in Trichinopoly, and the preference for the title Mutrācha may be ascribed to the

activities of this sangam. The figures for the districts are even more remarkable: Ambalakārāns, for example, have quadrupled in Salem, they have nearly doubled in Tanjore, while in Trichinopoly they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The chief increase of Mutrāchas is in Trichinopoly, whence none were returned in 1911 and now over 50,000; there has also been a large increase in Anantapur balanced by a fall in Cuddapah and Kurnool; they have increased in Chingleput and in Chittoor, but have lost ground in North Arcot. Muttiriyan show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Lingayats

19. Next in point of increase come the Lingayats who now number 171,000 against 134,500 in 1911—an increase of 27·1 per cent. More than half these people are in Bellary district, where, in spite of the fact that the population of the district has fallen by 11 per cent, the number of Lingayats has risen by 23,000 or nearly 30 per cent; there are also 3,000 of them in the State of Sandūr where in 1911 there were only 200. They have lost a little ground in Coimbatore,

but in Salem they have more than doubled. The Lingāyats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagās who follow the Lingāyat doctrines.

20. The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevely have increased by 50 and 30 per cent, while in Rāmnād their numbers have risen by 9·2 per cent. In Madura there is a corresponding decrease of Balijas; and in Tinnevely there is a marked fall in the number of Vellālas and of Paraiyans; but it is unnecessary if not impossible to regard this increase and these decreases as cause and effect.

21. It is only the Iuvan (Malayālam) who should be compared with the Iuvan of 1911. The folk shown as Iuvan (Tamil) in 1921 are the same as those entered as Panikkans in 1911; in adopting the name Iuvan the *Tinnevely District Gazetteer* published in 1917 was followed, which is the latest authority on the subject.

22. The tribe which shows the next largest increase is the congeries of aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadabā. With them it will be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together.

Tribe.	Number enumerated in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Khond	329,589	354,940	316,568
Savara	210,511	186,128	183,159
Yānādi	138,426	121,549	103,906
Irola	99,874	100,659	86,087
Yerukala	88,631	88,241	65,513
Porojā	87,019	92,737	91,886
Jātāpu	81,844	92,520	75,719
Kōyi	74,084	79,422	63,062
Konda Dora	65,466	89,775	88,715
Lambādi	53,980	49,418	44,439
Gadabā	53,770	45,115	40,395
Gond	40,823	25,596	29,734
Badaga	40,329	38,180	34,178
Kudubi	7,285	10,368	10,350
Chenchu	6,281	5,954	7,164
Kōta	1,204	1,163	1,267
Paliyan	731	1,452	705
Kādan	722	791	789
Tōda	640	748	807

hills of South Kanara, have lost nearly a third of their numbers since 1911. Probably either in 1921 or at the early

Tribe.	Decrease, 1901-1921.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Kudubi	3,065	29·8
Konda Dora	23,249	26·2
Porojā	4,867	5·3
Chenchu	883	12·3
Kōta	63	5·0
Kādan	67	8·5
Tōda	167	20·7

in the strength of Konda Doras in the Vizagapatam district of certain Agency tracts which they inhabit; but the tribe as a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last ten years; it is uncertain whether this is due to heavy mortality or to emigration. The Chenchus at the time of the census of 1921 were, many of them, hiding in the heart of the Nallamalai hills from the police who were conducting an extensive campaign against them. The wonder is not so much that fewer of them should have been counted than in 1911, but that so many as 6,000 of them should have been found. The Kōtas who lost 8 per cent of their numbers between 1901 and 1911 have made a slight recovery in the last decade. The Tōdas, on the other hand, have suffered much heavier losses in the last decade than in 1901-1911; they now number only 640—360 men and 280 women. The proportion of women in 1901 was 781 to 1,000 males; in 1911 the proportion fell to 751; in 1921 it was 778 having nearly got back to the state of things obtaining in 1901. Kādans are jungle folk in the hills of Malabar; the fall in their numbers may possibly be due to their migration to Cochin or Travancore.

The marginal statement shows how these tribes have fared during the last twenty years. And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojā and Gadabā do not represent each one tribe; but that each word is used to designate three or four distinct tribes—each such tribe having a distinctive language of its own, as well as its own peculiar habits and customs. With this warning we proceed to note that there are seven tribes whose numbers in 1921 are lower than they were in 1901. The Kudubis, a jungle tribe living in the

Kudubi and Kuruba. In 1901 only 227 Kurubas were returned in South Kanara; in 1911 the number was less than one per mille of the district population, so the district was not shown in Part II of Imperial Table XIII; but in 1921 we have 27,022 Kurubas returned in South Kanara. There has been a great fall

Agency—partly due to the transfer to

Maravans

Iuvans

Aboriginal,
forest and
gipsy tribes

Seven of the tribes have risen in numbers at the two censuses of 1911 and

Tribe.	Increase, 1901-1921.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Gond	20,089	96.9
Yerukala	23,118	35.3
Yānādi	34,520	33.2
Gadabā	13,375	33.1
Lambādi	9,541	21.2
Badaga	6,151	18.0
Savara	27,352	14.9

1921. The large increase in the number of Gonds occurred mostly at the census of 1921; it may be due to migration across the borders from the Central Provinces, or it may be due to confusion with Khond or Konda Dora, both which tribes have lost population in the last decade. Yerukalas, Yānādis, and Lam-

bādīs all show a substantial increase—though in the case of Yerukalas the increase all occurred before 1911. The abnormal increase in these gipsy tribes is probably due to people of other castes with a taste for the wandering life joining their gangs, adopting their customs, and eventually claiming membership of the tribe. It is difficult to account for the increase of the Gadabās and Savaras considering the loss of population in the Agency generally and especially in the other aboriginal tribes; nor are the causes apparent which have led to the increase among Badagas. The other aboriginal and forest tribes, though they showed an increase of population in 1901-1911, have lost ground in 1911-1921, but are still well above the population of 1901. From these five tribes Paliyans ought to be excluded: 705 strong in 1901, they more than doubled their numbers in 1911, but in 1921 their numbers have fallen again to 731. Either the 1911 figures were wrong, or there must have been an invasion at the time of that census of Paliyans from Travancore. The fall in the strength of Khonds, Jātāpus, Kōyis, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

The Depressed classes

23. We pass next to a consideration of the castes commonly known as the "Depressed classes." They have come into prominence recently partly by reason of their assertion of equal rights of humanity and citizenship with members of superior castes, partly owing to industrial disputes with members of superior castes which led to serious riots and disturbances in Madras, and partly owing to measures taken by the Government in recent years to improve their conditions. Following the established practice their first move in the direction of social advancement has been an agitation for a change of name; but they are not all of one opinion as to the most desirable name, some favour Adi-Drāvida for the Tamils and Adi-Andhra for the Telugus, others favour Drāvida. As a matter of fact none of these names is yet established outside Madras and its suburbs in Chingleput. About 50,000 persons in these two districts returned themselves as Adi-Drāvidas; the rest of the community continued to describe themselves either as Panchamas or by the traditional caste name. These caste names with the numbers returned under each at the census of 1921 and the

Caste.	Strength, Variation.	
	1921.	1911-1921.
Adi-Drāvida	50,015	...
Chakkillyan	549,807	+ 4.4
Cheruman	248,397	- 2.7
Holeyas	91,558	- 32.7
Mādigas	737,427	- 8.7
Mālas	1,493,129	- 1.2
Pallan	802,585	- 0.4
Paraiyan	2,337,036	+ 1.0
Semman	2,029	+ 21.7

variation between 1911 and 1921 are given in the margin. The fall under Holeyas occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, and chiefly in South Kanara. The fall in Bellary and Coimbatore reflects the general decrease of population in the district of Bellary and in the taluk of Kollegāl where the Coimbatore Holeyas are found; the fall in South Kanara is

partly made up by the presence of 20,000 Mālas in that district. The greatest decrease among Mādigas occurs in Bellary where it is no doubt a result of the famine conditions which obtained at the close of the decade, and next in Kistna and Guntūr where we have seen a great addition to the Christian population. The fall in Cherumans has, we have seen, been accompanied by an abnormal rise in the number of Māppillas; and similarly there has been a marked fall in the number of Mālas in Guntūr and Kurnool where there have been additions to the Christian community. The Pallans are fewer in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tanjore from which districts they must have emigrated in greater numbers. The number of Paraiyans has increased everywhere except

in Tinnevely and on the Nilgiris; in the Nilgiris the reason is less recruiting for the tea estates; the shortage in Tinnevely is probably due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkiliyans have increased very largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have decreased in South Arcot and the districts south of it (except Madura). This decrease again is probably the effect of increased emigration; the increase in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem is due to the decline of Malas and Madigas in those districts.

24. The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since 1911 from 14,905 to 10,836; the number of British subjects having fallen from 12,741 to 9,950 and that of others from 2,130 to 886. The district with the largest number of Europeans is now the Nilgiris, with Madras second; in 1911 the position was reversed; these two districts contain 6,469 out of the 10,836 Europeans, and the rest are scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency as is shown by the following table which groups districts according to the number of Europeans in each:—

European and allied races

Distribution of Europeans by districts.

Less than 30.	30 to 50.	50 to 100	100 to 300.	Over 300.
Agency. Cuddapah. Anjengo. Pudukkottai. Bangampalle. Sondur.	Kistna. Kurnool. Rāmnād. South Kanara.	Ganjām. Guntūr. Nellore. Bellary. Anantapur. Chittoor. Salem.	Vizagapatam. Godāvari. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. Trichinopoly. Tinnevely.	Madras. Chingleput. Coimbatore. Madura. Nilgiris. Malabar.

Of the 9,950 British subjects, 6,721 are English, 725 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Canadian. In 1911 there were 8,738 English, 668 Scotch, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 1921 was due to presence of the Leinster Regiment in the Presidency at the time of the census. It is remarkable that there should be 2,000 less Englishmen in the Presidency than in 1911; many left India at the time of the war and evidently the places which they vacated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and Americans who numbered 516 out of 886. In 1911 the most numerous community were Germans of whom 545 were enumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and her allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Austrians. Of the 10,836 Europeans, 2,944 were enumerated in Madras, just below 1,000 in the other 16 cities, and the rest in the smaller towns and in villages.

25. There has also been a fall in the number returned as Anglo-Indians from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921.

Anglo-Indians

Distribution of 1,000 Anglo-Indians by age.

	0-15.	15-30.	30-50.	50 and over.
1921 ...	377	292	217	114
1911 ...	371	298	219	112

As will be seen from the margin there is little difference in the age distribution between the two censuses, 1921 showing a slightly lower proportion at ages 15 to 50 and with a corresponding increase in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras; Malabar has 2,501, Chingleput 2,175, the Nilgiris 1,285 and Vizagapatam, 1,136. They are distributed over the other districts as follows:—

Distribution of Anglo-Indians by districts.

Under 30.	30 to 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 600.	600 to 700.	943.
Agency. Guntūr. Rāmnād. Pudukkottai. Bangampalle. Sondur.	Ganjām. Cuddapah. Kurnool.	Kistna. Chittoor. Salem. Tinnevely. South Kanara.	Godāvari. Bellary. Anantapur. Trichinopoly.	Nellore. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. Madura. Anjengo.	Coimbatore.

The districts which attract them are naturally those where there are railway workshops or settlements. Part II of Table XVI shows that Anglo-Indians are much more addicted to city life than Europeans: whereas only 36 per cent of the Europeans were enumerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the Anglo-Indian community were returned from the 17 cities.

Musalman tribes

26. The strength of the principal Musalman tribes shows little variation from

Tribe.	Strength, 1921.	Variation, 1911-1921.	
		Actual.	Per cent.
Māppilla ...	1,099,453	+ 66,696	+ 6.5
Sheik ...	932,902	+ 40,029	+ 4.5
Labbai ...	(a) 285,914	- 15,789	- 3.9
Saiyad ...	175,588	+ 5,263	+ 3.2
Pathān ...	119,961	+ 13,041	+ 12.2
Dādēkula ...	(b) 76,509	+ 4,897	+ 6.8

(a) Includes Ravuthars.

(b) Includes Hindus.

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Cherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country, the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood; except in few cases they are simply out-caste Cherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the

Taluk.	Māppilla population.	Percentage of Māppilla to taluk population.
Calicut ...	86,952	29.9
Chirakkal ...	86,207	24.9
Cochin ...	4,225	18.8
Ernād ...	236,873	59.1
Kottayam ...	54,790	23.6
Kurumbanād ...	95,539	26.9
Laccadives ...	9,453	99.8
Palghat ...	18,000	4.2
Ponnāni ...	238,522	42.9
Walluvanād ...	131,497	33.3
Wynaad ...	12,833	15.1

vanād, in which they are most numerous, form with Calicut taluk the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed, is practically outside the Māppilla area; and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynaad and in Cochin.

1911. The apparent fall in the number of Labbais is accounted for by the common tendency of a Labbai as he rises in the social scale, to claim membership of the Sheik, Saiyad, Pathān, etc., tribes. The loss occurs mostly in the Rāmnād district and to a lesser degree in North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. The greatest gain of population is by Pathāns in North Arcot, Rāmnād and Tinnevely. Dādēkulas have disappeared from the Agency

Their zeal for Muhammadanism is notorious, and their fanatical outbreaks have for years been the only source of disturbance to the peace and quiet of the West Coast. The recent outbreak, for the numbers involved, the area affected, the damage done to person and property, public and private, and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Māppillas are found in every taluk of the district as will be seen from the figures in the margin. After the Laccadives, the three taluks of Ernād, Ponnāni and Wallu-

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons (000s omitted).				Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-).		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.
Agamudaiyan ...	369	350	318	296	+ 5.4	+ 10.0	+ 7.3
Ambalakāran ...	166	185	182	167	- 11.0	+ 14.0	- 3.0
Ambattan ...	227	213	200	184	+ 6.7	+ 6.5	+ 8.4
Andi ...	70	82	88	90	- 14.4	- 6.2	- 2.4
Baliya ...	1,041	1,041	1,008	884	...	+ 3.3	+ 14.0
Bant ...	131	126	119	110	+ 4.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.8
Bāvuri ...	57	67	67	48	- 14.7	+ 0.8	+ 39.6
Bestha ...	40	48	41	35	+ 2.4	+ 16.1	+ 18.2
Bīllava ...	167	157	143	126	+ 6.2	+ 9.9	+ 13.4
Bottada ...	68	62	59	53	+ 5.8	+ 24.0	- 5.8
Bōya ...	440	426	397	357	+ 3.4	+ 7.2	+ 11.3
Brāhman—							
Kanarese ...	125	94	94		+ 33.6	+ 0.0	
Malayālam ...	26	19	19		+ 33.4	+ 0.4	
Oriyā ...	142	143	128		- 1.5	+ 12.3	
Tamil ...	505	480	416	1,133	+ 5.1	+ 15.4	+ 4.9
Telugu ...	532	461	436		+ 15.4	+ 5.7	
Others ...	133	113	106		+ 18.5	+ 6.4	
Chakkiliyan ...	350	326	487	444	+ 4.4	+ 8.1	+ 9.7
Cheruman ...	248	255	253	260	- 2.7	+ 0.8	- 2.7
Chetti ...	354	350	289	656	+ 1.1	+ 21.0	- 55.9
Dāvānga ...	289	287	276	226	+ 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 22.2
Dombō ...	70	63	58	74	+ 11.7	+ 8.4	- 21.7
Dudekula ...	77	72	75	51	+ 6.8	- 3.9	+ 45.0
Gadabū ...	54	45	40	33	+ 19.2	+ 11.7	+ 20.9
Ganalla ...	254	154	151	136	+ 65.2	+ 1.8	+ 11.3
Gauda ...	50	46	46		+ 9.8	- 1.9	
Gando ...	96	122	103	152	- 22.3	+ 18.8	- 1.7
Gavara ...	64	61	58	41	+ 6.4	+ 9.0	+ 34.5
Golla ...	207	904	855	790	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 8.3
Holeyā ...	92	136	148	155	- 32.7	- 8.0	- 4.8
Idaiyan, Yādava ...	744	735	695	664	+ 1.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.7
Idiga, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya ...	153	261	231	155	- 41.3	+ 12.9	+ 49.7
Iluvan ...		121	111	121	- 0.8	+ 7.0	+ 6.3
Panikkan ...	150	30	30	12			
Indian Christian ...	1,346	1,168	999	839	+ 15.3	+ 16.9	+ 19.0
Intra, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya ...	69	57	39	85	+ 21.0	+ 45.4	- 54.3
Irala ...	100	101	86	72	- 1.8	+ 16.9	+ 19.8
Jangam ...	117	110	102	88	+ 6.3	+ 7.8	+ 16.3
Jātāpu ...	82	93	76	82	- 11.5	+ 22.2	- 7.3
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda							
Kshatriya ...	407	368	347	313	+ 10.4	+ 8.2	+ 11.0
Kālingi ...	87	83	127	115	+ 4.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.0
Kālinji ...	54	52			+ 5.8		
Kallan ...	534	535	486	410	- 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 18.4
Kamma ...	1,161	1,126	974	850	+ 3.1	+ 15.6	+ 14.5
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala,							
Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma—							
Malayālam ...	117	108	104	590	+ 11.6	+ 3.8	+ 1.8
Tamil ...	549	559	497		- 1.8	+ 12.6	
Telugu ...	364	295	272	268	+ 13.4	+ 8.8	+ 1.5
Kāpu ...	2,631	2,679	2,576	2,496	- 1.8	+ 4.0	+ 4.5
Karnam ...	120	110	92	94	+ 8.9	+ 18.2	- 2.3
Khond ...	330	355	317	327	- 7.1	+ 12.1	- 3.2
Kōmati, Arya Valsya ...	394	498	428	288	- 21.0	+ 16.4	+ 49.0
Konda Dora ...	65	90	89	85	- 27.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Kōyi ...	74	79	63	51	- 6.7	+ 25.9	+ 24.2
Kahatriya ...	318	158	80	152	+ 100.8	+ 97.4	- 47.3
Kumbāra ...	50	38	35		+ 29.8	+ 8.1	
Kumbhāro ...	29	18	13	149	+ 60.8	+ 43.8	+ 13.0
Kumvara ...	134	134	120		- 0.3	+ 11.5	
Kuravan ...	132	110	100	135	- 14.7	+ 9.3	+ 22.7
Yerukela ...	89	88	66		+ 0.4	+ 34.7	
Kuruba ...	140	232	206	337	- 39.7	+ 12.4	+ 7.2
Karumban ...	151	144	155		+ 4.7	- 7.0	
Kusavan ...	158	153	139	129	+ 3.2	+ 9.9	+ 7.9
Labbai ...	369	402	407	353	- 8.2	- 1.3	+ 15.2
Lambādi ...	54	49	44	38	+ 9.2	+ 11.2	+ 16.8
Lingāyat ...	171	135	139	108	+ 27.1	- 2.8	+ 27.9
Mādiga ...	737	808	755	681	- 8.7	+ 7.0	+ 10.8
Māla ...	1,493	1,511	1,405	1,371	- 1.2	+ 7.6	+ 2.5

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891—concluded.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons (000s omitted).				Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-).		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Malsimān	63	57	56	35	+11.1	+ 2.5	+59.4
Malayāli	62	63	46	47	- 2.3	+38.2	- 2.4
Mangala	183	184	164	154	- 0.4	+11.9	+ 7.1
Māppilla	1,099	1,033	913	823	+ 6.5	+13.1	+10.9
Marātha	91	79	82	67	+14.8	- 2.8	+22.2
Maravan	450	385	330	307	+23.4	+ 7.7	+10.3
Mutrūcha	228	153	170	159	+48.3	-12.9	+10.6
Muttiriyān	100	87	66	34	+15.5	+32.2	+91.0
Nādār	665	642	603	532	+ 2.1	+ 6.4	+13.4
Nattamān	161	163	151	95	- 1.0	+ 7.6	+58.9
Nūyar	490	412	410	394	+18.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Odde	537	550	498	461	- 2.3	+10.4	+ 8.1
Odiya	84	101	98	92	-17.3	+ 5.2	+ 4.4
Pallan	863	866	825	802	- 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 2.9
Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya	2,810	2,820	2,554	2,395	- 0.4	+10.4	+ 6.6
Pandāram	64	67	53	42	- 3.5	+26.2	+26.9
Pāno	81	71	61	46	+13.3	+16.5	+32.9
Paraiyan, Panchama, Adi-Drāvida	2,387	2,384	2,153	2,035	+ 1.0	+ 9.8	+ 5.8
Pathān	120	107	95	109	+12.2	+12.3	-12.8
Porojā	87	93	92	82	- 6.2	+ 0.9	+12.0
Rāzo	52	103	107	68	-49.1	- 3.8	+56.3
Saiyad	176	170	152	110	+ 3.2	+11.9	+37.6
Sāle	340	358	326	310	- 5.2	+10.0	+ 5.1
Sātāni, Sāttāda Sri Vaiṣṇava	44	48	39	33	- 7.3	+21.4	+21.0
Saurāshtra, Saurāshtra Brāhman	91	93	87	73	- 2.2	+ 6.5	+19.9
Savara	211	186	183	182	+13.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.5
Segidi	58	56	54	60	+ 3.4	+ 5.1	-10.4
Sembadavan	63	64	54	110	- 2.1	+19.9	-51.2
Sheik	933	893	787	619	+ 4.5	+13.5	+27.1
Sudarmān	44	47	41	15	- 5.4	+15.1	+174.4
Telaga	604	499	333	302	+21.1	+30.3	+26.5
Tīyan	676	640	578	548	+ 5.7	+10.6	+ 5.6
Togata	70	67	63	59	+ 4.0	- 2.1	+16.0
Tottiyān	154	156	150	146	- 1.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.3
Tāṅkala	388	387	360	327	...	+ 7.5	+10.1
Uppara	112	115	110	101	- 3.0	+ 4.7	+ 9.4
Urāli	50	62	63	43	-19.2	- 1.7	+46.5
Vadugan	69	58	96	181	+18.5	-39.4	-47.1
Vaisya	146	6	19	9	+2315.9	+68.4	+90.0
Vakkaliga	80	81	69	62	- 0.6	+17.1	+11.6
Valaiyan	346	359	360	286	- 3.7	- 0.4	+25.8
Valluvan	59	63	55	41	- 6.8	+15.9	+32.7
Vāniyan, Vaniga Vaisya	201	195	171	153	+ 2.9	+13.8	+11.7
Vannān	251	242	209	229	+ 3.5	+16.0	- 8.7
Velama	516	487	436	382	+ 6.0	+11.7	+14.3
Vellāla	2,654	2,536	2,379	2,221	+ 4.7	+ 6.6	+ 7.1
Vettuvan	83	79	91	81	+ 4.6	-12.4	+11.5
Yānādi	138	122	104	85	+13.9	+17.0	+22.2
Yāta	46	50	53	49	- 9.1	- 4.3	+ 7.1

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

PART I.

THE most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many

The information collected

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

people the most interesting and useful, is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is recorded in three columns of the enumeration schedule, which are headed as shown in the margin. Enumerators were instructed to enter in column 9 the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or

carry on business either personally or through servants, or the actual means of subsistence of persons who live, for example, on pension, rents, or the interest on investments. They were instructed to make the entries as definite and precise as possible, and to avoid vague terms, such as "merchant," "shopkeeper," "writer," "coolie." They were further told to enter in column 9 the occupation of women and children who do any work which helps to augment the family income. Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which an actual worker follows at any time in addition to his principal occupation; when a man has two occupations the principal one is that from which he derives the greater part of his income or upon which he relies mainly for his support. Column 11 is for children, women and old or infirm persons who do no work either personally or through servants; for such person the principal occupation of the "actual worker" who supports him or her is to be entered in column 11. Thus the main distinction drawn is that between workers and dependants; and in making this distinction there is little risk of confusion; it may be open to question exactly when a boy who works with his father begins to augment the family income; but as a general rule it was suggested that the work of boys and girls over the age of 10 was of sufficient value to bring them within the category of workers.

2. The correct sorting and classification of occupations is by far the most difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers must become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introduced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr. Bertillon divides all occupations into four classes and twelve sub-classes, below which there are three series of minor subdivisions which vary according to local requirements.

Sorting and classifying the returns

3. In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders and 169 groups; on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The variation in the number of orders is due (1) to the provision of three new orders (a) 19 Transport by Air, (b) 43 Air Force and (c) 56 "Other unclassified non-productive industries"; (2) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of luxury) with order 19 (industries connected with refuse matter) under the head "Other miscellaneous and undefined industries" and (b) of order 40 (trade in refuse matter) with order 41 (trade of other sorts) under the head "Trade of other sorts." The variation in the number of the groups is in the main due to the splitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a view to more precise classification; thus the 1911 group 4 (farm servants and field labourers) is now split into group 4 (farm servants) and group 5 (field labourers), and group 13 of 1911 (raising of small animals) now appears as group 15 (birds, bees, etc.) and group 16 (silk-worms). In other cases this has been done specially for Madras,

The classification scheme

in order to determine the number of persons supported by some occupation, such as coconut-fibre work [group 30 (a)], dyeing of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in aluminium [group 50 (a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations have been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification, e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupied with feathers have been transferred from order 6 (textile industries) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); thatchers have been transferred from order 15 (building industries) to order 8 (wood industries); plough and agricultural implement makers have been removed from order 9 (metal industries) and are now included under wood or metal according to the material of which the implements are made; makers of glass bangles and beads have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 10 (ceramics); saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forces) to order 11 (chemical products and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences); trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in building materials) to order 28 (trade in wood); conjurors, acrobats, etc., have been transferred from order 41 (trade of other sorts) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences).

New heads of classification

4. Mention has already been made of the introduction of two new orders to cover (1) persons employed in aerodromes, etc., and (2) members of the Air Force. The census of 1921 is the first at which it has been considered necessary to provide separate groups (1) for persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor-vehicles or cycles—group 90; (2) for owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)—group 113; (3) for dealers and hirers in mechanical transport—group 144; and (4) for private motor-drivers and cleaners—group 183. The growing interest taken in the condition and movement of labour is reflected in the provision of three new groups in which are entered labourers employed in harbours and docks (group 106), labourers employed on the maintenance and construction of harbours docks, canals, etc. (group 109), and labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112), all other persons employed on these works being placed in separate groups.

The statistics

5. The results obtained by the methods just described are published in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII shows for each district, state and city the number of persons supported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme, and under each occupation the number of persons partially supported by agriculture. Table XVIII shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains separate divisions for rent-receivers (landlords and tenants*), cultivators (owners and tenants), and labourers in temporary or permanent employment. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XX showing the distribution of occupations among the population by religions was not compiled for Madras in 1911, and is not compiled on this occasion. Table XXI shows both for the principal castes the occupations which they follow, and for the principal occupational orders the castes supported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen subsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table 1 shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.

Table 2 shows the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

* A tenant "rent receiver" is one who takes land on lease, and in turn sub-lets it, making his income out of the difference between the rent he receives and the rent he has to pay.

Tables 4 and 5 show the occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occupation.

Table 6 shows for certain occupation groups the number of female workers.

Table 7 gives a comparison for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 of the numbers returned as supported by the main occupations.

Table 8 shows the occupations returned by certain selected castes and for each occupation the proportion of female workers to male.

Table 9 compares for 1911 and 1921 the number of persons employed on railways, and in the irrigation, postal and telegraph departments, as reported by those departments.

6. As in 1911 the occupation returns obtained on the ordinary census schedules have been supplemented by a special industrial return obtained from the manager of each industrial establishment. The scope of this inquiry has, however, on this occasion, been extended; in 1911 an industrial establishment was defined as an establishment in which 20 persons were employed; in 1921 the definition was altered so as to cover establishments employing 10 persons and over. The managers of all these establishments were required to send in returns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, caste, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. These schedules were handled quite separately from the enumeration schedules used for the population census; they were distributed to the managers of the industrial establishments who were told to fill them up and have them ready by a certain date on which they would be collected. District Magistrates, and, in Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation, were responsible for the service and collection of these schedules. The information obtained from them is tabulated in the seven parts of Imperial Table XXII, of which Part I is a provincial summary giving the number of establishments of each kind, with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff, and the number and sex of skilled and unskilled employees. Part II shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of the owners and managers. Part IV gives the caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen; and Part V gives similar information for the unskilled. Part VI gives particulars of the power employed in industrial establishments. Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments. The material contained in these tables is presented in summary form in the last eight subsidiary tables.

The special
industrial
census

7. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Director of Industries, has very kindly contributed a review of the industrial occupations of the Presidency, based on the statistics obtained by this special census, which will be found at the end of this chapter; in view of this exposition by an officer possessed of such intimate knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discussion of the industrial occupations.

8. The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the population by occupation, and contrasts with it the distribution of the city population. Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industry (including mines and transport), 6 in trade, and 10 in all other occupations; for all India in 1911

General
distribution of
the population
by occupation

Number per cent of population supported by certain occupations.		1921.	1911.
Agriculture .. .. .	...	71	70
Industry (including mines and transport).	...	13	15
Trade .. .. .	...	6	6
Professions .. .. .	...	3	3
Others .. .. .	...	7	6

the proportion was 71 per cent engaged in pasture and agriculture to 29 per cent engaged otherwise. Of the "other" occupations which support 10 per cent of the population the most important are pasture, fishing and hunting, public administration, professions and the liberal arts, each of which supports one per cent. A comparison of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has

9. Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and 51 dependants. In the margin are given the proportions in each natural division by the main heads of occupation. Under all heads there are more dependants on the West Coast than in any other part of the Presidency; and the professions have a larger proportion of dependants than any other group of occupations. There are fewest dependants in the Agency and in the Deccan—yet another sign, if any more were needed, that these divisions are more backward than any other in the Presidency.

Proportion per cent of dependants to workers.

	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Professions.
Agency ...	45	50	44	55
East Coast North ...	51	51	51	63
Deccan ...	48	49	48	55
East Coast Central ...	53	55	57	62
East Coast South ...	50	56	59	63
West Coast ...	55	59	64	65

Proportion of workers and dependants

10. Dr. Bertillon's four classes are—A. Production of raw materials; B. Preparation and supply of material substances; C. Public administration and liberal arts; and D. Miscellaneous. The first class contains two sub-classes—(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation; and (2) Exploitation of minerals; and the first sub-class is again divided into two orders—(1) Pasture and agriculture; and (2) fishing and hunting. We thus come to consider the agricultural occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. As on former occasions the agriculturists of the Presidency have been classified into those who live by the rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivate the land; and each of these groups is again divided into landowners and tenants. Besides these there is the numerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers.

Class A.
Production of raw materials.
Sub-class 1.
Exploitation of animals and vegetation.
Order 1.
Pasture and agriculture—
(a) Ordinary cultivation

11. Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,699 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,025 out of every 10,000; in 1911 the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture was only 6,818, and in 1901 it was 6,831 in 10,000. There is no apparent reason why after a fall in 1901–1911 the proportion of agriculturists should rise in 1911–1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000. No doubt the familiar tendency of any person however remotely connected with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal.

Increase in agriculturists

12. The next matter for consideration is the numbers of agriculturists of different types—landlord, tenant and labourer. The figures in the margin show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901. The main distribution remains the same; of every 10 agriculturists, 4 are cultivating landlords, 3 are labourers,

Distribution of 1,000 actual workers in agriculture.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowners.	49	23	19
Cultivating landowners ...	381	426	484
Non-cultivating tenant ...	28	4	1
Cultivating tenant ...	225	207	151
Farm servant ...	109	340	345
Field labourer ...	208		

Proportion of landowners, tenants and labourers

2 are cultivating tenants, and 1 is a non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating landowners and labourers to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. Does this imply that the man who farms his own land is being forced to relinquish it to the non-cultivating money-lender for whom he will cultivate as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves attention. The figures of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblance to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclusion that the returns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done. Special trouble was taken to ensure this end. Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the use of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultural occupations; and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices so that they might know for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expressions used in the schedules. If we consider the classification of all persons supported by

agriculture, dependants as well as workers, we find that the main distribution is the same as that of actual workers. The

Distribution of 1,000 persons supported by agriculture.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowner ...	56	34	30
Cultivating landowner ...	398	461	512
Non-cultivating tenant ...	32	6	2
Cultivating tenant ...	240	225	167
Farm servant ...	97	274	289
Field labourer ...	177		

tural labour there has been a very large fall in the proportion of actual workers; and among the actual workers the number of women to every 1,000 men has fallen from 1,187 to 996. All these facts indicate an improvement in the conditions of the labouring class.

Actual workers per 1,000 supported by agricultural labour.

1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	649
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661

Adequacy of the supply of agricultural labour

13. A question of the first importance to Madras which is mainly dependent on agriculture is the sufficiency of the supply of agricultural labour. The census statistics by themselves do not throw much light on the subject; but by comparing the present proportion of labourers to landowners with that which obtained in 1911, we may get some notion how conditions are moving. In 1901 there were 270 working labourers for every 1,000 persons (workers and dependants) supported by the other agricultural occupations; in 1911 this proportion had fallen to 245; in 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figures reflect the great increase in emigration which we have seen occurring in the closing years of the decade. The figures will afford but cold comfort to those who see in emigration nothing beyond the fact that it denudes the district of its agricultural labour.

Conditions of agricultural labour

14. Casual agricultural labour is generally paid in grain, at the rate of 5 to 8 annas a day for a man or 3 to 4 annas for a woman. The farm servant is paid in a variety of ways; his condition varies from practical slavery to comparative independence; but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servant into his debt, and thus obtains a powerful hold over him in case he thinks of leaving his service. Sometimes these servants are paid a fixed annual quantity of grain; sometimes all they can claim is a specified share of the yield of their master's land; in other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to bestir themselves to secure better conditions; and this spirit has spread in some places even to that most conservative of men, the agricultural labourer. The labour of the East Coast has for a generation or more been in the habit of emigrating to Burma, Ceylon or the Straits whenever times were bad, or the master was more than usually troublesome; and in Tanjore district at any rate the labourers know well how to use the threat of emigration to extort better conditions from the master. Of late too the Government have started an organization to make a special study of labour and so far as may be possible to improve the conditions under which it works. Labour has learnt to assert itself and nothing that the master can do will ever succeed in driving it back to the squalid stupor from which it has just been roused.

Order 1 (b). Growers of special products and market gardening

15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order 1 (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour, and market gardeners. The number dependent on estates has risen from 37,379 in 1911 to 71,905 in 1921. The increase has occurred in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; while there has been a loss of population in Salem and Malabar. New country has been opened up on the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore and on the Nilgiris, which accounts for the increase in those districts. There has been a remarkable increase of market gardeners in Guntūr and Nellore, as also in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, while the number in Malabar and South Kanara as well as other districts has fallen. It is always difficult to get correct returns under these occupations; a man will call himself a cultivator and even if pressed by the enumerator will not admit that he

makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of vegetables, fruit or flowers.

16. There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-cutters; and a considerable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsman, etc." There are several groups which deal with persons concerned with cattle, namely, group 11 cattle breeding, 14 cattle tending, 70 making butter or ghee, 114 driving a cart, 133 selling butter, milk or ghee, and 146 cattle dealing or hiring. There is inevitably a certain confusion in these groups, for the various occupations are not clearly defined; the person who breeds cattle may himself make ghee and sell it, or he may put his cattle into a cart and drive or hire them out. The 1921 figures show an increase over those of 1911 in three of these groups, cattle breeding and the making and selling of butter; in the other groups there is a loss; and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of course, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle has gone to one of the agricultural occupations. A decrease of about 12 per cent occurs in group 12—Sheep, goat and pig breeders, which may be ascribed to the same cause.

Order 1 (c).
Forestry.
Order 1 (d).
Raising of
farm stock

17. The raising of small animals is now shown as supporting 2,102 persons as against 327 in 1911; the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore; birds and bees occupy a few people in Chingleput and Madura.

Order 1 (e).
Raising
of small
animals

18. Order 2 contains those who live by fishing and hunting. Fishermen are liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 69) and fish dealers (group 131); more often than not it is the fisherman himself who both cures and sells the fish. Group 17—Fishermen—shows slightly more persons so employed in 1921 than in 1911; but in each of the other groups there is a great deficiency in 1921. The greatest variation in the district figures is in Tinnevely which now claims more than twice as many fishermen as it had in 1911.

Order 2.
Fishing and
hunting

19. Order 3—Mines—shows persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working on the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur, a matter which will be mentioned in the industrial part of the chapter.

Sub-class II.
Exploitation
of minerals.
Order 3.
Mines

20. Order 4—group 22—shows persons employed on mica in Nellore, on magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara are engaged in stone quarries, of which as a matter of fact there are some in every district, which give employment to far more persons than are shown in the table.

Order 4.
Quarries of
hard rocks

21. The principal occupation included under order 5 is the manufacture of salt carried on under the auspices of the Salt department of the Local Government. Here again the table is far from complete.

Order 5.
Salt, etc.

District.	Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.
Genjām	7	775
Vizacapatam	6	1,444
Gōdāvari	2	311
Kistna	5	2,231
Guntur	4	1,749
Nellore	7	1,628
Chingleput	8	4,539
South Arcot	5	1,499
Tanjore	10	5,118
Rāmnād	5	174
Tinnevely	12	1,560
Total	71	21,028

In the margin are given figures obtained from the Salt department, from which it will be seen that salt is manufactured in every district on the East Coast. Table XVII shows no person at all against the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore and Rāmnād, and against the other districts a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these men are unskilled labourers, who must have been returned at the census as labourers unspecified.

Class B.
Preparation
and supply
of material
substances.
Sub-class III.
Industry

22. Sub-class III deals with industries; it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5,591,058 in 1911 to 4,812,771 in 1921; of the industrial population in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219,497. The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

Number per mille of industrial population dependent on	Persons supported.	Actual workers.
Textiles	234	240
Hides, skins, etc.	15	14
Wood	105	94
Metal	38	29
Ceramics	47	49
Chemical products	10	9
Food industries	113	104
Industries of dress, etc.	228	257
Furniture industries	1	4
Building do.	119	128
Construction of means of transport	1	1
Production and transmission of physical forces	1	1
Other miscellaneous industries.	80	75

In these groups are included alike the persons engaged in organized industries such as cotton mills, ammunition works and tile factories, and the village artisan following his traditional calling in the manner handed down from former generations.

23. From Imperial Table XXII we find that the number of persons engaged in industrial establishment employing ten persons and over is only 177,539 or 8 per cent of the population returned as actual workers on industrial occupations. We have seen that only 13 in every 100 of the population are supported by industry generally; and when it is shown that even of this 13 per cent the workers in organized industries form an insignificant minority it is clear that the Presidency of Madras can make no claim to any prominence in matters industrial. On this point Mr. Cotton has more to say in his part of the chapter.

Sub-class IV.
Transport

24. Sub-class IV includes persons employed on transport; it contains five orders dealing with transport by air, water, road and rail, and with post office, telegraph and telephone services. No persons were employed on transport by air. Under transport by water are included persons employed in the Madras Harbour, sailors enumerated in ships round the coast, persons engaged on canal transport, and boatmen. Transport by road covers persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, persons employed on mechanically driven vehicles, including trams and motors, cartmen, palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers, persons connected with pack animals, and finally porters and messengers. All railway employees are included in order 22—labour in group 119 and all others in group 118.

25. Railway employees have increased by 25 per cent; and there has also been an increase in the number of persons employed on streams, canals, etc., and in the number of palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers; there has been a slight increase in the quantity of labour employed on roads and bridges; but on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.

Sub-class V.
Trade

26. Trade supports about 2½ millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about another quarter fall under the head of general store and sundry bazaar-keepers or shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. The order is divided into 34 groups according to the article in which trade is carried on. But in each group there is a great variety of occupation; for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Mārwaris or the Nātukkōttai Chettis, and the village money-lender. The classification is made entirely according to the article in which a person trades, and the methods and extent of his business are entirely ignored.

Internal
trade

27. Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said; it is the business familiar all the world over. An attempt has, however, been made to collect information regarding the nature of the trade done in the smaller towns and villages of the Presidency. The residents of villages and the smaller country towns have two alternative methods of supplying their modest requirements. They may either attend the nearest weekly market or they may purchase what they need from the village shop. I am indebted to Collectors of several districts for full and interesting descriptions of the town and village shop, the stock held, the methods of doing business, the accounts kept,

and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles; in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

28. Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessities or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000. Rural markets

29. Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different places. Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m.; but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct by the producer.

30. Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal; profit on cattle rises sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.

31. Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash; in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris; and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

32. The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.

33. Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower; so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker; groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant; cattle, more often than not, by an agent; fresh fish, etc., by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets; but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.

34. The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of markets.	Amount of income derived by the local board.	Average area served by a market.	Average income derived from a market.
			RS.	SQ. MILES.	RS.
Godāvari ...	2,545	49	37,831	52	772
Kistna ...	5,907	63	23,116	94	367
Bellary ...	5,713	50	10,984	114	220
North Arcot ...	4,954	58	18,732	85	323
Coimbatore ...	7,225	78	61,054	93	783
Rāmnād ...	4,838	55	12,745	88	232
South Kanara ...	4,021	30	5,376	134	179

35. In addition to these markets held once a week, annual fairs and especially cattle fairs are held in various places of pilgrimage of local or general repute. The Madura and Tiruppūr fairs are the most important instances; but there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambūr near Madras. This market is held once a month on the day when the men get their pay. Provisions, etc., are taken out to the market from Madras and are sold for cash at rates which bring the sellers a profit of 12 per cent. Report says that the market is patronized by no one except the employees in the workshops, because of the high prices which are obtained.

36. During the decade the number of persons engaged in the pursuit of commerce has fallen by 0·6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, which has of course to be distributed over the other groups which deal with specific trades, so that it is impossible to account for the slight fall in the total commercial population. From

Number per 1,000 supported by commerce.

	1921.	1911.
Madras	196	204
Malabar	102	122
South Kanara	85	78
Nellore	84	84
Rāmnād	81	105

subsidiary table 3, we see the proportion of the population of each district engaged in trade. The figures for the districts with the largest commercial population are shown in the margin. The great fall in Madras is due to the increase of persons returned in group

184—business men unspecified. In Rāmnād the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agriculture.

**Class C.
Public Administration and
Liberal Arts.
Sub-class VI.
Public Force**

37. Sub-class VI—Public Force—has four orders for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Police. Madras has no person shown under the Air Force; the Imperial Army has fallen by 25 per cent, the Police by 10 per cent, and village watchmen by 31 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Army is due to

District.	Police—Actual workers.	
	1921.	1911.
Agency	481	1,675
Vizagapatam	1,502	2,015
Chittoor	1,133	1,773
Trichinopoly	1,871	1,182
Ganjām	1,759	1,265
Malabar	2,881	1,746

the abolition or reduction of the garrisons at Bellary, St. Thomas' Mount, Trichinopoly and Malappuram. The fluctuation in the police population has occurred mostly among dependants. But there are three districts in which the number of actual workers fell, and three districts in which they rose by more than 500 during the decade. In the case of village watchmen the variation exceeds or approaches 500 in 11 districts as shown in the margin. The variations are erratic and indicate something unsatisfactory in the enumeration either in 1911 or in 1921, unless they are all to be ascribed to the tendency for every person to return his main occupation as agriculture. In the case of the Agency, Gōdāvari and North Arcot, the fall may, owing to care-

lessness in classification, be due to the increase in group 164—"Village officials and servants other than watchmen"; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

District.	Village watchmen—Actual workers.	
	1921.	1911.
Agency	532	1,274
Ganjām	1,002	3,952
Vizagapatam	245	1,241
Gōdāvari	689	1,291
Chittoor	614	1,215
North Arcot	1,324	1,813
Tanjore	1,083	2,488
Trichinopoly	1,058	2,344
Coimbatore	1,549	993
South Arcot	1,620	1,030
South Kanara	798	4

lessness in classification, be due to the increase in group 164—"Village officials and servants other than watchmen"; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

**Sub-class VII.
Public Administration**

38. Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State: 162—Service of Indian and Foreign States: 163—Municipal and other Local service: 164—Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last whose numbers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service has lost 11½ per cent; Municipal and Local service 21 per cent; and the service of Indian and Foreign States (whose number is of course very small) has lost no less than 83 per cent of its 1911 population.

39. From Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—we learn that there has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46—Religion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47—Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons supported by Instruction and a fall of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, there are 13,000 fewer priests, 43,000 less engaged on temple service, 5,000 fewer catechists and mission servants, and 3,000 fewer religious mendicants. The decrease occurs in several districts, and is perhaps most striking in Ganjām, Guntūr, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. The number of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is perhaps worth remark that the actual workers among lawyers have risen by no less than 34 per cent, while dependants remain practically the same.

**Sub-class VIII.
Professions
and Liberal
Arts**

40. In Medicine—Order 48—we find a decrease of 4 per cent under medical men, and an increase of as much as $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are included not only qualified graduates of a Medical College but also the ignorant and superstitious quack. And similarly there is no means of knowing how far the increase in group 172 represents an increase of trained nurses, compounders and so forth, or whether it means that a larger number of barbers' wives have returned themselves as midwives. The districts in which there is the greatest fall in the number of doctors are Anantapur and Trichinopoly, while the increase in nurses, etc., is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely.

41. Next come the groups in Order 49—Instruction; the number of persons supported by these occupations has fallen by 12 per cent though in actual workers the fall is only 5 per cent. The fall is most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar, which are the last districts in which a fall in the number of schoolmasters would naturally be expected. It must, however, be remembered that as in the case of the medical profession, so in these groups the modern product of a university rubs shoulders with the master in a pial school.

42. The remaining professions and arts are included in Order 50 which contains seven groups. Architects, surveyors and engineers have lost nearly 4,000 out of 27,200; music has lost 5,800 out of 81,800; in fact all groups in the order have lost, and the order as a whole supports $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fewer persons than in 1911.

43. There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

**Class D. Miscellaneous.
Sub-class IX.
Persons
living on
their income**

44. Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in 1911; the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distributed over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return an occupation, such as agriculture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.

**Sub-class X.
Domestic
service**

45. The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of those supported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census there is a still further increase of 38 per cent. The number classified in this order is now over 2,100,000. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, a satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for so many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelihood to one of these vague terms, and special efforts should be made at the next census to get other districts to follow the good example set this time by Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and to reduce, if not to eliminate altogether, the entries under these groups.

**Sub-class XI.
Insufficiently
described
occupations**

**Sub-class XII.
Unproductive**

46. Finally, we have the "unproductive" who are fewer now by 25 per cent than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 per cent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by 26½ per cent.

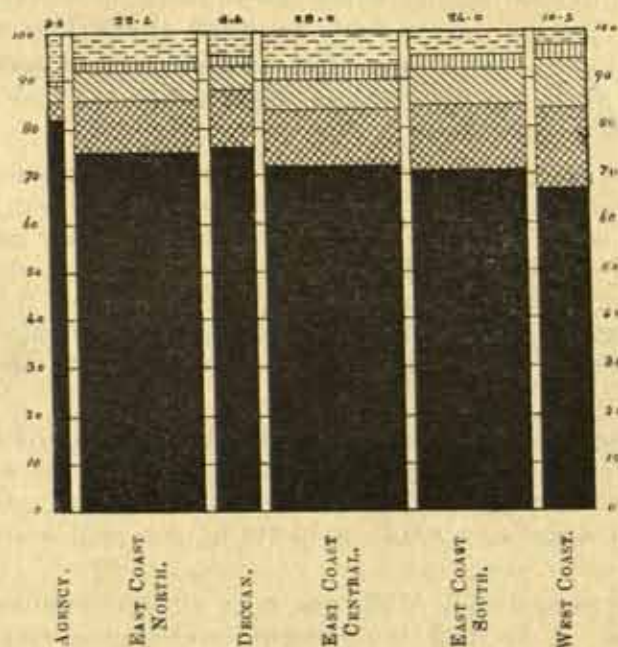
**Occupation
by natural
division**

47. The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 3 shows for each natural division the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, industry, commerce, professions and other occupations. The figures for the province as a whole are given in the margin. The variation under agriculture has been discussed above; the "other" occupations in which there has

Number per 1,000 supported by					1921.	1911.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	708	687
Industry (including mines and trans- port)	...	...	...	...	128	148
Commerce	...	...	...	...	64	66
Professions	...	...	...	...	25	32
Others	...	...	...	...	77	67

been an increase are the insufficiently described occupations.

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions.



REFERENCE.

AGRICULTURE (1)		COMMERCE (5)	
INDUSTRY (2-4)		PROFESSIONS (6-8)	
		OTHERS (9-12)	

Note.—The base of each rectangle is proportional to the total population of the province. The height shows the percentage of the population which is employed on each class of occupation.

The Agency

48. In the Agency division the proportion of persons supported by agriculture is considerably higher than in any other division or in the province as a whole; and there is a corresponding shortage in the proportion of those living by industry, commerce and the professions. It will be observed from the figures

Number per 1,000 supported by					1921.	1911.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	804	815
Industry (including mines and trans- port)	...	...	...	...	37	53
Commerce	...	...	...	...	30	40
Professions	...	...	...	...	9	4
Others	...	...	...	...	120	88

in the margin that there has been a fall in the past decade in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture, industry and commerce, while there has been a considerable increase in the number who live by the professions or by "other" occupations. The increase under "other" occupations is almost entirely in the insufficiently described occupations under which head the numbers

have increased from 82,000 to 148,000. Practically the whole of this increase is in the group "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified."

49. Passing on to the East Coast North division the proportions are

The East
Coast
North

Number per 1,000 supported by

	1921.	1911.
Agriculture	725	696
Industry	114	138
Commerce	61	78
Professions	20	13
Others	80	75

as shown in the margin. It will be observed that these figures approximate much more closely to those of the Presidency. It will also be noticed that the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna are exceptions to the rule that agriculture supports now a larger proportion of the population than in 1911. In

1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were supported by agriculture. The figures of this census are 691 and 673, whereas in Ganjam, Gōdāvari and Guntūr the proportion of those supported by agriculture has risen from 687, 665 and 696 to 781, 767 and 777. In Nellore there has been hardly any change in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture. Kistna again proves an exception to the rule that the proportion supported by industry has fallen. In 1911, 135 persons in every 1,000 in the Kistna district were supported by industry. The proportion in 1921 is 145. The greatest fall has been in Ganjam, but Guntūr, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry than was the case in 1911. Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has a larger proportion of the population supported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censuses; but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the commercial population. With regard to professions the districts differ from each other very much. Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjam the proportion of professional men is exactly the same in 1921 as it was in 1911. Vizagapatam returns show a fall from 67 per mille in 1911 to 13 in 1921, while Nellore shows an increase from 10 per mille in 1911 to 25 in 1921.

50. The cities of Rajahmundry and Cocanada are situated in this division. As is natural, the distribution of the population by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribution in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanada. Rajahmundry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by industries. Commerce supports 169 in Rajahmundry and 212 in Cocanada; and the professions support in Rajahmundry 87, and in Cocanada 116 out of every 1,000 persons. Rajahmundry shows 260 under other occupations as against 171 in Cocanada.

Cities

51. In the Deccan considerably more people are supported by agriculture than the Presidency average, and the proportion has increased considerably in the past

The Deccan

Number per 1,000 supported by

	1921.	1911.
Agriculture	746	719
Industry	116	136
Commerce	64	63
Professions	23	9
Others	61	73

decade. There has been a corresponding decrease in those supported by industry, by commerce, and by other occupations. Professional men on the other hand show an increase, the proportion having risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great

variation in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agriculturists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry; but the figures for the State of Banganapalle are quite different from those of the rest of the Deccan. Only 549 per mille are shown as supported by agriculture, 122 by industries, 88 by commerce, 8 by professions, and 233 by other occupations. These other occupations are in almost every case "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified," of whom there are now no less than 7,463 against 351 in 1911. Kurnool district is an exception to the rule that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since

1911 when 113 people in a thousand were supported by industry; the proportion in 1921 is 120. In all other districts and States there has been a decrease. In commerce there has been a fall in Bellary, Anantapur and Sandūr; while in Cuddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille; the most considerable fall is in Anantapur district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown under professions in 1911 was remarkably low, being less than 10 per mille in each district. In 1921 the proportion in three of the districts is just below the Presidency average, while in Bellary the proportion has risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 28 in 1921.

Bellary city

52. The only city in this division is Bellary where the returns show that of every 1,000 persons 263 are supported by agriculture, 265 by industry, 165 by trade, 141 by professions, and 166 by other occupations. The proportion of professional men is higher than in any city of the Presidency except Tanjore, Mangalore and Kumbakōnam, all professions being well represented in the city of Bellary.

East Coast Central

53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is

Number per 1,000 supported by

	1921.	1911.
Agriculture	704	698
Industry	120	132
Commerce	80	76
Professions	28	16
Others	90	78

a fall in the proportion of those supported by commerce and industry and an increase in the proportion supported by other occupations. The increase in the number of those supported by agriculture is small and the proportion of agriculturists is still below the Presidency average.

This is not surprising; for the East Coast Central division contains the city of Madras in which only 39 per mille of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture. This division also contains the district of South Arcot which is the most purely agricultural district of the Presidency, as many as 821 of every 1,000 inhabitants deriving their livelihood from the land. The proportion of agriculture is lowest, after Madras, in Coimbatore where again there is a very large increase in the number returned as labourers unspecified. The proportion supported by industry in the city of Madras has risen from 271 to 370. There is also a slight increase in Chittoor and South Arcot but in the other districts the proportion has fallen, the principal fall being in Coimbatore where it has gone down from 176 to 123 per mille. The loss is considerable in Salem and North Arcot and trifling in Chingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 294 to 196 per mille, the reason apparently being a large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doubled in Madras, Chingleput and Salem; and there is no district in which there has not been a considerable increase.

Cities

54. The cities included in this division are Madras, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore, for which the statistics are as shown below:—

Number per 1,000 supported by	Madras.	Coimbatore.	Conjeeveram.	Salem.	Cuddalore.	Vellore.
Agriculture	39	398	178	655	453	229
Industry	370	199	512	131	125	226
Commerce	196	139	156	198	152	263
Professions	124	75	86	24	44	97
Others	271	180	68	49	226	185

55. Salem and Cuddalore were mentioned in the 1911 census report as typical of the "overgrown village" type of city and the reference is justified to some extent by the fact that these two cities both contain a large proportion of agriculturists. In Salem as many as 655 per mille depend on agriculture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjeeveram is maintained by industry—chiefly weaving—a proportion which is not approached in any other city except Madura where 499 persons out of 1,000 are supported by industries.

56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other natural division, and the variations between 1911 and 1921 are more considerable in this division than in any other. East Coast South

	Number per 1,000 supported by		1911.	
	1921.			
Agriculture	695	658		
Industry	139	135		
Commerce	67	86		
Professions	28	21		
Others	71	100		

The proportion of those engaged in agriculture has increased and there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion supported both by commerce and by "other" occupations. Going to the figures for the districts we find that the increase in the proportion of agriculturists has occurred in every district except Madura. The increase is most considerable in Tanjore and least in Tinnevely which has a remarkably low agricultural population only 587 per mille of the inhabitants deriving their support from agriculture. In every district except Rāmnād and Tinnevely the industrial population has increased. The increase is most considerable in Trichinopoly. Under commerce there is a striking variation in the population of Tanjore district; in 1911, 106 in every 1,000 persons depended upon commerce; the proportion has now fallen to 64. In Rāmnād also there has been a considerable falling off from 105 persons per mille in 1911 to 81 in 1921. Professions occupy a particularly large number of persons in the district of Tanjore.

57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madura, Trichinopoly, Kumbakōnam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevely in none of which is there anything unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations. Cities

Number per 1,000 supported by	Madura.	Trichinopoly.	Kumbakōnam	Tanjore.	Negapatam.	Tinnevely.
Agriculture	138	148	220	194	174	256
Industry	490	392	258	283	381	306
Commerce	138	215	244	155	166	125
Professions	93	113	146	163	76	37
Others	132	132	132	205	203	276

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agriculture, industry and professions has increased while the number supported by other occupations has gone down. West Coast

	Number per 1,000 supported by		1911.	
	1921.			
Agriculture	644	633		
Industry	173	156		
Commerce	96	109		
Professions	36	28		
Others	51	74		

The increase in agriculturists occurs in every district and is most noticeable in Malabar. The increase under industry occurs in every district and is practically uniform. The fall under commerce occurs in every district except South Kanara where there is a small increase. The proportion of professional men in the Nilgiris has nearly trebled while there is a slight increase in Malabar and South Kanara.

Number per mille supported by				
Calicut.			Mangalore.	
Agriculture	97	171		
Industry	346	319		
Commerce	231	213		
Professions	113	161		
Others	213	136		

59. The cities in this division are Calicut and Mangalore; both are considerable industrial centres, 346 per mille in Calicut and 319 in Mangalore being supported by industrial occupations. The other figures call for no special comment. Cities

60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists and Imperial Table XIX the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is not agriculture. The gist of Table XVIII is contained in subsidiary table 5, while subsidiary table 4 shows the principal occupations of persons who returned agriculture as Subsidiary occupations

Number per 10,000 who returned a subsidiary occupation.

	1921.	1911.
Rent receivers—landowners	653	2,788
" tenants	719	1,993
Cultivators—landowners	437	1,229
" tenants	463	1,213
Labourers	227	318

their subsidiary occupation. The first point which arrests attention is the striking fall in the number of those who have returned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agriculture as the principal occupation, we see from subsidiary table 5 that there has been a very great reduction among all sorts of agriculturists except labourers, and even among them the fall is considerable. There is no doubt that a large number of people who in 1911 returned their traditional occupation as the principal occupation and agriculture as subsidiary, have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and suppressed the traditional occupation altogether. The same condition is to be seen from a study of subsidiary table 4 and a comparison of it with the corresponding table of 1911. In 1921, 75 in 10,000 of the actual workers whose principal occupation was not agriculture returned an agricultural subsidiary occupation. In 1911 the proportion was 279 in 10,000; the figures for the

Number per 10,000 who are partially agriculturists.

	1921.	1911.	Percentage of variation.
Agency	6	133	-95.5
East Coast North	88	415	-78.8
Deccan	106	350	-70.5
East Coast Central	32	233	-86.3
East Coast South	116	220	-47.3
West Coast	57	172	-68.0

natural divisions are compared in the margin. The fall is less than 50 per cent only in one division—the East Coast South. It is between 50 and 75 per cent in the West Coast and Deccan divisions, and between 75 and 100 per cent in the East Coast North, East Coast Central and Agency divisions.

Agriculture as a subsidiary occupation

61. From the statement below it will be seen that agriculture is returned as a subsidiary occupation in the East Coast South and in the Deccan divisions more than in other parts of the Presidency, and that taking the Presidency as a whole it is commonest among those whose principal occupation is public administration or a profession. Each natural division, however, has its own peculiarity. In the Agency there are very few persons who return agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and of those who do most return an industry as the main occupation. In the East Coast North the largest number return a profession as the main occupation, but industry, public administration, and independent means are not far behind. In the Deccan, as in the East Coast South, a large number of those who supplement their principal occupation with agriculture are domestic servants; in the Deccan persons of independent means come next, closely followed by professional persons, industrial workers, persons engaged in public administration and transport workers; in the East Coast South persons engaged in public administration are the most numerous after domestic servants, and then come persons of independent means, members of the public forces, professions and traders. In the East Coast Central division the number of persons who return agriculture as a secondary occupation is very low, and of them the majority belong to the professions or to the public forces. On the West Coast the majority are principally engaged in public administration or a profession.

Number per 10,000 actual workers who are partially agriculturists.

Principal occupation,	Madras.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
All occupations	75	6	88	106	32	116	57
Market-gardening	51	...	321	56	22	64	51
Tending of animals	128	30	171	298	62	301	22
Industry	312	106	453	554	147	350	169
Transport	168	...	148	532	57	250	105
Trade	313	19	354	329	111	569	198
Public force	239	58	232	179	215	587	60
Public administration	477	12	412	534	199	855	572
Professions	417	27	493	565	235	570	307
Independent means	302	...	404	569	132	705	81
Domestic service	362	6	148	1,071	26	1,242	44

62. Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occupation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as their subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come traders, and then, as is natural, a difference manifests itself between the various classes of agriculturists. Among landowners, the most common subsidiary occupations after trade are religion, money-lending and dealing in grain, wood or metal industry, the washing of clothes and miscellaneous labour; among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile industry; among cultivators and labourers alike, we find miscellaneous labour, wood and metal industry, cattle breeding and textile industries.

Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists

63. From subsidiary table 6 we see that 7,565,555 women out of the female population of 21,693,997 are engaged in some occupation. Of every 1,000 women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insufficiently described, and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tenants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating tenants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agriculture, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the figures of 1911 and those of the present census.

Occupations of women

64. The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal reduction in the proportion of women who work. In three only of the 12 sub-classes has there been an increase in the proportion of women workers and these three are mining, transport and professions. The women who work in mines are practically all employed in the mica industry in Nellore. The women who work at transport are (1) labour employed on roads and bridges; (2) owners of carts; (3) porters and messengers; and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are supported by religion, medicine, teaching and music. But the actual numbers employed on all these professions are very small. The actual number of women employed has fallen by 813,823 or 9·7 per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911.

Fewer women workers

65. After cultivation the principal occupations which afford women a livelihood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and building industries. These occupations absorb $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ million women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insufficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Chief occupations at which women work

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
Rent receivers—landowners.	254,463	112,973	+ 125·2
" tenants ...	150,604	17,617	+ 754·9
Cultivators—landowners ..	1,774,466	2,264,228	- 21·6
" tenants	1,188,219	1,104,904	- 7·5
Labourers	2,306,394	2,760,380	- 16·4
Tea, etc., estates	17,347	9,723	+ 78·4
Fruit, flower, etc., growers ...	11,692	8,874	+ 31·8

66. The figures for the agricultural occupations are given in the margin. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of landlords and tenants, who lease their land for cultivation to others, and a considerable decrease both in cultivators and in labourers. The number of women employed on planters' estates has nearly doubled.

Agriculture

*Number of female actual workers.***Textile industries**

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
All textile industries.	195,954	292,076	- 32.9
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.	102,595	194,350	- 47.2
Rope, twine and string ...	5,548	54,518	- 32.1
Coconut fibre work ...	30,938		
Other fibres ...	545		
Cotton spinning ...	5,700	12,548	- 54.6
Silk spinning and weaving ...	8,958	15,452	- 42.0
Weavers unspecified.	21,833	...	...

67. Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormous fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in the number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage industries.

Industries of dress and the toilet

68. In industries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number of women employed in 1911 and the number employed in 1921 is much less than in the occupations hitherto examined. In fact there has been an increase during the decade in the number of female shoe-makers and also in the number of female barbers. The great majority of women who work at these industries are employed on washing and cleaning of clothes and here the

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
All industries of dress, etc. ...	192,576	211,414	- 8.9
Tailors, etc. ...	7,388	12,018	- 38.7
Shoe-makers ...	19,252	15,888	+ 21.2
Washing, etc. ...	160,125	175,996	- 9.0
Barbers, etc. ...	4,189	4,074	+ 2.8

number of women workers has fallen by 9 per cent.

*Number of female actual workers.***Building industries**

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
All building industries ...	101,141	85,579	+ 18.2
Lime burners ...	2,730	3,111	- 12.2
Excavators, etc. ...	42,994	55,752	- 10.3
Stone-cutters, etc. ...	7,803	20,230	+ 123.1
Bricklayers, etc. ...	27,321		
Builders ...	3,293	6,486	- 49.2

69. In the building industries there has been a considerable increase in the number of women employed. From the figures in the margin we see that, while there has been a fall in the number of women working as lime-burners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers, etc., has more than doubled.

Trade in food*Number of female actual workers.*

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
All food trades ...	217,826	351,570	- 38.0
Sellers of wine ...	7,308	15,045	- 51.4
Hotel-keepers ...	10,163	3,397	+ 199.2
Fish-dealers ...	39,069	63,160	- 38.1
Grocers, etc. ...	41,792	106,973	- 60.9
Sellers of milk, etc. ...	25,446	28,318	- 10.1
" sweetmeats ...	27,527	42,025	- 34.5
" vegetables ...	30,995	45,885	- 32.4
" grain ...	19,824	28,607	- 30.7
" tobacco ...	4,335	4,551	- 7.0
" sheep, goats and pigs ...	1,227	2,629	- 53.3
" hay and grass ...	10,140	10,890	- 6.9

70. Trade in food is the next group of occupations which employs a large number of women. The figures in the margin show that there has been a large fall in the number of women workers except in the group "hotel-keepers" where the number of women has increased from 3,400 to 10,000. All the other occupations employ fewer women than they did in 1911. The fall is especially striking in the case of sellers of wine, grocers and dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, each of which occupations now gives employment to less than half the number of women employed in 1911.

Occupation by caste

71. Material for the study of the relation between occupation and caste is contained in Imperial Table XXI and subsidiary table 8. We notice that except in the case of Ambattan, Chenchu, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Kamsala (Telugu), Kōmati, Kusavan, Mangala, Odde, Pattanavan, Sāle, Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, Tsākala, Vāniyan, Vannān, and Yerukala, cultivation in some form or other is the favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specified as exceptions to this rule, practically all are castes with distinct occupational characteristics, e.g., the Ambattan and Mangala castes are by hereditary tradition barbers; the Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers; the

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes; the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen; Vāniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils; the principal occupation of Kōmatis is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops; Kusavans are potters; Telugu Kamsalas are artisans whose main occupations are working in gold and carpentry; but even with these artisans and other castes with special hereditary occupations, we find that in practically every case a considerable proportion of the members of the castes are returned as agriculturists.

Number per 1,000 workers who returned a religious occupation.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	40	108
" Tamil ...	71	122
" Kanarese ...	34	60
" Oriya ...	51	86
" Malayālam ...	125	289

Number per 1,000 workers returned as non-cultivating landowners and tenants.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	295	386
" Tamil ...	213	332
" Kanarese ...	114	141
" Oriya ...	196	184
" Malayālam ...	412	483

Number per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	494	329
" Tamil ...	363	196
" Kanarese ...	643	713
" Oriya ...	524	420
" Malayālam ...	90	71

Number per 1,000 workers returned as agricultural labourers.

	1921.	1911.
Chakkiliyan ...	408	468
Cheruman ...	912	958
Holeya ...	442	797
Mādiga ...	473	661
Māla ...	609	791

The greatest variation occurs in the Holeya caste, among whom in 1911 only 28 per mille were returned as cultivating landowners and tenants. In 1921 this proportion has risen to 480 and there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenants. Among Chakkiliyans and Mādigas the

Number per 1,000 workers returned as general labourers.

	1921.	1911.
Chakkiliyan ...	152	259
Cheruman ...	...	16
Holeya ...	...	36
Mādiga ...	80	...
Māla ...	84	23

74. Imperial Table XXI gives particulars of occupations for a certain number of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes; hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultivation, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and

	Ordinary cultivation.	General labour.	Forest work.	Estates.
Badaga ...	688	113	...	120
Chenchu ...	218	289	315	...
Dombō ...	516	150	...	...
Gadabā ...	880	...	41	...
Khond ...	876	106	9	...
Konda Dora ...	777	168	11	...
Savara ...	929	47	13	...

72. Among Brāhmans in all parts of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religious calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin.

Occupation of Brahmins

Again among all Brāhmans except Oriyā Brāhmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tenants as shown in the margin.

Brāhmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of cultivators. Hence we find for each of the Brāhman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

73. We may next consider the occupations returned by those castes which constitute what are generally termed the depressed classes, among whom the statistics for only the castes shown in the margin are available both for 1921 and 1911.

The depressed classes

The proportion of leather workers is approximately the same in 1921 as in 1911. The only other important occupation returned by these castes is general labour and the variation between the proportions in 1921 and 1911 under this head is as shown in the margin.

Hill and jungle tribes

The statement in the margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each of these occupations. The only other occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade, returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombōs), begging (95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombōs), and village watchmen (12 Konda Doras).

Weavers

Number per mille engaged in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

	1921.	1911.
Dēvānga	540	730
Kaikōlan	480	538
Sāle	471	636
Saurāshtra	702	...

Number per mille engaged in cultivation.

	1921.
Dēvānga	293
Kaikōlan... ..	363
Sāle	365
Saurāshtra	68

Number per mille engaged in trade in textiles, etc.

	1921.
Dēvānga	61
Kaikōlan	27
Sāle	28
Saurāshtra	58

75. In 1911 occupation statistics were tabulated for the three weaving castes, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan and Sāle. In 1921 we have in addition statistics for Saurāshtras.

The number per mille of the workers of these castes who are engaged in cultivation is shown in the margin.

And the proportion who returned trade in piece-goods and ready-made clothing is shown in the margin.

In the case of Dēvāngas, Kaikōlans and Sāles there is a marked decline in the numbers who live by their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving, and a large increase in the proportion who return agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Saurāshtras during the decade have made a notable advance socially, economically, and educationally, and instead of one of the more backward communities, are now regarded as one of the most progressive.

Kallans

	1921.	1911.
Cultivators	607	932
Non-cultivating landowners and tenants	197	
Agricultural labour	98	
Miscellaneous labour	23	
Artisans and other industries	12	24
Trade ... ..	...	22
Others	63	18
		34

76. Apart from the castes already mentioned the only pre-eminently agricultural caste for which statistics were tabulated in 1911 are the Kallans. The 1921 statistics for this caste compare with those of 1911 as shown in the margin.

The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary cultivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occupations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of notice.

Women workers by caste

77. The last column of subsidiary table 8 shows for each of the castes and each of the occupations the proportion of female workers for every thousand male workers. In 1921 there are only two castes, Holeyas and Konda Doras, in which the number of female workers exceeds the number of males. In 1911

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman—Telugu	386	257
" Tamil	276	135
" Kanarese	570	281
" Oriyā	137	209
" Malayālam	79	78

Holeya	1,018	Tālkale	847
Konda Dora	1,011	Velama	833
Cheruman	995	Vannān	788
Khond	932	Odde	776
Idiga	923	Kurumban	755
Iluvan	895	Maravan	752
Māla	887	Valaiyan	745
Billava	883	Pallan	719

female workers were in a majority among Cherumans as well, but in 1921 there are only 995 female workers among Cherumans for every 1,000 males. The proportion of female workers among Brāhmins of all languages except Oriyā has increased as shown in the margin.

The increase occurs mainly among those who follow agricultural occupations. The castes which have the greatest proportion of women workers are shown in the margin.

Most of the Holeya women work as agricultural labourers. Konda Dora women mostly do general coolie work, but they also sell firewood and attend to cultivation. Cheruman women are generally employed as agricultural labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely employed on cultivation, on general labour, in the sale of firewood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultural labourers.

PART II.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

(Contributed by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.)

PART I.—General.

78. Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Some have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exacting routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of its acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singular lack of that co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures. These factors have no doubt a good deal to do with the present unsatisfactory position, but if they represented the whole truth the commercial achievement of Bengal would have been no better. The jute mills which have contributed so greatly to the prosperity of that Presidency owed everything in the early stages of their development to British enterprise and British capital and the frenzy of company promoting which reached its height in the year following the armistice was made possible by the gambling propensities of the Marwari colony in Calcutta rather than by any industrial awakening on the part of the natives of the province. The basic causes which operate to delay the industrial development of the Presidency are undoubtedly the absence of cheap fuel and the comparative lack of mineral wealth. I have seen it stated that fuel costs calory for calory, about three times as much in Madras as it does in English industrial centres. No supplies of coal have yet been proved within the borders of the Presidency, though prospecting in the Gōdāvari valley has lately been resumed with some prospect of success. A licence has been even more recently applied for to put down some borings for petroleum further south, but the geological prognosis is not exactly favourable. Attention is again being drawn to the extensive lignite deposits which are believed to exist in Travancore and elsewhere on the West Coast and also in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and samples which have been obtained suggest that here is a possible source of cheap fuel if (but this is a very important qualification) a process of inexpensive briquetting can be devised. Meanwhile the price of wood fuel has risen by 50 per cent in the last ten years, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Burma is three times what it was in 1914. The mineral resources of the Presidency do not compare with those of certain other provinces and with the additional handicap of costly fuel, neither the magnetic iron ores of Salem for example nor the bauxites of Vizagapatam and the Malabar Coast can profitably be exploited. In these circumstances I can only echo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydraulic power; in fact, in the last ten years there has been no addition to the installations then existing, one at Sivasamudram and the other at Aruvankadu. However, thanks chiefly to the interest provoked by the hydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the future are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now under examination, among which may be mentioned the Sirumalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda and the Pykara schemes which, if they materialize, will supply power to Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut, respectively. The Periyar scheme, on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911 chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. Apart from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few public power installations supplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madura municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generating station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the development of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as caustic soda

General
remarks

and ammonia is the availability of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Madras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the great bulk of which are of necessity imported, but of the several promising hydro-electric schemes which are now being investigated in Southern India, it is doubtful if any will yield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to employ it either for electro-metallurgical or electrolytic purposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postulate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interval between the north-east and south-west monsoons.

Minerals

79. The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, but magnesite, barytes and the precious metals, gold and silver also figure in the returns.

Manganese

The total exports of manganese ore during the ten years ending 31st March 1921 amounted to 191,865 tons (chiefly from the Vizagapatam district) as compared with 952,025 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 1909. The average production in the quinquennium ending in 1913 amounted to about 120,000 tons. From 1914-18 the average fell to 14,000. This was partly attributable to two of the principal mines being flooded, and all work in them being suspended for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 33,000 tons were mined in Sandūr State chiefly for shipment to Belgium and Germany, but nothing was taken out of this area from 1915 onwards. High ocean freights, shortage of tonnage and export restrictions greatly affected the industry in Vizagapatam apart from the competition of other deposits in India with a higher commercial value. A reflection of this decline will be found in the census returns which show that the population supported by mineral production in the Presidency fell from 18,336 to 9,288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

Mica

The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Nellore district continued. The outbreak of hostilities suspended the activities of a German firm which had just started the mining and shipping of mica from this field on a large scale. For a time thereafter trade conditions discouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, but later on a considerable demand grew up for Nellore as well as Bihar mica for munition purposes. In September 1915 exports except to the United Kingdom were prohibited and in June 1916 a scheme to purchase on Government account was introduced. The output from Nellore during the ten years ending 31st December 1920 amounted to 4,123 tons valued at Rs. 43,68,478 as compared with 4,234 tons valued at Rs. 49,64,193 for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

Magnesite

The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various handicaps during the past decade. In 1916 and the following year over 17,000 tons were mined, but in 1918 there was a set-back to less than 6,000 tons. The exports are chiefly in the form of caustic magnesia obtained by calcining at a temperature of 800° C. In 1913-14 only 6 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, while 55 per cent went to Germany and 39 per cent to Belgium. The present prospects of the industry are decidedly hopeful.

Gold and silver

The gold fields of Anantapur have yielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years :—

	OZ. TROY.									
Gold	152,845
Silver	5,945

Only one mine was systematically worked.

Barytes

The considerable deposits of barytes occurring near Betamcherla in the Kurnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two hundred and ninety-four tons were mined in 1913, but after that nothing was done until 1918 when 1,200 tons were extracted. The figures for 1919 and 1920 were 232 and 213 tons, respectively, only.

80. As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of cotton, oil-seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favourably situated, and in these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manufactures in the country. There are those who would regard the extent by which her present exports of oil-seeds can be superseded by exports of oil and so much of the oil-cake as is not absorbed in the country for manurial purposes, the barometer of the industrial advance of the Madras Presidency. The problem is not one of finding the necessary capital to erect mills and machinery so much as of overcoming the difficulties which face the exporters of oil and oil-cake owing to tariff differentiation against them in the chief continental markets, while the raw material is admitted free, and the much higher freights which are demanded for oil and cake, particularly the former which cannot be carried in bulk as can the raw materials. The prejudice against oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. The bulk of the skins exported are tanned, but not dressed, while hides are usually shipped in the form of "kips," i.e., half or crust tanned which means that they have to be subjected to further treatment known as "currying" after they reach foreign markets, before they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are large areas under cotton in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts. A company called the Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was registered in 1920, but the promoters have hitherto found it impossible to obtain sufficient capital to proceed to allotment. Another potential source of industrial wealth is the forests, the systematic exploitation of which has in the teeth of a good deal of criticism only just begun, while as regards bamboos and other material suitable for conversion into wood pulp, the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, has commenced the erection of a mill at Rajahmundry, but the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully ascertained. The industrial developments which have taken place in Madras during the past ten years, as in the previous decade, have taken the form usually of expansion in the field that lies midway between manufacturing and cottage industries, typical examples of which are rice hulling and cotton ginning. Unlike the bulk of cottage industries, as for example, handloom weaving, they do not produce manufactured articles but stop short at the conversion of raw products into a form more suitable for further handling.

Other raw materials

81. The following tabular statement extracted from the season and crop report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted to each of the crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory processes of an industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the market:—

Acreage under forest and industrial crops

Classification of areas—	Area.		Difference (plus or minus).
	1920-21.	1910-11.	
	ACS.	ACS.	
(1) Forests	12,985,852	13,606,994	— 621,142
(2) Net area under cultivation ...	33,073,385	33,751,813	— 678,428
(3) Net area cropped	37,553,000	38,085,000	— 532,000
(4) Irrigated from Government and private canals, tanks, wells and other sources ...	9,368,816	9,922,954	— 554,138
Acreage under crop—			
Cereals—			
Rice	11,096,365	10,754,010	+ 342,355
Oil-seeds—			
Linseed	8,792	14,131	— 5,339
Gingelly	752,622	815,100	— 62,478
Groundnut	1,599,738	934,135	+ 665,603
Castor	390,668	497,823	— 107,155
Coconut	544,747	543,112	+ 1,635
Sugar—			
Sugarcane	103,308	94,879	+ 8,429
Palmyra	83,616	88,740	— 5,124

					Area.		Difference (plus or minus).
					1920-21.	1910-11.	
					ACS.	ACS.	
Fibres—							
Cotton	...	...	...	...	2,121,628	2,317,045	- 195,417
Jute	...	...	...	...	678	Nil.	+ 678
Rubber	...	...	...	...	13,004	4,420	+ 8,584
Dyes—							
Indigo	...	...	...	...	112,138	81,464	+ 30,674
Drugs and narcotics—							
Coffee	...	...	...	...	54,108	49,097	+ 5,011
Tea	...	...	...	...	46,250	16,737	+ 29,513
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	201,062	218,315	- 17,253

82. The fall in the area under forests is no doubt attributable to the policy of converting reserves into unreserves in the neighbourhood of villages for the benefit of the agricultural community, but the decline in the net area under cultivation is only temporary and attributable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Gōdāvari and Anantapur in 1920-21. The acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and profitable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the decade. The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhood of 2,300,000 acres and the shortage in 1920-21 is attributable to seasonal failure. It will be noticed that during the last ten years the area under rubber has increased threefold while the indigo acreage has increased from 81,000 to 112,000. The temporary encouragement given by the war to natural indigo led at one time to as much as 300,000 acres being placed under this crop. Under drugs and narcotics, coffee under the stimulus of better prices has slightly increased while the area under tea has nearly trebled. The normal area sown with tobacco is 214,000 acres which is slightly below the total for 1910-11, but there is good reason to anticipate a considerable extension, particularly in the Guntūr district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the 10 per cent fall in the area in that year.

Trade statistics

83. The statistics which follow indicate the expansion of the external trade of the Presidency in value, if not in volume, during the past ten years (in lakhs of rupees):—

Year.		Sea-borne trade.		Coasting trade.		Rail-borne trade.		Total.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
1910-11	...	1,064	2,108	914	517	1,025	921	3,003	3,546
1911-12	...	1,169	2,310	811	633	1,161	938	3,141	3,881
1912-13	...	1,304	2,494	904	679	1,289	1,124	3,497	4,297
1913-14	...	1,635	2,591	853	549	1,265	1,105	3,753	4,245
1914-15	...	1,252	2,161	749	554	1,276	1,270	3,277	3,985
1915-16	...	1,153	2,458	660	490	1,057	1,564	3,470	4,512
1916-17	...	1,388	2,591	613	558	2,301	1,847	4,200	4,996
1917-18	...	1,220	1,694	614	707	2,629	2,594	4,463	4,995
1918-19	...	1,177	2,424	952	858	2,857	3,306	4,986	6,588
1919-20	...	1,338	3,565	1,451	752	2,783	2,894	5,572	7,211
1920-21	...	2,497	2,237	1,470	826	2,492	2,627	6,459	5,690

84. The history of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the four years and three months of actual hostilities. The first of these was marked by considerable trade activity and in the sphere of industrial progress by steady developments along the lines which had proved most successful in the past, viz., in an increasing number of small installations for irrigation purposes, cotton ginning and rice hulling. The closing of the central European markets to the raw materials which form the bulk of Madras exports caused at the outset of the second period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother country and the Allies and the reaction would have been even more favourable had not the losses due to submarines seriously affected, as time went on, the freight available at the majority of the ports in the Presidency. In values, if not in volume, however, the export trade continued to expand, and there was at the same time developed a remarkable if largely temporary activity in manufactures, principally of military requirements which the Indian Munitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encouraged by the war needs of the Allies, but several mushroom concerns which participated in this trade collapsed in the depression which followed close on the heels of the armistice. The weaving mills in Madras did splendid service in the supply of cloth required for the troops, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills supplying monthly for a considerable period as much as one and a half million yards of khaki drill besides pagris, doosooties, tape webbing, etc. The chief engineering workshops at the Presidency undertook the manufacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto had invariably been imported. The Indian Aluminium Company which found its supplies of aluminium sheets cut off employed its plant upon making articles of galvanized iron and brass and Messrs. George Brunton & Sons, Cochin, started manufacturing internal combustion motor and marine engines. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, concentrated on the production of meter boxes cut-outs, section insulators, transmission parts, etc., while Messrs. Best & Co. embarked upon the manufacture of looms and loom parts. The output of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid at Rānipēttai by Messrs. Parry & Co. was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the shipbuilding trade, a steamer for the coasting trade being built at Cochin and orders placed for several wooden sailing vessels on the West Coast as well as at Masulipatam. At the same time industrialists had many difficulties to contend with. Much indispensable machinery became practically unprocurable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensified. In fact many of the rural installations which depended upon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compulsorily to shut down.

85. The third period opened with high hopes, though the armistice did not at once restore facilities for trading with enemy countries. The monsoon failure involved the continuance of an embargo on the exports of wheat and rice, but anticipations of a general renewal of world trade encouraged shipments in spite of railway and cable congestion, tonnage scarcity and the handicap of a rising exchange. At the same time the high sterling value of the rupee fostered imports and the total volume of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in 1920 a reaction began to set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, which are India's principal customers, the take-off in exports fell off considerably and exchange conditions were such as practically to preclude business with Germany and Russia who were in need of supplies. In Madras the tanning industry was perhaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distributing trade unable or unwilling on a falling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simultaneously declining. The balance of trade turned against India and in March 1921 when the census was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, for exporters in particular, for some time to come.

**Railway
development**

86. The only important railway development in the Madras Presidency in the ten years under review was the opening by the South Indian Railway of a new route to Ceylon via Adam's Bridge, an extension from Pāmban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi being connected with the terminus of the Ceylon Railway at Talaimannar on the other side of the 22-mile strait. The Madras Railway disappeared as a separate entity, part of it being merged in the Southern Mahratta which is now known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and part of it in the South Indian. There were some additions made to the railway mileage owned by District Boards. The Podanur-Pollachi line was opened for traffic in October 1915 and the Salem-Suramangalam in 1917-18. But no progress was possible with more important schemes such as the Trichinopoly-Rāmnād chord line while the alignment of the metre gauge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagram-Pārvatīpuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. To compensate to some extent for these disappointments there has been a remarkable development particularly during the last five years of motor transport to connect important centres in the interior with the nearest railway station. One of the earliest of these was the Cuddalore-Pondicherry service which obviated a roundabout railway journey via Villupuram.

Ports

87. In the other maritime provinces (other than Bihar), the foreign trade is chiefly concentrated in a single port. Karachi is the only outlet of importance for the trade of Sindh and the Punjab, Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper, Calcutta with Chittagong, for Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar, and Rangoon for Burma whereas in Madras there are a number of minor ports whose aggregate trade slightly exceeds that of Madras itself and even the latter is not a terminal. Elaborate schemes for the development of the harbours of Vizagapatam, Tuticorin and Cochin have been under consideration during the period under review. The Bengal-Nagpur Company is interested in the first named, but the Cochin scheme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanent entrance can be successfully dredged, and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland including the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.

Harbours**Department
of Industries**

88. Whatever the objections may be, and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureaucracy, there is no doubt that in circumstances which are not peculiar to the Madras Presidency though intensified here, such industrial progress as has been registered during the last fifteen years owes a good deal to the policy which the Local Government followed in this matter at the instance of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton. To this policy the famous despatch of Lord Morley in 1910 gave a temporary set-back, but his successor at the India Office restored the *status quo*, and there is little doubt that with the transfer of Provincial Departments of Industries under the Reforms to the charge of Ministers, this line of development is not likely to be definitely abandoned. Though Sir Alfred Chatterton's connexion with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review, I am justified in paying a tribute here to the considerable value of his work. Apart from his successful experiments in metal spinning and chrome tanning, the popularization of the fly shuttle slay is chiefly due to his propaganda work, and the success which attended his early efforts with small pumping plants for irrigation has stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency not only in that field but also in small industrial factories for cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice hulling. And the record of the Department of Industries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine, altogether barren of achievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manufacture and fish canning on a commercial scale. Pencil manufacture has successfully been demonstrated and the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures has been found practicable, though the commercial value of the discovery still remains to be proved. The department is also gradually systematizing the growth

of industrial education chiefly by co-ordinating the work of the different schools under private management in different parts of the Presidency and there is no doubt that in recent years, owing to the devoted labours of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazaar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and blacksmithy are imperceptibly, but none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is unfortunately, seemingly much more difficult to turn out what is an even more urgent need, namely, the man capable of performing the function of works manager in an industrial concern. There have been many instances of so-called experts returning after an all too short apprenticeship in Europe, America or Japan quite unable to erect the machinery which they have persuaded the capitalist to invest in, and attaching so little importance to the lay-out of the factory that a great deal of money has to be spent later on in structural alterations, if not on actual rebuilding. In the case of small installations for irrigation purposes, considerable advantage has been taken of the facilities given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has done much to further the utilization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measure to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and a measure is now under consideration to deal with the general question of State aid to industries. It is a subject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will decide when they ought to be made will probably provoke a great deal of discussion.

Industrial
education

89. In the light of what has already been stated, it was not to be expected that an examination of the provincial census returns would reveal any marked indications of an industrial awakening, for such development as has taken place has been not in the direction of large industrial concerns attracting as in the jute mills of Calcutta or the cotton mills of Bombay a large number of immigrant labourers from other provinces but in the substitution of machine-driven small plants for primitive bullock mills and mhots, which tends not to increase the number of those who figure in the returns as industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice huller does the work of a good many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, oil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manual labour. The figures quoted *in/ra* indicating substantial declines in the population supported by these industries confirm this view. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that, while the population as a whole has only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the population supported by pasture and agriculture is 4 per cent from 29,586,737 to 30,781,678. At the same time it is difficult to suggest any adequate explanation, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general head "Industries" from 5,591,058 to 4,812,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-grains in parts of the country when the census was taken and general trade depression may have led to a temporary abandonment of many cottage industries in favour of agriculture or emigration. Under the sub-head textiles, there has been a decline from 1,406,286 to 1,127,114 which is chiefly due to the fall under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing from 59,253 to 20,844 and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from 1,118,628 to 687,083 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable because there is a new sub-head "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818 and "spinners unspecified" 6,645. Under makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from 74,294 to 14,444; under silk spinning and weaving from 74,773 to 34,984 and under wool carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets from 37,415 to 17,497. Tanners of hides and skins and makers of leather articles, feather and bristle makers, brush makers, etc., have fallen from 132,232 to 69,797; basket makers and builders working with bamboos and reeds from 222,301 to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,072 to 133,556; workers in brass, copper and bell metal from 41,871 to 26,381. Under the head "ceramics" the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,753. Under the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils the total is 39,979 and for mineral oils 130 making a total of 40,109 as compared with 53,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food industries" there has been a fall from 619,298 to 545,517

Population
supported by
industries

though some increases are noted under sub-heads in this branch: for example, the population supported by bakers rose from 12,995 to 14,155 and by makers of sugar, molasses and gur from 25,093 to 27,146. On the other hand brewers and distillers have fallen from 4,335 to 520 and rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders from 204,922 to 139,691.

Factories

90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the year. Of these, 332 were perennial and 179 seasonal. 155 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily attendance of operatives was 101,655, 7,177 being employed in Government and Local Fund concerns and the remainder in privately owned factories. In the case of establishments employing 20 or more persons it is possible to institute comparisons between the figures for 1911 and 1921. The total number of such establishments rose from 867 to 1,384, the increase being most marked in the case of textile and connected industries from 109 to 302 and food industries from 149 to 325. The total number of persons employed was 131,644 in 1911 and 166,465 in 1921, the proportionate increase being lower than in the number of establishments which supports the contention that the majority of new establishments were on the small side. The number of skilled workmen rose from 41,141 to 43,412 only, while the additions in the number of women and children employed were not proportionate to the general increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.

**Power
employed**

91. Table XXII gives some interesting information regarding the details of power employed in establishments using steam, oil, gas or water. The total for the Presidency is 1,466 distributed between steam engines 843, oil 497, water 36 and gas 90 while the brake horse power generated is compared below with the figures compiled in 1911:—

					1921	1911	Increase.
Steam	...	...	...	...	35,733	26,101	9,632
Oil	...	...	...	...	12,430	8,989	9,088
Gas	...	...	...	...	5,647	...	...
Water	...	...	...	...	3,519	1,763	1,756
Total	...	...	...	...	37,329	36,853	20,476

92. The above figures indicate that while the bulk of the power generated is derived from steam engines, the increase is proportionately larger during the last ten years in internal combustion engines, and with liquid fuel at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figures for 1931 are compiled, there will be a marked advance registered in the employment of suction gas plants. It is unfortunate that separate figures are not available for oil and gas plants in 1911 by which to institute comparisons of the increase under each head during the last ten years. And as regards railway workshops the figures for 1911 were, it is to be feared, not very complete or exact. The figures do not include the prime-movers employed in the generation of electric power, aggregating 8,939 H.P. and there are many small concerns which do not come within the scope of the Factory Act where gas or oil engines are installed. The statistics may therefore be appropriately supplemented by more comprehensive figures for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Sadasivam Pillai, Assistant Director, Tanjore division, showing the increases in the five southern districts of the Presidency during the last ten years. The total number of plants were in 1911, 113 and in 1921, 486 while the B.H.P. aggregated 7,249 in 1911 and 19,225 in 1921. The most striking feature of these tables is the enormous addition to the number of rice mills which increased from 21 to 244 in the Tanjore district and from 1 to 61 and nil to 43 in Trichinopoly and Madura respectively.

93. The districts selected are those in which the Department of Industries has, in view of the abundant irrigation facilities already available, done little in the way of small installations for agricultural purposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so much garden produce depends upon well irrigation.

Power census of southern districts.

Plants.	1911.	1921.
TANJORE DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	21	244
Railway workshops	1	1
Oil mill	1	...
Municipal water works	1	...
Pumping plants	6	10
Electric plant and lighting ... ..	...	6
Saw mills, tannery, etc. ... ..	...	5
Total plants ...	30	266
Total power ...	605 B.H.P.	6,933 B.H.P.
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	1	61
Irrigation	14	11
Ginning	1	4
Electric installation	1	2
Cinema ... ..	...	1
Workshop	1	1
Railway workshop	1	...
Tile factory ... ..	...	1
Soap factory ... ..	...	1
Tannery	1	1
Printing press	1	...
Municipal water works	1	...
Joinery works	2	...
Total plants ...	24	83
Total power ...	530 B.H.P.	1,495 B.H.P.
RAMNAD DISTRICT—		
Ginning plants	5	13
Pumping ... ..	...	2
Rice mills ... ..	...	12
Decorticator ... ..	...	1
Marine department plant ... ..	...	1
Cotton presses	2	...
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	3	...
Total plants ...	10	29
Total power ...	978 B.H.P.	2,073 B.H.P.
MADURA DISTRICT—		
Rice mills ... ..	...	43
Pumping sets	5	8
Electric installations ... ..	...	2
Cinema ... ..	...	1
Workshops	1	2
Municipal water works	2	...
Spinning mills	2	2
Ginning	1	4
Printing press ... ..	...	2
Soda factory ... ..	...	3
Cigar factory ... ..	...	1
Joinery works	1	...
Tobacco factory	1	...
Aerial ropeway	1	...
Railway workshop	1	...
Telegraph workshop	1	...
Total plants ...	16	68
Total power ...	1,190 B.H.P.	4,734 B.H.P.

Plants.	1911.	1921.
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—		
Cotton ginning factories	4	8
Cotton presses	7	7
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	2	2
Cotton spinning mills	3	3
Petroleum storage	2	2
Rice mills	1	1
Sugar mills	2	2
Distillery	1	1
Tile works	1	1
Bone crushing	1	1
Irrigation	9	8
Salt manufacture	...	3
Total plants	33	39
Total power	3,951 B.H.P.	3,990 B.H.P.

Electric power

The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only 286 H.P.

The statistics for 1921 (vide Table XXII) show a total of 4,031 kilowatts equivalent to 5,403 H.P. employed in establishments which use electric power generated on the premises while 2,416 H.P. was the corresponding aggregate in respect of electric power generated outside the establishments which utilize it.

PART II.

The following notes on the principal industries of the Presidency are intended to supplement the general information given in the first part of this chapter.

Coconut industries

94. The principal commercial products of the coconut are four—copra, coir, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance—in this Presidency, the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913-14 being 181, 103, 94 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. But these do not by any means exhaust the products of the tree, every part of which as Mr. Innes has said in an article contributed to the Indian Munitions Board Handbook "has its own definite use or uses. The leaves are used for hutting and roofing and for the manufacture of brooms, baskets and umbrellas or are burnt for manure. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The juice is drunk either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack . . . the trunks are employed in building or are used as water pipes."

(i) Copra

95. The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913-14 amounted to 762,000 cwt. at values double those which obtained in 1908-09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 73 per cent and her elimination when war broke out caused a temporary paralysis in the trade but as April and May are normally the busiest months for shipment, the statistics for 1914-15 show only a comparatively small decline. Thereafter the trade with France considerably developed (her purchases in 1916-17 amounting to over 400,000 cwt. against a pre-war average of 55,823 cwt.) and the United Kingdom which had previously obtained the bulk of the coconut oil required for the manufacture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. The volume of business would undoubtedly have been even larger had it not been for the shortage of steamers to carry it owing to submarine losses which culminated in the year 1918-19, the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands while the All-India total was less than 10,000 cwt. Malabar copra has for years commanded and still commands a higher price than any other in the world's markets chiefly because of its higher oil content, but partly also perhaps because it is wholly sundried. The principal port of shipment is Cochin.

(ii) Coconut oil

96. The exports of coconut oil in the quinquennium preceding the war were almost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the

imports of oil and took only 22 per cent of the total shipments from Malabar, though "Cochin" oil, as it is known in the trade, has always commanded a premium over other varieties.

97. While the war lasted and for some time afterwards, there was a marked development in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and butter substitutes became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being quite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimulated during the war period, the shipments in 1914-15 amounting to 1,784,000 gallons as compared with 1,060,000 gallons in 1913-14. The figures for subsequent years are :—

Years.							GALLONS.
1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016,000
1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,019,000
1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490,000
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,885,000
1919-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,012,097
1920-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,794,042

The figures for 1918-19 were swelled by purchases on behalf of the Director of Oil and Seeds supply amounting to 2,198,000 gallons. The All-India shipments to the United Kingdom in this year totalled 5,760,000 gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

98. The despatches of poonac (the resultant cake after expression of the oil) have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was shipped during the war period went to the United Kingdom which had not previously appreciated its value as a cattlefeed to anything like the same extent as Germany. (iii) Poonac

99. The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage industry of the Malabar littoral and as Mr. Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency of the Coast, for the workers (chiefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter them for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbreak of war and notwithstanding the support of the principal exporting firms which accumulated large stocks in excess of their immediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1913-14 amounted to about Rs. 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matting to another Rs. 13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany each took about 30 per cent of the trade and the balance went in about equal shares to Holland, France and Belgium, 29,329 tons of manufactured coir representing about 76 per cent of the whole was shipped from Cochin and the remainder entirely from Calicut. The season for shipment runs from September to May. The following table shows the quantities and values of the exports during the war period :— (iv) Coir and coir manufactures

Years.							TONS.	RS.
1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,550	55,95,000
1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,800	63,15,000
1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,900	63,45,000
1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000	43,50,000
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,090	34,80,000

In 1910-11 the corresponding figures were 31,730 tons valued at Rs. 69,70,000 and in 1920-21, 29,360 tons valued at Rs. 96,53,000. A marked increase in values since 1914 will be noticed.

Mats and matting of every description are woven from coir yarn on hand-loom at Cochin and Alleppey. During the war several new lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiefly from Cochin. For example, in the last two years of the war about 150,000 square yards of coir screening were supplied

monthly to the military authorities in France for camouflage purposes. The following table shows the exports of coir, rope and cordage from 1913-14 onwards :—

Years	Quantity TONS.	Value. RS.
1913-14	827	1,82,358
1914-15	459	1,03,466
1915-16	679	1,47,583
1916-17	627	1,16,482
1917-18	411	81,477
1918-19	523	1,16,725
1919-20	788	1,97,048
1920-21	456	1,37,043

Cotton

100. The various branches of the cotton trade continue to employ more capital and give employment to a larger number of people than any other industry carried on in this Presidency. The following statement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported :—

Year.	Area under cultivation.	Exports of raw cotton.	
		Quantity.	Value.
	ACS.	TONS.	RS.
1911-12	2,675,838	43,004	3,90,22,462
1912-13	2,388,998	53,671	4,07,52,691
1913-14	2,696,604	39,204	3,0,96,103
1914-15	2,087,442	30,615	2,26,73,126
1915-16	2,060,376	28,320	1,74,09,658
1916-17	2,167,976	27,607	2,39,33,311
1917-18	2,700,487	16,048	1,97,83,589
1918-19	3,133,031	5,543	1,07,73,187
1919-20	2,339,296	29,631	4,25,39,472
1920-21	2,121,628	17,635	2,26,96,920

**Cotton
ginning**

101. According to the census returns, there were 59,253 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing in 1911 while the corresponding figure for 1921 is 20,844, and though the extent of the fall is probably exaggerated some part of it must be attributed to the increase in the number of ginning factories and cotton presses throughout the Presidency. Exclusive of a number of small factories employing only two or three gins, the total was 99 in 1911 and in 1921, 205.

**Varieties of
cotton**

102. The principal cotton growing tracts in Madras fall into three well-marked divisions—

- (1) The Ceded districts in which "Northerns" and "Westerns" are grown.
- (2) The uplands of Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and Gōdāvari of which the first named is much the most important, where "Cocanadas" are grown.
- (3) The Southern districts of Tinnevely, Rāmnād, Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where (1) "Cambodia" (a variety of American upland) is grown on red soils, (2) "Tinnevellies" of which pure *Karunganni* is much the most important variety, grown on black soils, and (3) *Uppam* cotton grown in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and to a small extent in Salem, sold under the trade name of Salems. In a normal year raw cotton accounts for 16 per cent of the total exports of merchandise from the Madras Presidency and it has been calculated that on an average about 360,000 bales of 400 lb. each are available for export. The war brought into stronger relief the dependence of Japan upon India for unlimited supplies of this raw material and while hostilities lasted the carrying trade of Indian cotton to Japan was at least temporarily largely transferred from British to Japanese bottoms.

**Cotton
spinning**

103. Hand spinning had long ceased to be of any commercial importance and, in fact, had practically died out except as a cottage industry in one or two remote

hand-weaving centres when the charka suddenly became a political mascot, but the revival of this industry in the Madras Presidency is strictly localized and the profits to be derived from it are insufficient to postulate any great extension of it as whole-time employment.

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since 1891:—

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891.

Number of	1891.	1901.	1909-10.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Mills	8	11	12	13	13	15
Looms	555	1,735	2,023	2,675	2,716	2,727
Spindles	173,000	288,000	339,500	404,928	404,612	423,232
Hands employed daily	5,900	12,600	18,880	22,859	23,388	24,118

Though the cotton mills in existence in this Presidency as elsewhere in India have made very large profits during the last five years, there are still extensive cotton-growing areas where no spinning and weaving mills exist, the chief obstacle to development being the amount of capital required to instal the number of spindles and looms which experience has proved constitute the smallest economic unit likely to ensure commercial success.

104. In the following table an attempt has been made to arrive at the quantity of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weaving industry in this Presidency:—

Quantity in lb. of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weavers.

Particulars	Average of 1919-20— 1920-21.
1. Imports into the Madras Presidency:—	Lb.
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(a) Sea-borne traffic	5,056,500
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	3,083,500
(c) Do. Foreign	206,000
(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	48,657,500
(e) Do. Foreign	4,826,500
2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency	42,793,500
3. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	104,623,500
4. Exports from the Madras Presidency:—	
Cotton twist and yarn—	
(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian	4,406,500
(b) Do. Foreign	8,000
(c) Coastal traffic—Indian	1,202,000
(d) Do. Foreign	133,500
(e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	28,973,000
(f) Do. Foreign	3,499,500
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency	13,642,000
6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills (x)	12,180,500
7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency	50,403,000
8. Balance available for consumption outside the mills	54,220,500

(x) Calculated at the rate of 100 lb. yarn = 112 lb. woven goods.

In the three years 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at 179,572,000 lb. equivalent to an annual absorption of 59,857,333 lb. If both sets of figures are reliable, there is a decline of about 10 per cent to be accounted for, but there are so many factors involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons.

**Handloom
Census**

105. The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district :—

Guntūr	14,974	Bellary	5,102
North Arcot	12,743	Godāvari	5,078
Tinnevely	11,394	Rāmnād	4,989
Salem	10,841	Anantapur	4,841
Chingleput	10,600	South Arcot	4,646
Nellore	10,494	Kurnool	4,419
Malabar and Anjengo	7,886	Chittoor	3,862
Coimbatore	7,714	South Kanara	1,528
Vizagapatam	7,438	Madras City	1,527
Madura	6,493	Agency Division	1,526
Kistna	6,349	Banganapalle State	929
Tanjore	6,299	Nilgiris	Nil.
Cuddapah	6,251		
Trichinopoly	5,898	Total	169,403
Ganjām	5,582		

106. According to the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, the number of handlooms in 1900 was 167,806. Comparison with the district figures is impossible in most cases owing to changes in territorial distribution, but in those instances where it is possible the larger variations do not lend themselves to obvious explanations. In Malabar there were 6,328 looms as compared with 7,886 now and in South Kanara 1,317 as compared with 1,528. On the other hand, while the total for Ganjām has fallen from 10,320 to 6,030 (including the Balligudā Agency), Vizagapatam (including Jeypore and Koraput) has increased from 1,461 to 7,931. Anantapur records 4,841 as compared with 2,299 twenty years ago, while Bellary has fallen from 9,284 to 5,102 and Tanjore from 9,598 to 6,299.

**Census of
weavers**

107. The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Department of Industries inclines one to the belief that there should have been disclosed a rather more marked increase in the number of looms. When we turn, however, to the statistics showing the population supported by cotton weaving, we find a very marked fall, the total for the combined head (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) being 1,118,628 in 1911 as compared with 687,083 in 1921 and even if we add the number of "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818, it is obvious there has been a considerable drop which cannot altogether be accounted for by factors such as the existence of famine conditions in certain districts of the Presidency at the time the census was taken. The number of handloom weavers in 1911 was estimated at 368,509 as compared with 365,112 in 1891 and 381,132 in 1901, whereas if we assume that each weaver supports two others, the figure for 1921 deduced from that showing the population supported by the industry is rather less than 304,000. The attempt to organize the handloom industry in small factories has definitely proved a failure chiefly owing to the indolence and indiscipline of the workers, though such factories would greatly reduce the time taken in preliminary processes. With the laborious methods of warping and sizing now employed the average outturn of the handloom weaver does not much exceed 100 lb. of cloth per head per annum. The popularization of the fly shuttle has, however, done something to increase the output and attempts are being made by the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to introduce simple machinery to be worked by groups of weavers without bringing them into factories which should further increase their capacity to earn. But as was observed in 1911 the future of the handloom industry depends almost entirely upon the improvement of the hand weaver himself.

Fly shuttle

108. The development in the use of the fly shuttle has been most marked in the Tamil districts. The converts in the Northern Circars have to some extent backslided and also in the Ceded districts, the reason most commonly suggested being that sowcars who finance the industry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with yarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not suitable for the solid bordered sarees which are made at Salem and in the Tanjore district.

109. As to whether the economic condition of the handloom weavers has deteriorated during the last ten years it would be hazardous to express any decided opinion. There are clear indications in certain urban weaving centres of more material prosperity but the village-weaver for the most part remains as ever incorrigibly lazy and improvident.

110. The population supported by dyeing and the bleaching of yarn amounted to 28,527 in addition to 85 persons returned as supported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of 28,612 as compared with 17,096 in 1911 and 23,061 in 1901. There is reason to believe that figures for 1911 were considerably under the mark; but probably some progress has been made during the last ten years, for the industry is at any rate, on the commercial side, in a very flourishing state in Madura which is the principal centre. About half the total imports of the Presidency go into the Madura market. There are only four dye works employing ten people and upwards, one in Madura, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own house by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thumb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb. of alizarine and aniline dyes imported during the last ten years. The values are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable heights.

Year.	Alizarine. LB.	Aniline. LB.
1911-12	1,254,830	313,353
1912-13	1,761,709	457,292
1913-14	1,479,124	486,011
1914-15	771,168	141,752
1915-16	31,248	11,355
1916-17	50,772	49,240
1917-18	20,823	40,520
1918-19	405,862	11,984
1919-20	761,979	98,619
1920-21	887,980	139,646

The normal development of the industry was very much interfered with by the war. When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficult to obtain, it was found that little use could be made of indigenous vegetable dyes other than indigo owing to many of the plants from which they were formerly derived having practically gone out of cultivation, and even the supplies obtained gave little satisfaction as the resultant shades did not compare favourably with those to which the dyers had grown accustomed. An interesting feature of the past ten years has been the increasing demand for fast dyes.

111. It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oil-cake and animal bones are annually exported because there is no market for them in Southern India and the bulk of fertilizers manufactured in this Presidency is also exported, the only considerable market for them being among the planting community. The output of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s works at Rānipēttai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodules for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encouraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.

112. The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dyestuffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan became acute and when indigo sales were resumed in Calcutta in December 1914, prices were nearly four times as high as those of the previous March. With this encouragement to exporters and with Indian dyers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at

extravagant rates, the area under cultivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915-16 and again by another 100 per cent in the following year. This increase was most marked in Madras where unlike Bihar indigo is for the most part cultivated by small holders and the inferior grade of dye produced largely disappears in local consumption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade, particularly in the Levant. But the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufacture was rediscovered by British chemists and the Badische branch works in the United Kingdom were re-opened. In 1917-18 the marked fall in prices was reflected in a fall in the acreage cultivated and in 1918-19 these elements were even more accentuated though a substantial recovery was recorded in the volume of exports. The shipments of indigo from the Madras ports from 1913-14 onwards are shown in the following table:—

Year.								CWT.
1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787
1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,393
1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,171
1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,280
1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,411
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,246
1919-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,138
1920-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,874

The particularly heavy shipments in 1915-16 went chiefly to the United Kingdom but also to Egypt (for orders), Persia and the United States. Even during the war India failed to make much impression on the Far Eastern markets. China and Japan have always been by far the largest buyers of indigo and owing to the very large stocks accumulated, the cutting off of German supplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultural products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering
works and
saw mills

113. In addition to the locomotive and carriage building works of the M. & S.M. Railway at Perambur and those of the S.I. Railway at Negapatam and smaller running repair sheds at the more important junctions, and the P.W.D. shops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishweram, there are several private engineering works in the Presidency town itself, and one at Cochin. Besides these there are a number of workshops where motor repairs, castings, etc., are attended to in some of the larger industrial schools. In 1921, there were including Local Fund and Municipal workshops 53 engineering establishments in existence employing 21,525 persons as compared with 12 employing 2,202 persons in 1911, which gives, it is thought, a fairly accurate illustration of the developments in this line during the last ten years.

114. At the time the census was taken there were 8 saw mills in the Presidency employing altogether 725 persons, the only two modern mills fitted with up-to-date machinery being in Malabar where 608 persons were employed.

Jute

115. Though there is no true jute (*corchorus*) grown in Madras, Deccan hemp (*hibiscus cannabinus*) which is known locally as Bimlipatam jute is largely grown in Northern Circars and yields a fibre which is very similar and can be put to practically the same uses. The area under *hibiscus cannabinus* in Madras is 70,000 to 80,000 acres and the chief ports of export are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The pre-war destinations were the United Kingdom (67 per cent) and France (8 per cent) but in 1913-14 Germany took 5,000 tons equivalent nearly to 25 per cent of the whole. The table below shows the exports of Bimlipatam raw jute from Madras ports during the last decennium:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.
1911-12	...	3,010 7,49,786	1916-17	...	6,090 16,84,030
1912-13	...	3,485 9,88,952	1917-18	...	32 8,264
1913-14	...	22,003 77,69,884	1918-19	...	2,376 9,11,256
1914-15	...	6,822 14,22,883	1919-20	...	5,911 23,46,272
1915-16	...	5,867 12,60,032	1920-21	...	749 2,62,245

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a large quantity of raw jute for export.

The export trade lacking the organization of the Bengal jute industry and dependent upon an uncertain and gradually diminishing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above figures, greatly curtailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was taken only two factories in the Madras Presidency which deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimlipatam and the other at Ellore. The local demand for gunnies absorbs practically the whole production of these mills. A third mill was under construction at Nellimarla near Vizagapatam at the close of the period under review.

116. In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and skins, one must remember that the leather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acute depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attributable to the sudden cessation of hostilities in November 1918 which left an enormous quantity of finished leather and raw hides in particular to be disposed of for other than military requirements. The importance of the leather trade in the Madras Presidency in pre-war times may be illustrated by the figures of export for 1913-14—

Leather

Year.	Tanned skins.		Tanned hides.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1913-14	110,535	2,23,71,263	142,370	1,23,25,371

The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set up by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chromepet near Pallavaram which in 1918 employed about 1,000 hands, and at the present time nearly 1,500.

117. The Madras tanners of skins enjoyed great prosperity during the first two and a half years of the war, the United States market being particularly active. High prices encouraged the tanning of skins in preference to hides though the demand for the former for war purposes was very limited, and led to undesirable competition between the tanner of hides and skins, extravagant rates being demanded for bark. Finally an apprehended shortage in the supply of East India "kips" for the War Office compelled the Government of India to prohibit the tanning of sheep and goat skins in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with effect from the 28th April 1917 and an absolute embargo was placed upon the export of tanned skins from India from the 15th May 1917 though permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31st August 1918. The course of trade during the war years and after is well illustrated by the table below:—

Tanned skins

Exports of tanned skins from Madras ports from 1914-15 to 1920-21.

Year.	Quantity.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.
	CWT.		RS.	
1914-15	97,472	100	1,89,87,769	100
1915-16	105,066	108	2,11,51,059	111
1916-17	132,956	136	3,97,46,607	209
1917-18	10,359	11	57,77,460	30
1918-19	26,572	27	98,33,534	52
1919-20	82,180	84	4,09,18,411	215
1920-21	47,360	49	1,80,64,472	95

The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attributable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heavy demands chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage caused by export restrictions during the previous two years.

Tanned hides

118. No less illuminating are the corresponding figures for tanned hides (East India "kips"). In the first three years of the war, trade as revealed by the statistics followed a more or less normal course. In 1917-18, however, there was a great shortage of freight and very large quantities were awaiting shipment at the end of the year which help to swell the astonishing figures of 1918-19. The total for 1919-20 was in the circumstances no less remarkable, but in 1920-21 came a collapse, not only, it will be noticed, in volume but also in values.

Exports of tanned hides from Madras ports from 1912-13 to 1920-21.

Year.						Quantity.	Value.
						CWT.	RS.
1912-13	...	...	...	...	...	192,206	1,60,27,098
1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	142,370	1,23,25,371
1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	170,263	1,79,88,387
1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	222,418	2,36,58,445
1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	142,954	1,85,07,241
1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	3,63,119
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	450,480	6,46,62,529
1919-20	...	...	...	...	...	375,020	5,59,42,888
1920-21	...	...	...	...	...	65,160	86,32,753

Silk

119. As far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, sericulture is confined to the Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under mulberry during the past four years has been as follows:—

Year.						ACS.	
1917-18	11,244
1918-19	12,244
1919-20	11,880
1920-21	11,141

Silk weavers

The figures for the first six years of the decennium are unfortunately not available. Mr. Lefroy estimated the outturn of mulberry silk in this area in 1916 at 400,000 lb. which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail-borne imports from Mysore, 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported. According to the census returns the population supported by silk spinning and weaving has fallen from 74,773 to 34,984, but this may in part be due to the exclusion of weavers who only use silk for the border of the cloths which they manufacture and are therefore more correctly classified as cotton weavers. The silk brocades chiefly made in Tanjore continue to engage a considerable number of skilled artisans who dispute with the weavers of fine counts of cotton at Pullampet the claim to be the exponents of the highest developments of the weavers' art in Southern India.

A census was also taken of the numbers of those actually engaged in silk weaving, the Presidency totals (excluding Native States) being 10,481 males and 4,642 females. The two districts where the bulk of silk weaving is done are Tanjore (2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly (2,413 males and 601 females) followed by Chingleput with 1,248 males and 1,158 females disclosing an unusually high proportion of women and Salem with 1,149 males and 430 females.

Sugar

120. The area under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 103,308 acres and under palmyra 83,616 as compared with 94,879 acres and 88,740 acres, respectively, ten years earlier. The total population supported by makers of sugar, molasses and gur is 27,146 in 1921 as compared with 25,093 in 1911. Of modern sugar factories there are only seven in the Presidency, the most important being that at Nellikuppam in South Arcot district. In most parts of the country the fragmentation of holdings operates to discourage the cultivation of sugarcane in areas sufficiently large to justify the establishment of central factories as in Java and the prospects of the industry seem to lie, at any rate for some time to come, in the development

of small factories, on the lines of the concern under the control of the Department of Industries at Pallapalayam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per *pothi* for the jaggery produced. The very large expenditure necessary to obtain the machinery for the extraction of white sugar and the more favourable prices obtainable for gur make the production of the latter at present decidedly more profitable. The difficulty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribution of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distributing improved cane to the ryots from the cane breeding station at Coimbatore which is financed by the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

121. The cultivation of oil-seeds is carried on extensively in most of the districts of the Presidency as the following table shows:— Vegetable oils

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-21.

District.	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total ...	752,622	1,599,738	390,668	544,747	2,121,628
Ganjām ...	57,189	22,216	3,254	10,821	2,040
Vizagapatam ...	186,917	38,155	3,568	3,036	19,000
Gōdāvari ...	71,954	16	1,790	48,725	4,950
Kistna ...	98,315	2,091	15,019	9,465	43,636
Guntūr ...	848	6,464	43,981	660	133,208
Kurnool ...	2,514	66,796	37,849	66	306,645
Bellary ...	12,800	19,873	26,693	2,260	440,357
Anantapur ...	20,451	118,370	67,850	961	111,097
Uddapah ...	7,072	144,298	19,343	143	73,079
Nellore ...	3,137	1,254	37,138	263	31,310
Chingleput ...	23,347	32,590	63	6,387	1
South Arcot ...	40,598	438,793	869	3,625	1,413
Chittoor ...	5,551	38,008	15,905	2,347	740
North Arcot ...	22,057	221,705	6,914	12,890	1,645
Salem ...	25,629	88,945	21,489	10,362	24,653
Coimbatore ...	22,486	78,828	17,996	7,669	254,222
Trichinopoly ...	43,939	88,176	13,596	6,388	38,857
Tanjore ...	16,710	87,092	589	30,666	895
Madura ...	26,582	68,643	11,983	5,479	129,634
Rāmnād ...	22,339	33,663	2,940	6,572	251,811
Tinnevely ...	39,529	3,003	2,337	4,870	242,379
Malabar ...	14,464	631	403	323,967	222
South Kanara ...	2,908	...	212	46,801	164
Nilgiris ...	30	...	...	...	...
Anjengo ...	...	...	...	339	...
Agency ...	34,886	268	28,907	185	2,650

122. The copra and coconut oil industry have already been dealt with in another part of this chapter. Of the remaining oil-seeds, a large amount enters into local consumption, but the export trade to other parts of India and to foreign countries is, particularly in the case of groundnut, of considerable magnitude. The following table shows the average weight and value of the exports of oil-seeds other than copra in 1913-14 and also the number of gallons and value of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year:—

	Oils.		Oil-seeds.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	GALLS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Gingelly ...	53,102	1,12,804	65,411	6,55,888
Groundnut ...	279,895	4,34,063	3,946,362	3,44,48,448
Castor ...	109,895	1,38,093	188,567	13,40,350
Other sorts ...	133,623	1,90,329	1,900	13,553
Cotton ...	...	...	83,832	3,21,743

The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils is just under 40,000 in 1920-21 as compared with 53,000 which included an inconsiderable number engaged in the manufacture and refining of mineral oils in 1911. The decline may be attributed to a further increase in the number of small mills worked by power which reduces the number of hands employed in oil extraction. The attempt made by the Eastern Development Corporation to extract dhupa fat from the seeds of the *vateria indica* in South Kanara failed owing to the uncertain cropping of the trees and the difficulty of collection as the fruit ripens and falls just after the south-west monsoon has burst. No recent figures are available as to the number of oil mills in this Presidency. The bulk of them are too small to figure either in factory or census returns.

THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—General distribution by occupation.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
Class A.—Production of raw materials	7,252.4	3,529.7	48.7	51.3
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	7,250.2	3,528.7	48.7	51.3
Order 1. Pasture and agriculture—				
(a) Ordinary cultivation	7,230.3	3,411.9	48.5	51.5
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	46.5	23.2	50.0	50.0
(c) Forestry	16.0	7.54	47.1	52.9
(d) Raising of farm stock	97.7	59.2	60.6	39.4
(e) Raising of small animals	0.4	0.24	50.8	49.2
Order 2. Fishing and hunting	57.3	26.63	46.5	53.5
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals	2.2	0.98	45.3	54.7
Order 3. Mines	0.4	0.13	37.2	62.8
4. Quarries of hard rocks	1.4	0.66	47.3	52.7
5. Salt, etc.	0.4	0.19	45.5	54.5
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,893.6	849.17	44.8	55.2
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry	1,224.6	518.64	46.1	53.9
Order 6. Textiles	263.3	124.21	47.2	52.8
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	16.3	7.1	43.6	56.4
8. Wood	118.5	48.99	41.3	58.7
9. Metals	40.6	15.1	37.1	62.9
10. Ceramics	53.0	25.2	47.5	52.5
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11.1	4.9	44.2	55.8
12. Food industries	127.5	54.6	42.8	57.2
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	258.6	133.4	52.0	48.0
14. Furniture industries	0.6	0.20	34.6	65.4
15. Building industries	133.3	65.4	49.1	50.9
16. Construction of means of transport	1.4	0.47	34.7	65.3
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	0.6	0.22	37.4	62.6
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	101.8	88.85	38.2	61.8
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport	126.4	48.73	38.6	61.4
Order 19. Transport by air				
20. Transport by water	11.3	4.4	39.2	60.8
21. Transport by road	74.1	29.85	40.0	60.0
22. Transport by rail	34.1	12.38	36.4	63.6
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6.9	2.3	33.1	66.9
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade	642.6	281.8	43.8	56.2
Order 24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	27.1	10.1	37.4	62.6
25. Brokerage, commission and export	4.9	1.7	33.9	66.1
26. Trade in textiles	24.1	10.7	44.3	55.7
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	12.1	4.2	35.0	65.0
28. Trade in wood	9.7	3.8	39.0	61.0
29. Trade in metals	2.5	0.8	35.8	64.2
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5.1	2.8	54.6	45.4
31. Trade in chemical products	4.9	2.2	44.0	56.0
32. Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	33.4	14.4	43.1	56.9
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	271.2	122.5	45.2	54.8
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	25.4	10.2	40.1	59.9
35. Trade in furniture	6.3	2.3	36.6	63.4
36. Trade in building materials	5.0	2.3	45.5	54.5
37. Trade in means of transport	5.9	2.7	44.9	55.1
38. Trade in fuel	17.6	9.6	54.5	45.5
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	20.0	8.1	40.5	59.5
40. Trade of other sorts	167.4	73.4	43.9	56.1

1.—General distribution by occupation—concluded.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	252.0	95.00	37.7	62.3
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force ...	38.8	14.5	37.3	62.7
Order 41. Army ...	2.7	1.2	42.2	57.8
" 42. Navy ...	...	...	57.1	42.9
" 43. Air force ...	...	...	...	...
" 44. Police ...	38.1	13.3	36.0	63.1
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration ...	75.3	28.1	37.4	62.6
Order 45. Public administration ...	75.3	28.1	37.4	62.6
SUB-CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	137.9	52.4	38.0	62.0
Order 46. Religion ...	45.2	16.4	36.3	63.7
" 47. Law ...	10.7	3.4	31.8	68.2
" 48. Medicine ...	21.4	8.1	37.9	62.1
" 49. Instruction ...	30.2	12.0	39.8	60.2
" 50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	30.4	12.5	41.1	58.9
Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	602.0	314.7	52.3	47.7
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income ...	16.2	6.5	40.0	60.0
Order 51. Persons living principally on their income ...	16.2	6.5	40.0	60.0
SUB-CLASS X.—Domestic service ...	44.8	22.3	49.8	50.2
Order 52. Domestic service ...	44.8	22.3	49.8	50.2
SUB-CLASS XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	493.1	255.4	51.8	48.2
Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	493.1	255.4	51.8	48.2
SUB-CLASS XII.—Unproductive ...	47.9	30.5	63.8	36.2
Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	3.1	2.7	87.0	13.0
" 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	44.8	27.8	62.2	37.8
" 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries...	...	...	42.0	58.0

2.—Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Occupation.	Number per 10,000 of total population supported in					
	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class A.—Production of raw materials ...	8,207	7,465	7,614	7,195	7,084	6,662
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	8,207	7,461	7,611	7,194	7,084	6,659
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation ...	8,042	7,241	7,455	6,999	6,897	6,246
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening ...	4	5	5	46	48	192
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals ...	143	133	114	97	78	32
3. Others ...	15	13	31	15	7	36
4. Fishing and hunting ...	3	69	6	37	54	153
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	...	4	3	1	...	3
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	665	1,745	1,701	1,798	2,062	2,691
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry ...	354	1,051	1,074	1,064	1,248	1,478
1. Textiles ...	133	228	290	274	263	345
2. Wood industry ...	26	117	68	87	119	279
3. Metal industry ...	57	16	24	46	50	70
4. Ceramics ...	35	38	59	54	67	78
5. Food industry ...	17	59	41	104	196	305
6. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	44	383	385	199	216	166
7. Building industries ...	16	93	140	139	201	92
8. Other industries ...	26	117	67	161	146	143
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport ...	14	82	89	135	140	249
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade ...	297	612	538	590	674	964
1. Foodstuffs ...	61	284	172	276	320	586
2. Textiles ...	11	27	32	21	15	44
3. Others ...	225	301	334	302	339	334
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	86	202	226	258	284	359
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force ...	19	39	52	44	33	34
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration ...	49	64	96	77	81	79
SUB-CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	27	99	78	137	170	246
Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	1,042	588	459	749	569	288
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income ...	...	10	9	30	11	18
X.—Domestic service ...	37	39	29	46	42	77
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	988	467	319	639	483	166
XII.—Unproductive ...	17	72	102	34	33	27

3.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.

District and natural division.	Agriculture.				Industry (including mines) and transport.				Commerce.				Professions.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on industrial population of		Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on professional population of	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
Province	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Agency	30,293,165	708	49	51	5,362,967	126	45	55	2,749,880	64	44	56	1,078,255	25	38	62
East Coast North	1,203,905	804	52	48	55,510	37	50	50	44,469	30	56	44	12,844	9	45	55
Ganjam	7,873,217	725	49	51	1,236,224	114	49	51	665,040	61	49	51	219,446	20	37	63
Vishakhapatnam	1,434,280	781	51	49	98,597	54	51	49	117,293	64	50	50	41,008	22	40	60
Godavari	1,541,653	691	57	43	243,604	109	56	44	117,486	53	61	39	28,203	13	36	64
Kistna	1,127,438	767	48	52	104,056	112	44	56	81,277	65	42	58	30,069	21	34	66
Guntur	1,435,053	673	44	56	300,365	145	46	54	144,428	68	48	52	53,002	25	42	58
Nellore	1,409,218	777	46	54	215,439	119	47	53	88,640	49	40	60	30,681	17	34	66
Deccan	927,980	670	47	53	204,473	148	49	51	116,000	84	47	53	35,293	26	34	66
Cuddapah	2,737,324	746	53	48	427,781	116	51	49	197,421	54	52	48	83,002	23	45	55
Kurnool	687,138	740	49	51	122,009	137	43	57	54,971	62	45	55	18,773	21	40	60
Bangalore	670,000	732	52	48	106,419	120	59	41	47,669	52	58	42	20,651	23	50	50
Bellary	20,124	549	54	46	4,479	122	67	33	3,216	88	82	18	291	8	75	25
Saundar	677,004	786	54	46	76,988	89	51	49	40,347	57	55	45	24,211	28	44	56
Anantapur	703,584	776	53	47	988	85	55	45	754	65	50	50	402	34	40	60
East Coast Central	8,451,376	704	47	53	1,440,319	120	45	55	717,694	60	43	57	310,129	26	38	62
Madras	20,284	39	39	61	195,130	370	39	61	108,328	190	39	61	65,346	124	33	67
Chingleput	1,064,335	713	46	54	186,761	125	44	56	84,230	57	45	55	45,084	30	37	63
Chittoor	964,893	760	65	35	168,726	125	52	48	62,378	49	51	49	18,476	15	38	62
North Arcot	1,512,692	786	50	50	266,955	101	43	57	132,925	65	40	60	39,425	19	39	61
Salem	1,481,305	701	44	56	227,108	107	45	55	120,066	57	44	56	41,738	20	40	60
Coimbatore	1,608,353	677	47	53	273,693	123	48	52	136,452	62	46	54	50,344	23	42	58
South Arcot	1,904,514	521	43	57	192,040	83	40	60	78,319	34	44	56	49,216	21	38	62
East Coast South	7,143,735	695	50	50	1,428,501	139	44	56	693,616	67	41	59	292,199	28	37	63
Tanjore	1,624,203	698	49	51	288,704	122	40	60	147,864	64	42	58	105,088	45	34	66
Tiruchinopoly	1,350,351	710	55	45	296,501	140	44	56	109,058	57	45	55	47,886	23	40	60
Podukkottai	324,770	761	61	39	83,227	78	48	52	31,577	74	37	63	15,484	36	28	72
Madurai	1,499,338	747	60	40	267,034	133	45	55	118,792	59	43	57	41,516	31	40	60
Ramanad	1,228,528	714	44	56	182,598	106	44	56	139,724	51	38	62	32,871	19	31	69
Tinnevely	1,116,539	587	47	53	308,037	208	45	55	146,601	77	43	57	49,904	26	43	57
West Coast	2,883,407	644	45	55	775,032	173	41	59	431,650	96	36	64	160,635	36	35	65
Nizhams	76,675	597	65	35	14,380	114	51	49	6,815	54	46	54	7,580	60	41	59
Malabar	1,905,182	615	39	61	567,061	193	40	60	317,719	102	33	67	120,018	39	34	66
Anjengo	1,064	180	33	67	1,384	234	44	56	1,072	181	43	57	319	54	31	69
South Kanara	901,586	723	58	42	162,207	130	45	55	106,043	85	45	55	32,723	20	35	65
Cities	271,507	172	43	57	537,409	334	41	59	292,570	185	39	61	169,444	107	34	66

4.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Occupation.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.						
	Province.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total actual workers ..	75	06	88	106	32	116	57
Class A.—Production of raw materials ...	04	01	06	07	02	05	04
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	05	01	06	07	02	05	04
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening ...	51	...	32.4	56	22	64	51
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals ...	168	30	17.1	29.8	62	30.1	22
3. Fishing and hunting ...	95	...	9.9	91.7	18.6	5.0	3.9
4. Others ...	162	47.2	39.1	13.4	42	137	122
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	69	...	21	...	33.7	...	36
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	304	62	407	480	129	413	173
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry ...	312	106	453	554	147	350	169
1. Textiles ...	266	58	320	108.1	77	217	39
2. Wood industry ...	238	60	24.4	29.2	28.5	17.5	16.5
3. Metal industry ...	256	84	38.1	38.7	23.0	24.7	27.4
4. Ceramics ...	279	65.4	28.5	45.6	12.5	44.4	84
5. Food industry ...	189	1.4	28.7	52.8	7.3	16.8	23.7
6. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	444	...	67.9	36.1	28.2	24.9	25.8
7. Building industries ...	373	16	19.2	22.7	9.2	76.0	44
8. Other industries ...	234	...	39.8	43.6	11.1	20.1	28.3
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport ...	168	...	148	53.2	67	250	105
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade ...	313	19	354	329	11.1	56.9	198
1. Trade in food-stuffs ...	292	49	32.6	31.0	9.6	50.9	17.8
2. " textiles ...	245	...	18.7	56.5	10.9	43.3	21.2
3. Other trades ...	340	12	38.4	29.1	12.7	64.4	23.0
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	415	26	426	461	220	650	338
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public Force ...	289	58	282	179	21.5	58.7	60
" VII.—Public administration ...	477	12	412	53.4	19.9	85.5	57.2
" VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	417	27	493	59.5	23.5	57.0	30.7
Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	147	01	102	208	43	393	69
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income.	302	...	404	569	132	70.5	81
" X.—Domestic service ...	362	06	148	107.1	26	124.2	44
" XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	128	01	78	13.5	43	35.2	9.6
" XII.—Unproductive ...	114	13	194	16.8	12	20	26

5.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Rent receivers—Landowners.		Rent receivers—Tenants.		Cultivators (landowners and tenants).			Farm servants and field labourers.	
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it among land-owners.	Number per 10,000 who follow it among tenants.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	652.8	Total ...	719.0	Total ...	486.5	462.8	Total ...	226.9
Agriculture ...	173.3	Agriculture ...	191.7	Agriculture ...	166.3	152.0	Agriculture ...	69.6
Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers ...	158.7	Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers ...	168.3	Traders (other than money-lenders), grain and pulse dealers ...	74.1	79.0	Traders of all kinds ...	40.8
Religion ...	40.3	General labourers ...	118.1	General labourers ...	41.9	39.5	General labourers ...	28.6
Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	36.6	Religion ...	48.6	Artisans ...	38.1	24.3	Artisans ...	11.8
Artisans ...	34.6	Artisans ...	34.5	Cattle-breeders ...	16.6	11.5	Cattle-breeders ...	9.9
Washermen ...	31.9	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	27.7	Textile industries ...	16.2	9.1	Textile industries ...	8.6
Miscellaneous labourers.	31.1	Public service ...	25.2	Barbers ...	13.9	5.1	Beggars ...	5.4
Public service ...	28.3	Textile industries ...	22.0	Cart-owners and drivers, etc. ...	13.0	...	Domestic service ...	8.0
Textile industries ...	18.3	Collection of forest produce ...	19.8	Public service excluding village watchmen ...	12.0	7.2	Cart-owners and drivers, etc. ...	5.7
School-masters ...	15.6	Building industries ...	13.7	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	9.5	9.1	Collection of forest produce ...	3.9
Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	14.3	Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	13.1	Religion ...	8.2	9.6	Barbers ...	1.3
Barbers ...	12.6	Business unspecified ...	11.6	Washermen ...	7.8	10.5	Workers in woody materials ...	5.9
Business, unspecified ...	7.3	Medical practitioners ...	9.2	Milkmen ...	6.5	4.5	Toddy-drawers ...	4.1
Medical practitioners ...	6.1	School-masters ...	7.8	Domestic service ...	6.5	8.8	Milkmen ...	2.0
Lawyers ...	5.0	Other occupations ...	17.7	Business unspecified.	5.5	3.0	Building industries ...	1.7
Cattle-breeders ...	3.7			School-masters ...	4.1	4.4	Rice pounders ...	1.5
Growers of fruit, flowers, etc. ...	3.4			Toddy-drawers ...	3.8	19.4	Washermen ...	1.2
Other occupations ...	31.7			Village watchmen ...	3.3	1.8	Fishermen and boatmen ...	1.1
				Fishermen and boatmen ...	2.8	3.6	Other occupations ...	16.7
				Other occupations ...	38.4	60.4		

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Number of		Occupation.	Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Grand Total ..	12,926,818	7,565,555	585	648
		Sub-Class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	9,305,729	5,795,153	623	692
1		Pasture and agriculture ...	9,216,500	5,770,410	626	697
1 (a)		Pasture and agriculture—ordinary cultivation ...	8,925,780	5,676,255	636	718
	1 (a)	Income from rent of agricultural land (owned) ...	463,778	254,463	549	504
	(b)	Do. do. (leased) ...	257,192	150,604	586	424
	2 (a)	Ordinary cultivators: owners ...	3,786,308	1,774,466	469	551
	(b)	Do. tenants ...	2,092,048	1,188,219	568	554
	3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	10,283	1,109	108	69
	4	Farm servants ...	961,911	630,055	655	1,187
	5	Field labourers ...	1,354,260	1,076,389	1,238	
1 (b)		Pasture and agriculture—growers of special products and market gardening ...	70,344	29,039	413	346
	6	Ten, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	27,140	17,347	639	580
	7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers ...	43,204	11,692	271	240
1 (c)		Pasture and agriculture—forestry ...	24,632	7,652	311	433
	9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	19,612	7,552	390	617
1 (d)		Pasture and agriculture—raising of farm stock ...	195,088	58,043	298	165
	11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	40,423	10,165	251	183
	12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	37,632	12,639	336	221
	14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds ...	116,562	34,894	299	146
1 (e)		Pasture and agriculture—raising of small animals ...	643	421	652	
2		Fishing and hunting ...	89,229	24,743	277	193
	17	Fishing ...	87,680	24,363	278	192
	18	Hunting ...	1,599	380	288	
		Sub-Class II—Exploitation of minerals ...	2,111	2,097	993	370
3		Mines ...	481	93	193	
4	22	Quarries of hard rocks ...	1,115	1,738	1,559	
5		Salt ...	515	266	517	
		Sub-Class III—Industry ...	1,541,056	678,441	440	500
6		Textiles ...	335,604	195,954	584	639
	25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	5,773	5,700	987	624
	26	Cotton spinning ...	23,128	18,028	779	
	27 (a)	Cotton sizing ...	1,231	658	835	503
	(b)	Cotton weaving ...	192,105	83,907	437	
	28	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving ...	1,074	489	455	
	29	Rope, twine and string ...	2,541	5,548	2,183	6,536
	30 (a)	Cocoon fibre work ...	4,329	30,938	7,147	5,258
	(b)	Other fibres (aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	1,493	545	385	
	32	Weaving of woollen blankets ...	3,381	3,145	930	
	33	Weaving of woollen carpets ...	1,947	753	887	997
	34	Silk spinners ...	1,016	1,385	1,393	722
	35	Silk weavers ...	10,426	4,987	475	
	37 (a)	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn ...	8,741	3,971	454	
	38 (b)	Lace and embroidery works ...	1,035	1,944	1,878	
	(c)	Spinners unspecified ...	1,680	1,009	969	
	(d)	Weavers unspecified ...	75,606	81,833	421	
7		Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	27,380	3,017	110	95
	39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers ...	6,499	766	120	
	40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunk, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	20,838	2,232	107	104
8		Wood ...	161,953	47,633	294	415
	44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	109,323	4,324	40	54
	45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders, working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	38,732	42,327	1,100	1,271
9		Metals ...	59,901	4,656	78	95
	48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	44,460	3,808	86	104
10		Ceramics ...	77,343	30,424	393	566
	55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	65,680	26,079	397	593
	56	Brick and tile makers ...	11,366	4,230	372	
11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	15,492	5,486	354	398
	60	Manufacture of dyes, paint, ink and pencils ...	1,209	244	202	
	61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	12,712	5,100	401	404

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued.

Number of		Occupation.	Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-Class III.—Industry—concluded						
12		Food Industries	157,273	76,348	485	894
	65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	18,984	56,622	2,986	6,023
	66	Bakers and biscuit makers	2,491	3,043	* 1,222	...
	67	Grain parchers, etc.	1,191	596	500	...
	68	Butchers	8,891	843	95	...
	71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	7,129	6,424	901	3,761
	72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	1,575	2,550	1,619	...
	74	Toddy-drawers	106,161	1,930	18	29
	75	Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganja	10,368	3,526	340	...
13		Industries of dress and the toilet	378,329	192,676	509	509
	77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darters and embroiders of linen	22,477	7,368	328	488
	78	Shoe, boot and saddle makers	101,068	19,262	190	148
	80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	171,528	160,125	234	943
	81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	82,302	4,189	51	43
15		Building industries	178,811	101,141	566	422
	85	Lime burners and cement workers	5,494	2,730	497	...
	86	Excavators and well sinkers	59,193	49,904	845	732
	87	Stone cutters and dressers	28,430	7,803	274	...
	88	Bricklayers and masons	72,109	37,821	518	184
	89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	13,585	3,293	242	501
18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	143,210	21,073	145	70
	98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	113,558	6,954	616	63
	99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, ligams and sacred threads	2,727	1,132	415	444
	103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	14,263	12,194	855	...
Sub-Class IV.—Transport			190,977	17,566	92	90
20		Transport by water	17,966	933	52	27
	108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	1,287	313	253	25
21		Transport by road	113,503	13,322	117	127
	111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	1,208	310	257	...
	112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	10,282	3,119	303	566
	114	Owners, managers and employers (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	75,158	3,701	49	45
	117	Porters and messengers	23,347	5,993	257	221
22		Transport by rail	49,866	3,165	63	41
	119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	18,692	3,044	163	13
Sub-Class V.—Trade			813,247	392,562	483	591
24	121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	32,632	10,657	327	502
26	123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	33,335	12,402	372	185
27	124	Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these	15,080	3,096	206	123
28	125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo thatch, etc.	10,458	5,784	553	648
29	126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	3,144	645	205	...
30	127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	5,706	6,178	1,083	807
31	128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	6,759	2,478	367	490
32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants	44,193	17,471	395	485
	129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	22,184	7,308	329	502
	130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees	22,009	10,163	462	...
33		Other trade in food-stuffs	323,782	200,355	619	635
	131	Fish dealers	38,971	39,009	1,003	1,278
	132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	107,273	41,792	390	436
	133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry, eggs, etc.	22,370	25,446	1,138	1,842

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded.

Number of		Occupation.	Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sub-Class V.—Trade—concluded.				
33		Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded.				
	134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	24,364	27,527	1,130	1,693
	135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers ...	52,341	30,995	592	700
	136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	42,991	19,224	461	522
	137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	19,781	4,335	219	217
	138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	7,583	1,227	122	261
	139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	8,078	10,140	1,255	2,471
34	140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) ...	37,726	5,907	157	221
35	141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	3,355	691	203	...
36	143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc.) ...	6,680	3,105	465	...
37	146	Trade in means of transport ...	10,022	1,364	136	...
		Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	8,558	1,167	136	...
38	147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	20,211	20,771	1,028	1,351
39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences ...	26,033	8,622	331	360
	148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	6,665	822	123	...
	149	Dealers in common bangles and necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	17,263	7,701	446	476
40		Trade of other sorts ...	222,105	92,113	415	270
	152(a)	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	139,708	59,799	428	...
	(b)	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	79,134	31,667	400	282
		Sub-Class VII.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	186,766	37,532	201	178
46		Religion ...	64,598	5,418	84	136
	165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	22,759	1,080	48	74
	167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	2,398	614	266	871
	168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	38,063	3,512	92	144
48		Medicine ...	25,405	9,409	370	294
	171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	21,627	4,188	194	140
	172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	3,778	5,221	1,382	1,691
49		Instruction ...	43,587	7,896	181	142
	173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	40,701	7,554	186	142
50		Letters and arts and sciences ...	38,613	14,809	384	289
	178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	20,979	13,062	923	452
	179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	2,874	895	311	...
51	180	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income ...	19,478	8,161	419	449
		Proprietors (other than agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners ...				
52		Sub-Class X.—Domestic service ...	54,660	40,741	745	750
	181	Domestic service ...				
		Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ...	47,900	40,330	842	842
53		Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations... ...	550,474	542,499	986	1,231
	185	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation... Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in the unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops ...	58,108	2,164	373	61
	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	476,581	539,813	1,133	1,453
		Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive ...	80,444	50,287	625	707
54	188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	10,703	872	81	...
55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	69,724	49,411	709	792
	189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	69,599	46,335	666	...
	190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	155	3,076	19,845	792
56	191	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	17	4	235	...

7—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901).

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Grand Total ...	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,633,340	+ 2.2	+ 8.4
I			Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	31,026,751	29,825,702	27,675,819	+ 4.0	+ 7.8
	1		Pasture and agriculture ...	30,781,578	29,586,787	27,482,122	+ 4.0	+ 7.7
	(a)		Ordinary cultivation ...	30,094,335	28,621,449	25,488,155	+ 5.1	+ 8.1
	1 (a)		Income from rent of agricultural land : Owned ...	1,675,110	960,194	796,842	+ 74.5	+ 20.5
	1 (b)		Income from rent of agricultural land : Leased ...	947,467	163,396	42,621	+ 479.9	+ 283.4
	2 (a)		Ordinary cultivators as owners ...	11,960,104	13,168,009	13,509,901	- 9.2	- 2.5
	2 (c)		Do. do. tenants ...	7,228,873	6,423,909	4,394,658	+ 12.5	+ 46.2
	3		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	31,536	74,508	103,359	- 57.5	- 27.9
	4		Farm servants ...	2,927,459	7,831,433	7,640,774	+ 5.4	+ 2.5
	5		Field labourers ...	5,323,488				
	(b)		Growers of special products and market gardening ...	198,830	158,261	171,134	+ 27.2	- 8.7
	6		Tea, coffee, cinchona rubber and indigo plantations ...	71,905	37,379	51,376	+ 92.4	- 27.2
	7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine arecanut, etc., growers ...	126,925	118,882	119,758	+ 6.8	- 0.7
	(c)		Forestry ...	68,514	70,638	92,046	- 3.0	- 23.3
	9		Wood cutters : firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	55,092	51,177	77,428	+ 7.6	- 33.9
	(d)		Raising of farm stock ...	417,897	430,097	536,978	- 10.3	- 7.1
	11		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	89,148	74,847	80,313	+ 19.4	- 7.1
	12		Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	90,277	102,622	110,411	- 12.0	- 7.1
	13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	1,643	2,684	2,888	- 38.8	- 7.1
	14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	236,830	319,144	343,266	- 25.8	- 7.1
	(e)		Raising of small animals ...	2,102	327	112	+ 542.8	+ 192.0
	2		Fishing and hunting ...	245,073	238,965	193,697	+ 2.6	+ 23.4
	17		Fishing ...	240,169	234,080	188,153	+ 2.6	+ 24.4
	18		Hunting ...	4,904	4,885	5,544	+ 0.4	- 100.8
II			Exploitation of minerals ...	9,288	18,336	16,814	- 49.3	+ 9.0
	3		Mines ...	1,542	10,051	8,002	- 84.7	+ 25.6
	4		Quarries of hard rocks ...	6,030	5,536	4,588	+ 8.9	+ 20.7
	5		Salt, etc. ...	1,716	2,749	4,224	- 37.6	- 34.9
III			Industry ...	4,812,771	5,591,058	5,312,321	- 13.9	+ 5.2
	6		Textiles ...	1,127,114	1,406,286	1,394,000	- 19.9	+ 0.9
	25		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	20,844	59,253	43,478	- 64.8	+ 36.2
	26		Cotton spinning ...	84,938				
	27 (a)		Cotton sizing ...	4,392	1,118,628	1,169,876	- 38.6	- 4.3
	27 (b)		Cotton weaving ...	597,753				
	28		Jute spinning, pressing and weaving ...	3,210	5,564	855	- 42.3	+ 550.8
	29		Rope, twine and string ...	14,444	74,294	60,851	- 80.6	+ 22.1
	31		Wool carding and spinning ...	643				
	32		Weaving of woollen blankets ...	11,652	37,415	21,554	- 53.2	+ 73.6
	33		Weaving of woollen carpets ...	5,202				
	34		Silk spinners ...	5,043	74,773	55,126	- 53.2	+ 35.6
	35		Silk weavers ...	29,941	1,359	1,057	- 95.3	+ 28.6
	36		Hair, camel and horse hair ...	64				
	37 (a)		Dyeing and bleaching of yarn ...	28,527				
	(b & c)		Printing and preparation and sponging of textiles ...	85	17,096	23,061	+ 67.4	- 25.9
	38 (c)		Spinners unspecified ...	6,845				
	39 (c)		Weavers unspecified ...	224,818				
	7		Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	69,797	132,232	163,896	- 47.2	- 19.3
	39		Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	15,886	32,831	25,323	- 50.9	+ 26.6
	40		Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	53,648	99,309	132,000	- 46.0	- 24.8
	41		Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles (brush makers) ...	57	59	6,009	- 94.6	- 99.0
	42		Bone, ivory horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	206	533	723	- 61.4	+ 45.6
	8		Wood ...	507,999	638,284	820,002	- 20.5	+ 20.7
	43		Sawyers ...	39,532	2,703	2,635	- 13.5	+ 2.6
	44		Carpenters turners and joiners, etc. ...	322,448	415,983	312,832		+ 33.0

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III— cont.			Industry—concluded.					
	45		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds, or similar materials ...	145,319	222,301	216,171	- 34.6	+ 2.8
	9		Metals ...	173,804	218,594	210,727	- 20.5	+ 3.7
	46		Forging and rolling of iron and others ...	822	...	...	...	...
	47		Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	194	...	...	...	...
	48		Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ...	133,556	158,072	152,359	- 15.5	+ 37.5
	49		Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	26,381	41,871	41,118	- 37.0	+ 1.8
	10		Ceramics ...	226,753	249,413	190,235	- 9.1	+ 31.1
	55		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	192,780	224,053	167,709	- 14.0	+ 33.6
	11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	47,444	61,162	92,335	- 22.4	- 33.8
	61		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	39,979	58,302	58,386	- 24.8	- 8.7
	62		Do. do. of mineral oils ...	130				
	12		Food industries ...	545,517	619,298	625,535	- 11.9	- 1.0
	65		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	139,691	204,922	256,830	- 31.8	- 30.2
	66		Bakers and biscuit makers ...	14,155	12,995	6,601	+ 8.9	+ 96.9
	67		Grain parchers, etc. ...	3,380	5,906	26,153	- 42.8	- 70.7
	68		Butchers ...	24,883	25,865	28,573	- 3.7	- 9.5
	69		Fish curers ...	760	4,114	3,317	- 81.6	+ 30.1
	71		Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	27,146	25,093	22,651	+ 8.2	+ 6.1
	72		Sweetmeat makers and preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ...	7,359	10,889	7,867	- 63.0	+ 152.8
	73		Brewers and distillers ...	520	4,335	710	- 88.0	+ 510.6
	74		Toddy drawers ...	293,575	303,420	283,052	- 3.2	+ 15.3
	13		Industries of dress and the toilet ...	1,098,146	1,235,134	1,130,065	- 11.1	+ 8.7
	77		Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen ...	69,255	83,777	71,660	- 17.3	+ 16.9
	78		Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	256,857	277,702	270,319	- 7.5	+ 2.7
	80		Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	553,116	603,630	556,359	- 8.4	+ 8.5
	81		Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	214,384	260,537	233,527	- 17.7	+ 11.6
	14		Furniture industries ...	2,512	4,866	1,825	- 48.4	+ 160.6
	15		Building industries ...	570,321	606,841	607,118	- 6.0	- 0.0
	86		Excavators and well-sinkers ...	210,290	129,922	303,428	- 8.5	- 24.2
	87		Stone-cutters and dressers ...	82,595	322,824	253,444	- 4.5	+ 13.9
	88		Brick-layers and masons ...	225,556				
	16		Construction of means of transport ...	5,904	3,616	2,635	+ 63.3	+ 37.2
	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.) ...	2,596	1,169	167	+ 122.6	+ 598.2
	18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	435,564	44,802	38,746	+ 5.2	+ 15.4
	98		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	334,608				
	99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of sprangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads ...	8,950	9,839	9,048	- 9.0	+ 8.7
	102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc. ...	320	44,802	38,746	+ 15.0	+ 15.6
	103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	51,215				
IV			Transport ...	540,908	568,701	597,357	- 4.9	- 4.8
	20		Transport by water ...	48,185	74,966	84,132	- 35.7	- 10.9
	107		Shipowners and their employees, ship-brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen ...	9,005	15,912	10,043	- 43.4	+ 58.4
	108		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers, and canals (including construction) ...	3,271	1,778	2,060	+ 312.9	- 13.7
	109		Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals ...	4,071				
	110		Boat-owners, boat-men and tow-men ...	28,184	51,983	71,208	- 51.6	- 27.0
	21		Transport by road ...	317,280	342,676	382,742	- 7.4	- 10.5
	111		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	4,056	31,638	36,966	+ 1.8	- 13.7
	112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	28,153				

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

Sub-class.	Number of		Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV— cont.			Transport—concluded.					
		113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles ...	6,503	215,475	166,528	- 2.0	+ 29.4
		114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ...	204,653				
		115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	4,170				
		116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	137	1,060	5,555	- 87.1	- 80.9
		117	Porters and messengers ...	69,588	91,646	169,110	- 2.1	- 46.7
	22		Transport by rail ...	145,851	116,511	100,822	+ 25.2	+ 15.6
		118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	89,620	101,504	83,431	- 11.7	+ 21.7
		119	Labourers employed on railway construction.	56,231	15,007	17,391	+ 274.7	- 13.7
	23	120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	29,612	34,548	29,661	- 14.3	+ 16.6
V			Trade ...	2,749,890	2,767,356	2,568,075	- 0.6	+ 6.9
	24	121	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	115,818	114,562	102,852	+ 1.1	+ 11.4
	25	122	Brokerage, commission and export ...	21,088	19,872	29,482	+ 6.1	- 32.6
	26	123	Trade in textiles ...	103,217	98,576	130,047	+ 4.7	- 24.2
	27	124	Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	51,920	50,055	39,189	+ 3.7	+ 27.7
	28	125	Trade in wood ...	41,612	33,423	32,498	+ 24.5	+ 2.8
	29	126	Trade in metals ...	10,590	3,852	1,175	+ 174.9	+ 227.8
	30	127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	21,760	23,621	41,471	- 7.9	- 43.0
	31	128	Trade in chemical products ...	20,994	18,136	7,418	+ 15.8	+ 144.5
	32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	143,137	137,597	113,550	+ 4.0	+ 21.2
		129	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated water and ice ...	67,857	109,072	95,434	- 37.8	+ 14.3
		130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and their employees) ...	75,280	28,525	18,116	+ 163.9	+ 57.5
	33		Other trade in foodstuffs ...	1,160,220	1,830,411	1,718,221	- 1.7	+ 6.5
		131	Fish dealers ...	177,191	220,740	203,190	- 19.7	+ 8.6
		132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other (condiments) ...	329,004	853,756	698,607	- 61.5	+ 23.1
		133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	92,391	81,407	87,586	+ 13.5	- 7.1
		134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	111,805	128,694	121,279	- 13.1	+ 6.1
		135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	186,596	226,513	252,678	- 17.6	- 10.4
		136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	155,223	200,859	219,572	- 22.7	- 8.5
		137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	57,017	66,291	61,634	- 14.0	+ 7.6
		138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	18,525	28,717	30,896	- 35.5	- 7.1
		139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	32,476	23,434	47,779	+ 38.6	- 51.0
	34	140	Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	108,847	90,079	16,907	+ 20.8	+ 432.3
	35		Trade in furniture ...	26,983	28,983	32,059	- 6.9	- 9.6
		142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	15,207	21,263	29,351	- 28.0	- 27.6
	36	143	Trade in building materials ...	21,516	25,808	25,644	- 16.6	+ 0.6
	37		Trade in means of transport ...	25,366	27,999	30,124	- 9.5	- 7.1
		144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	785	27,999	30,124	- 9.5	- 7.1
		145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	3,023				
		146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	21,558				
	38	147	Trade in fuel ...	75,189	86,234	135,203	- 12.8	- 36.2
	39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	85,474	88,179	88,490	- 3.1	- 0.4
		148	Dealers in precious stones and jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	19,485	22,602	29,134	- 13.8	- 22.4
		149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	59,124	59,839	55,039	- 1.2	+ 8.7
	40		Trade of other sorts ...	716,151	89,530	43,745	+ 696.0	+ 104.7
		151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	704				
		152	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	456,871				
		152a	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	348,584	71,688	23,258	+ 246.7	+ 208.2
		154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	7,091	5,489	6,182	+ 29.2	- 11.2

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—concluded.

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI			Public force	166,180	208,805	247,136	- 20.4	- 15.5
	41		Army	11,762	16,083	25,778	- 26.9	- 37.6
	155		Army (Imperial)	11,339	15,154	25,186	- 25.2	- 39.8
	156		Army (Indian states)	423	929	587	- 54.5	+ 58.3
	42		Navy	35	...	23	...	...
	44		Police	154,383	192,722	221,340	- 19.9	- 12.9
	169		Police	90,827	100,995	101,392	- 10.1	- 0.4
	160		Village watchman	63,586	91,727	119,948	- 30.7	- 28.5
VII			Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8.8	- 11.0
	45		Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8.8	- 11.0
	161		Service of the State*	141,662	160,087	160,723	- 11.5	- 0.4
	162		Service of Indian and Foreign States*	2,309	13,380	11,163	- 82.7	+ 1.9
	163		Municipal and other local (not village) service*	26,773	33,768	33,859	- 20.7	- 0.3
	164		Village officials and servants other than watchmen	151,493	145,929	190,865	+ 3.8	- 23.5
VIII			Professions and liberal arts	589,638	680,896	595,594	- 13.4	+ 14.3
	46		Religion	192,812	256,639	221,646	- 24.9	+ 15.8
	165		Priests, ministers, etc.	70,999	83,783	65,788	- 15.3	+ 27.4
	166		Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	3,361	6,424	4,975	- 47.7	+ 29.1
	167		Catechists, readers, church and mission service	8,039	13,329	13,960	- 39.7	- 4.5
	168		Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	110,413	152,103	136,973	- 37.9	+ 11.8
	47		Law	45,878	48,580	36,368	- 5.6	+ 33.6
	169		Lawyers of all kinds, including kasis, law agents and mukhtars	22,350	20,723	20,569	+ 7.9	+ 0.7
	170		Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	23,528	27,857	15,799	- 15.5	+ 76.3
	48		Medicine	91,739	89,738	84,937	+ 2.2	+ 5.7
	171		Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	72,184	75,295	68,571	- 4.2	+ 9.8
	172		Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	19,575	14,443	16,368	+ 35.5	- 11.7
	49		Instruction	129,285	146,746	123,745	- 11.9	+ 18.6
	173		Professors and teachers of all kinds	121,359	...	...	...	...
	174		Clerks and servants connected with education	7,926	146,746	123,745	- 11.9	+ 18.6
	50		Letters and arts and sciences	130,124	139,193	128,898	- 6.5	+ 8.0
	177(a)		Literature: authors, editors, journalists	990	...	...	...	...
	(b)		Art: artists, photographers, sculptors, etc.	4,432	28,400	24,971	- 17.9	+ 13.7
	(c)		Science: astronomers, meteorologists, etc.	17,903	...	...	...	...
	178		Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	76,053	81,809	84,779	- 7.0	- 3.5
IX			Persons living on their income	69,163	87,308	123,409	- 20.8	- 29.3
	51	180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	...	...	...	...	...
X			Domestic service	191,715	206,095	250,004	- 7.0	- 17.6
	52		Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	173,638	186,959	222,457	- 7.1	- 16.0
	181		Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc.	11,941	19,136	27,547	- 37.6	- 30.5
	182		Private motor drivers and cleaners	6,138	...	...	...	...
XI			Insufficiently described occupations	2,110,530	1,527,876	679,417	+ 38.1	+ 124.6
	53		Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	27,310	14,764	15,447	+ 85.0	- 4.4
	184		Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	163,544	162,653	151,935	+ 0.5	+ 7.1
	185		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,902,735	1,343,639	509,169	+ 41.6	+ 163.9
XII			Unproductive	204,884	273,828	344,481	- 25.2	- 20.5
	54	188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	13,310	13,424	11,438	- 0.8	+ 17.4
	55		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	191,524	260,404	333,043	- 26.5	- 21.8
	189		Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	184,764	...	...	...	...
	190		Procurers and prostitutes	6,760	260,404	333,043	- 26.5	- 21.8

* Not assigned to any specific head.

8.—Occupations by caste.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ambattan ... ..	...	302	Brāhman (Tamil)—concluded.		
Barbers	458	7	Landowners and tenants ...	213	327
Cultivators: owners and tenants	279	611	Religion	71	34
Agricultural labourers ...	68	1,181	Public administration ...	60	...
Medical practitioners and midwives	43	1,214	Insufficiently described occupations (other than labourers).	39	73
Labourers (unspecified) ...	37	1,153	Professors and teachers of all kinds	37	48
Players on musical instruments (not military)	34	193	Owners of hotels and their employees	21	139
Landowners and tenants ...	24	489	Lawyers, etc.	20	...
Others	59	1,076	Bankers and their employees ...	16	4
			Railway employees	15	...
Badaga ... ..	...	340	Others	140	221
Agricultural labourers ...	595	206			
Tea, coffee, etc., plantation employees	120	986	Brāhman (Kanarese) ... ..	...	570
Excavators, stone cutters, masons and labourers (unspecified)	113	518	Cultivators: owners and tenants	643	729
Cultivators: owners and tenants	93	1,053	Landowners and tenants ...	114	699
Others	79	83	Religion	34	103
			Public administration ...	30	...
Baliya, Kavarai ... ..	...	616	Trade in food stuffs	24	81
Cultivators: owners and tenants	483	671	Professors and teachers ...	15	214
Agricultural labourers ...	127	1,014	Others	140	367
Trade of all sorts (except fish dealers)	104	483			
Landowners and tenants ...	69	274	Brāhman (Oriya) ... ..	...	137
Fishing and fish selling ...	42	970	Cultivators: owners and tenants	524	142
Labourers (unspecified) ...	40	1,313	Landowners and tenants ...	196	110
Raising of farm stock ...	20	2,948	Religion	51	25
Railway employees (other than coolies) and public administration and police	18	...	Agricultural labourers ...	49	370
Textiles	11	214	Medical practitioners and midwives	48	6
Others	86	207	Others	132	196
Billava ... ..	...	683	Brāhman (Malayālam) ... ..	...	79
Cultivators: owners and tenants	671	879	Landowners and tenants ...	412	123
Agricultural labourers ...	209	1,204	Religion	125	...
Toddy drawers and sellers ...	53	45	Hotel managers and their servants	92	22
Landowners and tenants ...	11	1,077	Cultivators: owners and tenants	90	138
Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	6	8,282	Cooks, water-carriers and other indoor servants	52	158
Others	50	1,220	Public administration ...	39	...
			Instruction	31	...
Bōya ... ..	...	666	Law	22	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	434	375	Others	137	47
Agricultural labourers ...	377	1,308			
Porters and messengers and labourers (unspecified) ...	67	820	Chakkiliyan ... ..	...	597
Landowners and tenants ...	27	473	Agricultural labourers ...	408	805
Raising of farm stock and grass selling	20	704	Leather workers and traders in leather and shoes, etc. ...	221	187
Fishing and fish selling ...	14	183	Miscellaneous labourers ...	152	916
Others	61	426	Cultivators: owners and tenants	129	908
			Landowners and tenants ...	25	341
Brāhman (Telugu) ... ..	...	386	Scavengers	14	1,163
Cultivators: owners and tenants	494	459	Others	51	219
Landowners and tenants ...	295	499			
Religion	40	71	Chenchu ... ..	...	480
Public administration ...	40	...	Miscellaneous labourers ...	239	466
Professors and teachers ...	22	79	Wood cutters and sellers ...	276	294
Others	109	230	Agricultural labourers ...	114	576
			Cultivators: owners and tenants	104	562
Brāhman (Tamil) ... ..	...	276	Beggars	95	582
Cultivators: owners and tenants	368	522	Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	34	...
			Hunters	5	...
			Others	133	1,152

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cheruman ... ..	...	995	Idaiyan. Yādava—cont.		
Agricultural labourers ...	912	1,070	Cow, sheep and buffalo breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc. ...	79	180
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	82	1,370	Landowners and tenants ...	93	808
Cultivators: owners and tenants	5	225	Agricultural labourers ...	91	1,055
Others	51	185	Milk, etc., sellers and sheep, etc., sellers	43	1,775
Chetti ... ..	...	413	Miscellaneous labourers ...	33	1,202
Cultivators: owners and tenants	304	283	Others	80	293
Landowners and tenants ...	143	662	Idiga. Arya Hihida, Setti		
Traders of all kinds ...	270	188	Baliya ... ..	...	926
Agricultural labourers ...	82	920	Cultivators: owners and tenants	456	643
Money lenders	40	381	Agricultural labourers ...	296	4,288
Textile industries	32	214	Toddy drawers and sellers ...	144	95
Others	120	380	Landowners and tenants ...	31	170
Dēvānga ... ..	...	562	Others	78	1,632
Cotton weavers	448	578	Ilayan ... ..	...	895
Cotton spinners and dyers ...	81	413	Agricultural labourers ...	593	1,570
Cultivators: owners and tenants	130	572	Cultivators: owners and tenants	201	193
Agricultural labourers ...	91	1,139	Toddy drawers and sellers ...	86	14
Landowners and tenants ...	72	530	Rice pounders, etc.	27	659,600
Traders in textiles and ready-made clothing and sundry shop-keepers	61	376	Others	93	1,118
Silk weavers	11	525	Irulan ... ..	...	402
Others	108	424	Agricultural labourers ...	402	496
Dombō ... ..	...	290	Cultivators: owners and tenants	318	217
Cultivators: owners and tenants	399	115	Rice pounders, etc.	82	922
Miscellaneous labourers ...	160	1,278	Masons and miscellaneous labourers	35	653
Cotton weavers	120	...	Firewood cutters and sellers ...	32	633
Agricultural labourers ...	117	1,180	Landowners and tenants ...	27	703
Cattle breeders and herdsmen.	115	35	Cattle and sheep breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc. ...	22	141
Others	99	475	Others	82	252
Gadabā ... ..	...	638	Jains ... ..	...	250
Cultivators: owners and tenants	720	783	Cultivators: owners and tenants	759	214
Agricultural labourers ...	135	840	Landowners and tenants ...	41	559
Firewood sellers	25	1,126	General storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified) ...	41	81
Landowners and tenants ...	25	395	Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing	29	39
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	16	...	Money lenders	22	31
Others	79	174	Religion	19	...
Golla ... ..	...	673	Others	79	602
Cultivators: owners and tenants	476	513	Kaikōlan. Sengundar, Sengunda Kahatriya ... ..	...	426
Agricultural labourers ...	261	1,224	Textile workers	480	362
Cattle breeders and herdsmen and shepherds	112	229	Cultivators: owners and tenants	247	449
Landowners and tenants ...	25	754	Agricultural labourers ...	71	718
Milk, etc., sellers and sheep and cattle traders	25	701	Landowners and tenants ...	45	487
Others	104	1,181	Miscellaneous labourers ...	40	1,523
Holeyā ... ..	...	1,018	Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing	27	102
Agricultural labourers ...	442	1,183	Others	90	358
Cultivators: owners and tenants	480	1,012	Kallan ... ..	...	691
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	25	185	Cultivators: owners and tenants	607	635
Stone cutters and masons, etc.	11	213	Landowners and tenants ...	197	700
Landowners and tenants ...	8	1,090	Agricultural labourers ...	98	1,242
Others	34	664	Miscellaneous labourers ...	23	104
Idaiyan. Yādava ... ..	...	603	Rice pounders, etc.	6	5,582
Cultivators: owners and tenants	581	580	Cart owners, drivers, etc. ...	6	68
			Domestic servants	8	869
			Shepherds, etc.	7	130
			Others	48	512

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Kamma ... ..	...	375	Konda Dora—concluded.	...	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	757	351	Agricultural labourers ...	142	606
Agricultural labourers ...	147	405	Landowners and tenants ...	16	274
Landowners and tenants ...	49	546	Village watchmen ...	12	...
Miscellaneous labourers ...	9	1,592	Firewood sellers ...	11	1,212
Others	38	408	Others	32	140
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) ... ..	...	283	Kshatriya ... ..	...	351
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	221	557	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	586	237
Wood industries ...	213	38	Agricultural labourers ...	94	1,082
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc. ...	181	27	Landowners and tenants ...	72	280
Metal industries ...	126	34	Fishing and selling fish ...	53	1,874
Agricultural labourers ...	73	1,042	Sundry storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified) ...	17	758
Landowners and tenants ...	33	1,037	Miscellaneous labourers ...	14	1,136
Miscellaneous labourers ...	22	1,037	Tailors	11	532
Masons and housebuilders ...	19	82	Army, police and public administration ...	12	...
Religion	8	...	Money-lenders	8	504
Others	104	744	Cashiers, accountants, etc. ...	7	42
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu) ... ..	...	235	Raising of farm stock ...	10	258
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc. ...	333	84	Boatmen	5	...
Carpenters	321	101	Goldsmiths and silversmiths ...	5	49
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	133	491	Traders in clothing and toilet articles ...	5	215
Landowners and tenants ...	48	659	Others	101	321
Agricultural labourers ...	41	3,161	Kurayan ... ..	...	675
Blacksmiths, coppermiths, etc. ...	33	102	Agricultural labourers ...	273	670
Others	91	708	Landowners and tenants ...	276	707
Kapu ... ..	...	529	Basket workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc. ...	161	627
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	789	475	Clay workers and miscellaneous labourers ...	109	788
Agricultural labourers ...	120	1,156	Cattle and pig breeders ...	30	619
Miscellaneous labourers ...	17	180	Scavengers	18	788
Landowners and tenants ...	35	847	Landowners and tenants ...	15	948
Sundry shopkeepers ...	3	193	Weavers of woollen blankets ...	10	47,429
Cattle, etc., breeders and shepherds ...	3	145	Tattooers	16	9,740
Others	33	345	Others	97	257
Khond ... ..	...	932	Kuruba ... ..	...	557
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	688	646	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	560	429
Miscellaneous labourers ...	106	2,213	Agricultural labourers ...	153	1,190
Agricultural labourers ...	154	2,352	Landowners and tenants ...	108	655
Landowners and tenants ...	34	2,532	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers ...	35	234
Sundry shopkeepers ...	4	...	Weavers of woollen blankets ...	33	624
Basket, etc., makers ...	4	1,957	Miscellaneous labourers ...	13	572
Firewood sellers ...	3	6,621	Sundry shopkeepers ...	10	403
Sellers of bark, etc. ...	2	110	Basket, etc., makers ...	7	880
Others	5	485	Extractors of vegetable oils ...	6	204
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya ... ..	...	497	Others	75	846
Sundry storekeepers and miscellaneous shopkeepers ...	380	388	Kurumban ... ..	...	755
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	207	753	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	347	577
Trade in foodstuffs ...	113	481	Agricultural labourers ...	309	918
Landowners and tenants ...	88	621	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers ...	113	424
Agricultural labourers ...	41	1,173	Miscellaneous labourers ...	78	2,914
Money-lenders ...	27	262	Landowners and tenants ...	46	918
Traders in piece-goods ...	19	213	Weavers of woollen blankets ...	32	1,027
Hotel-keepers, etc. ...	18	283	Cotton weavers	23	297
Trade in articles of clothing and toilet ...	12	96	Sellers of milk, poultry, etc. ...	5	712
Others	95	471	Others	47	821
Konda Dora ... ..	...	1,011	Kusavan ... ..	...	542
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	613	1,131	Potters and sellers of pottery ...	403	270
Miscellaneous labourers ...	168	1,754	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	343	711
			Agricultural labourers ...	138	3,863
			Masons and bricklayers ...	74	23
			Landowners and tenants ...	34	835

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Kusavan—concluded.			Nayar		451
Miscellaneous labourers ...	25	453	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	504	303
Cotton weavers ...	15	896	Agricultural labourers ...	172	1,575
Others ...	67	430	Landowners and tenants ...	59	575
Lambadi		698	Rice pounders, etc. ...	35	64,169
Agricultural labourers ...	368	798	Domestic servants ...	33	1,067
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	362	488	Public administration ...	25	...
Beggars ...	45	658	Teachers, etc. ...	14	31
Landowners and tenants ...	40	623	Police ...	11	...
Firewood cutters and sellers ...	25	2,203	Agents to landed proprietors ...	9	42
Miscellaneous labourers ...	23	1,627	Hotel keepers and servants ...	7	123
Raising of farm stock ...	32	1,031	Others ...	131	272
Cartowners, drivers, etc. ...	16	688	Odde		776
Others ...	89	879	Earthwork labourers ...	291	868
Madiga		690	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	209	630
Agricultural labourers ...	473	1,009	Agricultural labourers ...	183	1,272
Leather workers and sellers of sandals, etc. ...	191	229	Miscellaneous labourers ...	94	1,223
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	165	418	Stone cutters, masons and house builders ...	149	333
Miscellaneous labourers ...	80	1,067	Landowners and tenants ...	15	761
Landowners and tenants ...	19	192	Scavengers ...	6	693
Beggars ...	12	681	Others ...	53	640
Sellers of bark, etc. ...	7	55,255	Pallan		719
Others ...	53	1,183	Agricultural labourers ...	437	925
Mala		867	Cultivators: owners and tenants, Earthwork coolies, porters and messengers, unspecified coolies ...	292	789
Agricultural labourers ...	609	1,079	Landowners and tenants ...	138	519
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	201	548	Shepherds ...	80	330
Miscellaneous labourers ...	84	1,287	Rice pounders ...	19	2,619
Landowners and tenants ...	22	508	Preparers of sugar, gur, etc. ...	6	892,333
Cotton weavers ...	21	720	Others ...	5	709
Raising of farm stock ...	13	247		23	197
Others ...	45	508	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya		546
Mangala		400	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	594	474
Barbers ...	388	59	Agricultural labourers ...	204	812
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	303	554	Landowners and tenants ...	43	767
Agricultural labourers ...	156	2,479	Accountants, cashiers, unspecified and miscellaneous labourers ...	33	902
Landowners and tenants ...	43	346	Masons and bricklayers ...	10	228
Players on musical instruments and actors, etc. ...	36	108	Weavers ...	8	324
Others ...	74	703	Cartowners, drivers, etc. ...	7	13
Maravan		752	Sundry bazaar keepers ...	7	441
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	575	654	Others ...	94	482
Agricultural labourers ...	167	1,302	Panisavan		601
Landowners and tenants ...	153	531	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	550	848
Miscellaneous labourers ...	56	1,034	Agricultural labourers ...	125	1,125
Carpenters and workers on woody materials ...	8	...	Landowners and tenants ...	44	1,015
Others ...	41	300	Government servants ...	66	...
Nadar		399	Textile workers ...	33	138
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	365	357	Cartowners, drivers, etc. ...	22	15
Teddy drawers and sellers ...	217	57	Masons and bricklayers ...	21	5
Agricultural labourers ...	139	1,546	Players on musical instruments, actors, etc. ...	15	14
Landowners and tenants ...	47	1,685	Others ...	124	322
Miscellaneous labourers ...	38	1,739	Paraiyan, Panchama		638
Fishing ...	25	57	Agricultural labourers ...	565	761
Rice pounders, etc. ...	23	500	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	271	478
Masons and bricklayers ...	23	140	Miscellaneous labourers ...	52	1,071
Makers of sugar, gur and molasses ...	15	1,378	Masons, bricklayers and house-building coolies ...	12	1,187
Cotton spinners ...	13	70	Landowners and tenants ...	15	756
Sundry bazaar keepers ...	10	52	Coffee, etc., plantation workers and garden workers ...	13	699
Others ...	94	298			

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Paraiyan, Panchama—concluded			Tiyan		664
Cattle, etc., breeders and herdsmen	12	132	Agricultural labourers...	444	1,300
Village watchmen and village servants	7	...	Cultivators: owners and tenants	209	217
Others	53	332	Toddy drawers	70	...
Pattanavan		545	Workers in coconut fibre and sellers of textiles	85	10,637
Fishing and selling fish...	630	987	Sawyers	20	1
Boatmen, ship's employees and harbour coolies	124	6	Clerks unspecified and miscellaneous labourers	18	272
Cultivators: owners and tenants	99	22	Porters, messengers and domestic servants	16	372
Miscellaneous labourers	54	232	Gardeners, firewood, etc., collectors and sellers of vegetables	17	62
Gardeners and firewood sellers	12	112	Grain sellers and sundry shopkeepers	12	78
Cotton weavers	8	25	Brick and tile makers and masons	10	58
Others	93	459	Hotel keepers, etc.	6	34
Sale		605	Others	93	228
Cotton spinners and weavers	471	545	Tsakala		847
Cultivators: owners and tenants	172	487	Washermen	793	951
Agricultural labourers	122	846	Cultivators: owners and tenants	121	604
Landowners and tenants	71	397	Agricultural labourers	37	827
Miscellaneous labourers	65	2,491	Landowners and tenants	24	215
Traders in piece-goods and ready made clothing	28	113	Miscellaneous labourers	14	207
Others	71	672	Others	24	346
Saurashtra, Saurashtra Brahman		361	Valaiyan		745
Cotton spinners and weavers	462	274	Cultivators: owners and tenants	463	510
Silk spinners and weavers	169	369	Landowners and tenants	139	1,635
Dyers and bleachers	71	1,295	Agricultural labourers	152	1,034
Sellers of piece-goods and ready made clothing	58	30	Fishing and selling fish...	58	387
Cultivators: owners and tenants	38	222	Miscellaneous labourers	91	1,974
Cashiers, accountants, etc.	18	168	Others	97	334
Landowners and tenants	17	10,239	Vaniyan, Vaniga Vaisya		417
Dancers, actors, etc.	18	51	Extracting and selling vegetable oils	379	652
Agricultural labourers	13	3	Cultivators: owners and tenants	215	248
Religion	8	...	Agricultural labourers	104	347
Police and public administration	6	755	Miscellaneous labourers	55	474
Others	122	...	Landowners and tenants	48	263
Savara		633	Other traders in food stuffs and sundry storekeepers, etc.	81	283
Cultivators: owners and tenants	561	393	Others	118	340
Agricultural labourers	203	620	Vannan		788
Landowners and tenants	165	2,134	Washermen	733	956
Miscellaneous labourers	47	1,685	Cultivators: owners and tenants	129	390
Firewood sellers	13	817	Agricultural labourers	38	744
Others	11	551	Miscellaneous labourers	19	2,330
Sembadavan		384	Grocers and sundry shopkeepers	18	251
Fishing and selling fish...	450	385	Tailors	14	34
Cultivators: owners and tenants	166	283	Others	49	348
Agricultural labourers	113	398	Velama		833
Landowners and tenants	39	192	Cultivators: owners and tenants	793	777
Rope, etc., makers	37	502	Agricultural labourers	97	1,373
Miscellaneous labourers	30	1,782	Miscellaneous labourers	45	1,951
Fish curers	6	72	Landowners and tenants	33	512
Others	159	398	Others	32	503
Telaga		461	Vellala		234
Cultivators: owners and tenants	625	396	Cultivators: owners and tenants	534	99
Agricultural labourers	153	608	Agricultural labourers	158	453
Miscellaneous labourers	49	1,351	Landowners and tenants	124	375
Landowners and tenants	44	533	Gardeners and miscellaneous labourers	48	887
Sundry bazaar keepers	18	527	Traders of all sorts	36	603
Police	7	...	Masons and house builders	10	441
Sellers of vegetables	7	980			
Others	97	391			

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Vellala—concluded.			Mappilla—concluded.		
Weavers	7	359	Coffee, tea, etc., plantation employees	12	329
Cashiers, accountants, unspecified	6	11	Hotel keepers and servants	12	231
Money-lenders	4	361	Tailors	10	212
Others	73	289	Religion	13	47
Yanadi		676	Others	103	181
Agricultural labourers	457	1,037	Sheik		329
Cultivators: owners and tenants	175	239	Cultivators: owners and tenants	309	452
Herdsmen, shepherds and cattle breeders	58	67	Agricultural labourers	201	530
Miscellaneous labourers	44	1,269	Miscellaneous labourers	46	491
Scavengers	23	698	Landowners and tenants	77	297
Woodcutters and sellers of firewood, etc.	36	596	Sundry bazaar keepers	37	91
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials	22	475	Textile industries	30	581
Rice pounders	21	830	Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	15	21
Fishing and selling fish	31	494	Beggars	14	564
Domestic servants	17	1,627	Tailors	10	132
Mining	12	398	Trade in piece-goods and ready-made clothing	19	71
Village watchmen	11	...	Traders in food stuffs	46	176
Others	93	704	Traders in skins, etc.	9	33
Yerukala		687	Goldsmiths and silver workers	9	17
Basket makers and other workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc.	298	722	Clerks, unspecified	9	29
Cultivators: owners and tenants	233	526	Police	8	...
Agricultural labourers	207	935	Government servants	9	...
Miscellaneous labourers	47	781	Carpenters and workers on woody materials	13	482
Beggars	39	635	Gardeners	7	386
Landowners and tenants	54	710	Butchers	7	58
Firewood cutters and sellers	27	338	Others	126	119
Others	95	638	Europeans		238
Labbai		372	Army	187	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	207	438	Religion	125	619
Landowners and tenants	144	166	Professors and teachers, etc.	67	2,339
Fishing and selling fish	61	2,631	Income from investments	61	667
Agricultural labourers	64	274	Ship's officers, etc.	53	...
Miscellaneous labourers	46	631	Medical men	53	2,247
Betel vine growers and sellers of betel leaves	71	623	Government officers	43	9
Traders in skins, etc.	38	16	Railway officers	41	4
Workers on woody materials	34	7,904	Planters	34	53
Weavers and sellers of ready-made clothing	53	378	Police officers	34	...
Grocers and sellers of grains, tobacco and sundry shopkeepers	98	168	Architects and engineers	32	...
Butchers and sellers of sheep, etc.	20	16	Cashiers and accountants	30	82
Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	14	...	Postal and Telegraph officers	25	32
Others	150	191	Shopkeepers, unspecified	21	19
Mappilla		328	Others	194	174
Cultivators: owners and tenants	334	214	Anglo-Indians		301
Agricultural labourers	239	838	Railway employees	186	73
Fishing and selling fish	60	42	Unspecified clerks and mechanics	119	171
Other trade in food stuffs	62	184	Income from investments	112	431
Sundry bazaar keepers	49	81	Teachers and professors	55	3,059
Workers in coconut fibre and makers of rope, etc., and dealers in textiles	36	4,767	Medical practitioners and midwives, nurses, etc.	64	2,404
Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers	34	89	Postal officials	41	...
Cart-owners, drivers, etc.	18	8	Domestic servants and private motor drivers	33	976
Landowners and tenants	18	361	Tailors, milliners	24	2,481
			Government officials	18	91
			Architects, engineers	16	17
			Police officers	15	...
			Port and harbour employees and ship's employees	15	39
			Others	302	173
			Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)		633
			Cultivators: owners and tenants	438	597
			Agricultural labourers	253	1,443

8.—Occupations by caste—concluded.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)—concluded.			Indian Christians (Syrians)—concluded.		
Landowners and tenants ...	48	633	Agricultural labourers ...	47	4,547
Miscellaneous labourers ...	39	805	Sundry bazaar-keepers and shop-keepers, unspecified ...	28	86
Fishing ...	19	68	Teachers, etc. ...	22	369
Domestic servants ...	14	549	Miscellaneous mechanics and labourers ...	45	52
Railway employees ...	10	31	Others ...	334	247
Washermen ...	9	538			
Teachers, professors, etc. ...	8	516	Indian Christians (Others)...		566
Toddy drawers ...	8	...	Agricultural labourers ...	326	1,071
Carpenters ...	6	10	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	301	335
Shop-keepers, unspecified ...	11	665	Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers ...	62	894
Tailors ...	5	533	Landowners and tenants ...	36	414
Gardeners and sellers of vegetables ...	13	896	Fishing and selling fish ...	12	27
Clerks, etc., unspecified ...	4	20	Weavers ...	31	265
Leather workers ...	5	...	Shoe-makers ...	30	68
Others ...	112	142	Government servants ...	8	...
Indian Christians (Syrians)		328	Teachers ...	21	598
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	316	77	Domestic servants ...	17	527
Rope, etc., makers and workers on coconut fibre ...	61	807	Traders in skin, etc. ...	8	64
Rice pounders ...	48	42,571	Railway employees ...	6	...
Grocers and sellers of vegetables ...	69	455	Workers on woody materials ...	4	1,282
			Others ...	138	500

9.—Number of persons employed in 1911 and 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Remarks.
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAILWAYS.					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	2,974	2,825	69,448	59,035	
Persons directly employed	2,970	2,817	61,515	49,440	
Officers	156	142	23	6	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	1,618	961	1,457	803	These figures exclude employees on the Railways in French territory and in the States of Travancore and Cochin.
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.	1,067	1,483	22,604	7,292	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20...	129	231	37,431	41,839	
Persons indirectly employed	4	8	7,933	9,595	
Contractors	1	7	176	976	
Contractor's regular employees	3	1	793	1,016	
Coolies			6,954	7,603	
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	28	66	28,090	45,857	All figures are reported by the P.W.D. to be only approximate; they are for British territory only.
Persons directly employed	28	66	8,174	9,810	
Officers	19	33	82	22	
Upper subordinates	3	18	229	249	
Lower subordinates	3	3	332	261	
Clerks			681*	506	
Peons and other servants	3†	9	5,361	5,591	
Coolies		3	1,489	3,181	
Persons indirectly employed			19,916	36,047	
Contractors			1,097	1,494	
Contractor's regular employees			2,035	1,280	
Coolies			16,184	33,293	
POSTAL DEPARTMENT. †					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	69	84	13,339	13,496	These figures exclude persons employed in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and in French territory.
TOTAL	69	78	12,014	12,310	
Supervising officers	6	11	75	70	
Postmasters	23	22	1,034	711	
Miscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.		1	1,979	2,259	
Clerks	40	42	1,645	1,406	
Postmen		1	3,442	4,878	
Skilled labour			213		
Unskilled labour			377		
Road establishment		1	3,249	2,986	
Railway Mail Service		4	753	628	
Supervising officers		4	14	10	
Clerks			26		
Sorters			449	423	
Mail guards, etc.			264	195	
Combined Offices		2	572	558	
Signallers		2	112	142	
Messengers, etc.			460	416	
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. †					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	262	227	1,247	1,405	
Supervising officers	28	11	38	2	
Signalling establishment	224	208	250	238	
Clerks	6	5	146	103	
Skilled labour	3	1	411	266	
Unskilled labour including messengers		2	381	596	
Road establishment	1		21		

THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

(a) Main heads only.

Industrial establishment	Total number of establishments.	General distribution of industries and persons employed.														Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
		Districts where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed.														
			Total.	Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.	Unskilled labourers.								
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.			Adults.		Children.						
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Total Establishments ...	2,105	.....	136,270	41,269	1,358	31	9,845	101	43,053	2,156	75,661	33,619	6,353	5,362	302	85
I. Growing of special products ...	276	.....	22,748	12,826	435	2	567	1	932	107	19,059	11,119	1,755	1,597	562	107
II. Mines ...	91	.....	4,132	2,433	36	...	174	2	190	...	3,407	2,195	325	236	611	97
III. Quarries of hard rocks...	23	{ Godavari ... Kistna ... Nellore ... Ohingoleput ... }	664	270	4	...	53	3	180	1	639	247	88	19	307	101	
IV. Textile and connected industries ...	441	.....	33,871	13,750	243	10	2,112	50	13,512	1,788	15,889	10,008	2,115	1,894	408	125
V. Leather, etc., industries.	84	.....	4,411	263	29	...	482	8	904	5	2,703	206	293	44	61	89
VI. Wood industries ...	47	{ Godavari ... Madras ... Tinnevelly ... Malabar ... }	2,051	33	42	1	210	2	700	13	1,029	17	70	...	19	44	
VII. Metal industries...	100	Throughout the Presidency.	25,656	124	195	3	1,227	3	12,941	...	11,089	81	204	37	4	10	
VIII. Glass and earthenware industries : brick, tile, etc., factories.	75	{ Malabar ... South Kanara ... }	6,148	1,305	20	...	256	...	689	9	4,903	1,172	226	124	209	50	
IX. Industries connected with chemical products ...	170	.....	5,590	710	55	1	672	4	1,032	24	3,681	666	150	15	148	31
X. Food industries ...	566	.....	16,885	9,060	114	2	2,605	24	4,307	166	9,212	7,406	647	1,372	571	99
XI. Industries of dress ...	14	{ Madras ... Tinnevelly ... Nilgiris ... }	930	45	19	3	44	1	629	37	217	4	21	...	56	166	
XII. Furniture industries ...	9	Madras ...	536	13	6	1	26	2	184	...	65	10	55	...	53	224	
XIII. Industries connected with buildings ...	4	Madras ...	240	81	4	...	24	...	33	...	185	79	...	2	362	7	
XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication ...	27	Madras ...	2,953	245	45	2	240	...	1,077	...	938	224	53	19	87	30	
XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces ...	9	Madras ...	917	80	43	1	143	...	234	...	492	79	5	...	110	6	
XVI. Industries of luxury ...	169	.....	8,432	31	68	5	1,010	1	4,909	6	2,093	16	352	3	4	51

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed—concluded.

(b) Special industries.

Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	General distribution of industries and persons employed.												
			Number of persons employed.												
			Total.	Direction of supervision and clerical.		Skilled workmen.	Unskilled labourers.								
				Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.		Adults.	Children.							
									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. Growing of special products— Tea plantations and factories ...	138	Coimbatore ... Nilgiris ... Malabar ...	15,480	8,922	264	...	32	1	785	101	12,958	7,715	1,123	1,105	
Coffee plantations and factories.	104	Salem ... Nilgiris ... Malabar ...	5,613	3,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Mines— Mica mines and mica splitting works ... Manganese mines ...	80 5	Nellore ... Vizagapatam.	2,428 1,070	1,674 654	21 6	...	130 23	2 ...	77 28	...	1,948 984	1,453 644	252 29	319 10	
IV. Textile and connected indus- tries— Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills ... Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills ..	228 115	Deccan Divn. Coimbatore ... Rāmād ... Tinnevely ... Madras Coimbatore ... Madras ... Tinnevely ... Malabar ... South Kanara.	6,787 23,439	5,075 6,167	68 117	...	949 4	2 893	1,235 42	40 11,320	4,484 1,319	4,916 3,271	60 3,263	117 1,894	117 1,543
V. Leather industries— Tanneries ...	 81	Chingleput ... North Arcot. Coimbatore ... Trichinopoly. Madras ...	4,307	261	26	...	406	8	893	5	2,629	204	253	44	
VII. Metal industries— Machinery and engineering, in- cluding railway, workshops.	53	Throughout the Presi- dency.	21,507	18	155	3	961	3	10,960	...	9,386	12	45	...	
IX. Industries connected with chemi- cal products— Oil mills ...	 112	Godāvari ... Guntur ... Kistna ... Cuddapah ... Salem ...	2,114	414	2	...	375	...	175	17	1,458	394	104	3	
Manure and fish oil works ...	20	Malabar ...	909	95	10	...	63	...	149	7	678	88	9	...	
X. Food industries— Flour and rice mills ...	354	Throughout the Presi- dency.	7,369	3,442	8	...	1,686	3	1,169	...	4,347	3,248	177	173	
Coffee curing and powdering works ...	20	Coimbatore ... Malabar ... South Kanara.	1,101	3,962	26	...	117	...	50	...	831	2,676	77	986	
Fishcuring works ...	32	Malabar ...	1,025	557	3	...	85	...	112	137	782	408	43	12	
Sugar factories, breweries and distilleries ...	24	In various dis- tricts.	3,862	358	26	...	329	...	959	...	2,528	342	9	16	
Tobacco, cigarette, snuff and condiment factories ...	74	Madras ... North Arcot. Trichinopoly. Tinnevely ... Malabar ...	2,643	333	41	2	246	3	1,753	26	288	196	315	104	
XVI. Industries of luxury— Printing presses ...	140	Throughout the Presi- dency.	7,295	14	50	4	856	1	4,261	...	1,867	7	261	2	

11.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.		Industries.																
		All industries.	I. Growing of Special Products.	II. Mines.	III. Quarries.	IV. Textile and con- nected industries.	V. Leather industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthen- ware industries.	IX. Industries con- nected with che- mical products.	X. Food industries.	XI. Industries of dress.	XII. Furniture indus- tries.	XIII. Industries con- nected with buildings.	XIV. Construction of means of trans- port and com- munication.	XV. Production, applica- tion and transmis- sion of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
A. Total Es- tablish- ments.	1921	1,384	225	67	13	302	66	30	85	68	73	325	5	7	2	21	5	90
	1911	867	203	48	...	109	70	21	34	50	56	149	19	4	5	40	4	55
1. Directed by Govern- ment or local au- thorities.	1921	62	4	...	1	1	2	1	7	2	4	30	1	...	1	4	...	4
	1911	56	3	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	4	28	2	...	...	4	...	3
2. Directed by registered companies.	1921	353	103	30	1	71	2	5	52	7	9	33	1	1	1	14	5	18
	1911	393	84	14	...	70	30	9	13	20	21	43	13	2	5	35	4	30
3. Owned by private persons—																		
(a) European and Anglo- Indian.	1921	202	123	...	1	25	3	12	4	5	...	8	3	2	...	...	2	14
	1911	120	96	4	...	8	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Indian...	1921	900	37	61	10	217	61	12	37	56	62	259	8	6	2	3	2	67
	1911	288	16	30	...	22	39	6	11	28	30	79	4	2	...	1	...	20
B. Number of persons employed.	1921	166,465	34,786	6,202	1,093	45,578	4,439	1,847	25,566	7,342	4,959	22,457	808	320	301	2,437	976	7,354
	1911	131,644	35,450	8,332	...	27,936	4,575	1,768	4,690	5,253	5,992	11,691	1,781	319	622	15,596	383	7,256
(a) Direction, supervi- sion and clerical.	1921	9,627	881	177	45	2,144	485	218	1,400	268	544	2,087	44	30	22	226	183	873
	1911	6,068	948	173	...	1,162	341	177	423	163	480	995	128	15	74	930	20	630
(b) Skilled workmen.	1921	43,412	1,985	184	138	14,684	830	643	12,871	668	896	3,854	625	183	33	1,114	227	4,477
	1911	41,141	1,011	2,303	...	12,459	1,871	675	2,506	455	1,008	2,292	1,322	217	132	9,471	118	5,301
(c) Unskilled labourers.	1921	114,404	32,896	5,841	910	28,750	3,124	986	11,295	6,406	3,513	16,516	175	107	246	1,097	566	2,006
	1911	83,825	33,481	5,856	...	14,315	2,363	916	1,761	4,635	4,495	8,404	331	87	416	5,195	245	1,3
For Unskilled la- bourers only—																		
1. Adult wo- men per 1,000 adult men.	1921	445	594	651	405	624	78	4	7	235	123	858	...	238	419	234	78	16
	1911	456	781	628	...	379	159	19	15	193	324	544	34	29	249	40	40	19
2. Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.	1921	114	115	99	103	154	119	64	18	57	43	120	61	1,058	8	56	7	131
	1911	180	155	123	...	394	340	223	108	98	96	301	362	1,417	64	29	24	289

12.—Organization of establishments.

Type of organization.	Number of industrial establishments in each class.																
	Total establishments.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total ...	2,105	276	91	23	441	84	47	100	75	170	566	14	9	4	27	9	169
1. Under the Local Government or local authority ...	72	4	...	1	1	2	1	7	2	4	37	2	...	1	5	...	5
2. Registered companies ...	386	114	30	1	82	2	8	52	7	13	35	1	1	1	14	5	20
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors ...	300	110	20	...	50	1	4	49	6	10	22	1	1	...	10	5	17
(b) With Indian directors ...	74	4	7	1	27	1	4	2	1	2	12	...	...	1	3	...	9
(c) With directors of different races ...	12	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3. Privately owned ...	1,647	158	61	21	358	80	38	41	66	153	494	11	8	2	8	4	144
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians ...	187	109	...	1	26	2	12	4	5	...	7	3	2	...	...	2	14
(b) By Indians ...	1,428	47	61	19	322	76	26	37	58	150	477	8	6	2	8	2	129
(c) By joint owners of different races ...	32	2	...	1	10	2	...	...	3	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	1

13.—Place of origin of skilled employees.

Birth-place.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.																
	Total number of workmen.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State	44,754	1,030	185	181	15,153	908	694	12,749	697	1,021	4,464	663	184	33	1,669	226	4,897
(1) District of employment ...	32,600	383	123	175	10,452	606	533	9,170	675	591	3,670	631	144	30	1,343	169	4,005
(2) Other districts.	12,154	647	62	6	4,701	302	161	3,579	22	430	794	32	40	3	426	57	892
(a) Contiguous districts ...	7,559	517	25	5	3,310	157	119	2,041	8	299	325	1	36	...	202	22	492
(b) Non-contiguous districts.	4,595	130	37	1	1,391	145	42	1,538	14	131	469	31	4	3	224	35	400
2. Outside the Province	305	...	3	...	129	...	18	114	1	7	7	1	...	...	5	7	13
3. Outside India ...	150	9	2	...	18	1	1	78	...	28	2	2	...	...	3	1	5

14.—Place of origin of unskilled labour.

Birth-place.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.																
	Total number of workmen.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State	120,570	33,520	6,153	971	29,704	3,244	1,114	11,333	6,479	4,487	13,693	241	130	266	1,223	561	2,445
(1) District of employment ...	94,829	20,986	5,949	783	24,526	2,165	878	8,920	6,245	3,650	16,955	169	108	236	982	362	1,894
(2) Other districts.	25,741	12,534	204	183	5,178	1,079	236	2,413	234	807	1,733	81	22	30	247	199	551
(a) Contiguous districts ...	17,923	9,978	129	151	3,188	606	155	1,455	208	572	866	48	13	6	171	74	309
(b) Non-contiguous districts.	7,812	2,556	75	37	1,990	473	81	963	26	235	867	33	9	24	76	125	212
2. Outside the Province	360	8	10	22	130	2	1	54	...	21	31	1	...	...	2	12	16
3. Outside India ...	65	2	...	...	22	...	1	19	...	4	8	...	...	...	3	3	3

15.—Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.

Race or caste.	Number employed in each class of industrial establishment.																																	
	Total.		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		XI		XII		XIII		XIV		XV		XVI	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians—Number employed.	2,597	73	462	2	46	...	4	...	264	15	32	...	43	1	1,097	3	20	...	115	1	120	2	20	40	6	1	4	169	2	69	1	126	5	
(a) Managers.	488	0	216	2	16	...	2	...	69	2	5	...	17	...	56	...	11	...	11	...	31	...	5	1	2	...	2	...	12	...	7	...	25	1
(b) Supervising and technical staff.	691	12	184	...	19	...	2	...	137	7	14	...	28	...	118	1	7	...	38	...	40	...	12	2	2	1	1	30	...	34	...	30	1	
(c) Clerical staff.	176	17	35	...	1	...	...	...	33	5	10	...	2	1	21	2	2	...	6	1	43	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	1	13	3
(d) Skilled workmen.	1,243	38	27	...	10	...	...	...	25	1	3	...	1	...	502	...	...	...	60	...	6	...	1	37	...	...	124	...	26	...	...	58	...

36.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

		Number employed in each class of industry.																	
		I		II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	
Total number employed.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
Adult women	...	10,000	3,145	615	70	3,245	61	9	24	332	195	2,152	13	4	22	63	22	8	
Children	...	10,000	2,587	433	83	3,580	252	60	165	296	130	1,610	100	45	2	85	4	278	
Males	...	5,708	1,555	351	68	2,867	328	60	166	170	118	550	100	45	..	50	4	276	
Female	...	4,892	1,252	182	15	1,613	34	..	29	96	12	1,060	...	...	..	15	..	2

17-A.—Distribution of power by establishments.

Type of power used.	Total estab- lish- ments.	Number of industrial establishments in class															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
Total ...	1,174	95	30	...	295	11	17	80	47	49	449	4	1	3	25	10	58
Steam ...	561	8	22	...	170	6	6	30	27	14	368	2	...	2	2	4	...
Oil ...	428	32	8	...	102	3	7	37	19	18	173	...	1	...	11	2	13
Water ...	29	22	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gas ...	72	31	...	...	18	1	2	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	0
Electricity—																	
(a) generated within the premises ...	19	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2
(b) supplied from without ...	67	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11	...	2	...	1	9	2	34

17-B.—Distribution of power by districts.

Industries.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Establishments using steam, oil, gas or water.					Establishments using electric power.		
		Details of horse-power.				Total horse- power.	Generated on the premises.	Supplied from outside.	
		Steam.	Oil.	Gas.	Water.		Power in Kilowatts.	Number of motors installed.	Total horse- power.
Total ...	1,174	35,733	12,430	5,647	3,519	57,329	4,031	222	2,416
Ganjām ...	10	218	22	...	...	240	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	19	824	43	...	...	867	...	...	...
Godāvari ...	42	1,235	285	180	...	1,700	3	...	...
Kistna ...	118	2,338	2,020	...	...	4,356	2	...	...
Guntūr ...	54	686	552	...	...	1,238	...	...	...
Nellore ...	46	478	188	...	15	681	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	30	323	59	...	...	382	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	32	1,062	131	...	...	1,193	...	...	...
Bellary ...	58	1,185	667	110	...	1,912	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	39	876	321	...	...	1,197	...	...	...
Madras ...	147	11,641	700	776	...	13,117	2,804	182	1,522
Chingleput ...	20	219	297	119	...	635	5	...	...
Chittoor ...	3	...	49	...	...	49	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	33	194	589	...	...	783	18	...	...
Salem ...	10	42	100	...	...	142	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	91	1,785	2,305	559	32	4,634	4	2	100
South Arcot ...	8	641	108	...	...	744	126	...	...
Tanjore ...	118	1,383	1,416	68	...	2,867	328	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	33	604	346	28	...	978	...	1	6
Madura ...	22	4,259	113	805	100	5,277	50	...	...
Rāmnād ...	18	850	282	1,160	...	2,292	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	42	1,708	871	268	1,050	3,897	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	61	443	201	772	2,322	3,738	681	37	788
Malabar ...	78	2,249	456	802	...	3,507	10	...	...
South Kanara ...	42	489	314	...	...	803	...	...	...

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

General summary of main statistics of natural divisions.

Natural division.	Districts included in the division.	Population.	Percentage to total population.	Mean density of population per square mile.	Percentage of population living in towns.	Percentage of rural population living in villages of less than 500 inhabitants.	Average number of houses per square mile.	Percentage variation in population.					Number in every 10,000 of the population who were born											
								Percentage variation in population.					Number in every 10,000 of the population who were born											
								1871 to 1881	1881 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	In the division.	Elsewhere.											
1																								
Madras Presidency																								
Agency	Agency	42,794,155	100	297	12	13	59	-13	+153	+72	+63	+22	9,950	50										
East Coast North	Ganjam, Vizianpatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore	1,490,358	3.5	75	1	81	17	+67	+199	+24	+165	-41	0,964	3,038										
Deccan	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Bangalore and Sandur States	10,869,740	25.4	345	11	13	70		+136	+88	+99	+32	9,859	101										
East Coast Central	Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot	3,659,463	8.6	139	11	10	29	-271	+181	+53	+38	-38	9,741	259										
East Coast South	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tinnevely and Pudukkottai State	11,900,687	28.0	375	14	13	69	-71	+199	+89	+79	+30	9,819	181										
West Coast	Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara	10,286,231	24.0	442	17	5	80	+0.9	+136	+5.4	+8.4	+3.0	9,886	114										
		4,478,076	10.5	415	8	5	76	+5.2	+11.5	+6.3	+7.1	+3.3	9,868	132										
Number in 10,000 of the population who speak each of the principal languages.															Percentage of population supported by									
Natural division.	Number in 10,000 of the population who speak each of the principal languages.	Number of persons per 10,000 of the population.	Number of persons per 10,000 of the population.	Number of literate persons per 10,000 of the population.	Number of widows to 1,000 widowers.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Number of persons per 10,000 of the population.	Number in 100,000 persons who are										Percentage of population supported by						
								Number in 100,000 persons who are										Percentage of population supported by						
								Tamil	Telugu	Malaya lam.	Kann. rene.	Orya.	Hindos. tant.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Agricult. rural occupa. tions.	Indus. trial occupa. tions.	Commer. cal occupa. tions.	Profes. sional occupa. tions.	Other occupa. tions.		
Madras Presidency.	8,866	670	323	135	1,028	4,408	857	4,103	3,772	754	351	362	234	20	51	87	37	71	13	6	2	8		
Agency	6,862	30	118	2,950	998	3,202	144	2	1,987	...	...	3,861	25	12	14	63	41	80	4	3	1	12
East Coast North	9,279	315	295	111	1,051	5,222	634	23	8,695	...	2	892	251	21	35	75	43	73	11	6	2	8		
Deccan	8,622	1,121	241	13	960	3,187	617	38	7,255	2	1,009	3	816	19	19	87	11	75	12	5	2	6		
East Coast Central	9,433	359	190	5	947	4,131	870	7,027	2,250	11	392	...	251	20	69	88	44	70	12	6	3	9		
East Coast South	8,972	499	528	...	1,063	4,437	1,120	8,677	975	6	198	...	58	17	65	92	32	69	14	7	3	7		
West Coast	9,069	2,537	413	1	1,048	5,225	1,186	337	52	7,159	558	1	58	23	47	106	33	64	17	10	4	5		

APPENDIX III.

General summary of statistics of cities.

Name of city.	Number of persons per 100 houses	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers.
		Hindus	Muslimans	Christians	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madras ...	815	812	101	84	298	540	162	964	899	837	39	292	188	109	272	146
Madura ...	685	873	74	55	327	517	256	959	985	982	127	506	138	94	135	268
Trichinopoly ...	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	120	389	223	128	140	159
Calicut ...	641	554	354	61	352	508	140	914	960	940	89	386	207	116	203	176
Coimbatore ...	626	854	63	82	364	489	147	959	963	1,011	347	238	152	70	193	266
Conjeeveram ...	698	958	37	2	239	475	186	952	1,033	993	148	529	157	94	72	212
Kumbakonam ...	626	929	44	25	315	508	177	987	1,042	1,180	176	326	237	143	118	265
Tanjore ...	551	846	62	90	336	479	185	988	1,046	1,125	191	305	156	162	186	223
Negapatam ...	553	703	199	98	312	512	176	990	997	1,091	172	406	155	76	188	123
Mangalore ...	639	579	111	308	358	495	147	933	872	984	148	381	197	112	159	320
Rajahmundry ...	553	938	41	21	340	516	144	959	998	1,176	258	228	182	100	232	305
Tinnevely ...	413	868	109	23	314	513	173	971	989	1,229	250	300	115	44	291	331
Cocanada ...	705	921	51	26	343	507	150	999	1,028	1,075	574	112	187	71	386	386
Salem ...	527	903	80	17	371	467	162	835	1,050	1,096	632	146	153	29	40	322
Cuddalore ...	539	923	43	31	366	463	171	944	1,091	960	379	165	176	81	199	405
Vellore ...	677	732	236	31	372	443	185	1,003	1,052	958	251	207	231	88	223	216
Bellary ...	500	626	315	52	301	535	164	964	815	980	259	262	153	154	172	314

APPENDIX IV.

(a) Statistics of Madura City.

Ward number.	Number of persons per 100 houses.	Number per 1,000 of the population of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males aged			Number per 1,000 male actual workers employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers
		Hindus.	Muslimans	Christians.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Profession.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madura City ...	685	873	74	53	328	517	155	959	957	1,073	142	506	138	94	120	268
I ...	687	909	55	36	344	497	159	1,084	973	1,230	205	574	44	98	78	408
II ...	821	880	45	75	343	481	176	901	1,097	944	50	742	124	41	43	108
III ...	609	837	7	156	363	486	151	806	1,003	1,002	64	560	173	80	123	327
IV ...	708	953	11	26	349	492	159	1,021	967	922	94	425	206	195	80	130
V ...	740	839	148	13	346	502	152	1,003	1,011	1,080	121	582	184	71	42	104
VI ...	661	966	23	11	340	492	168	954	1,069	921	161	592	97	69	81	241
VII ...	674	986	12	2	350	475	175	964	1,149	1,079	175	581	97	67	80	320
VIII ...	631	976	20	4	316	512	172	966	1,070	1,172	122	297	327	123	131	352
IX ...	622	620	313	67	320	544	139	959	919	1,244	89	553	112	99	146	240
X ...	751	737	36	227	305	556	139	993	842	994	202	365	83	117	233	269
XI ...	741	873	93	34	303	550	147	923	812	1,073	115	492	152	115	126	378
XII ...	650	970	28	2	318	523	159	920	1,031	1,284	124	414	117	132	213	351
XIII ...	575	945	50	5	319	529	152	800	1,024	1,289	282	309	99	109	201	204
XIV ...	652	975	23	2	294	547	159	993	739	1,064	35	343	222	138	282	238
XV ...	744	997	3	...	325	523	162	682	943	1,278	160	449	95	112	184	325
XVI ...	666	884	92	24	318	526	156	977	929	998	213	199	242	95	251	282
XVII ...	686	693	300	7	309	567	134	1,042	724	946	206	337	199	82	116	152
XVIII ...	537	824	122	54	325	514	161	956	936	1,003	166	422	148	114	150	224

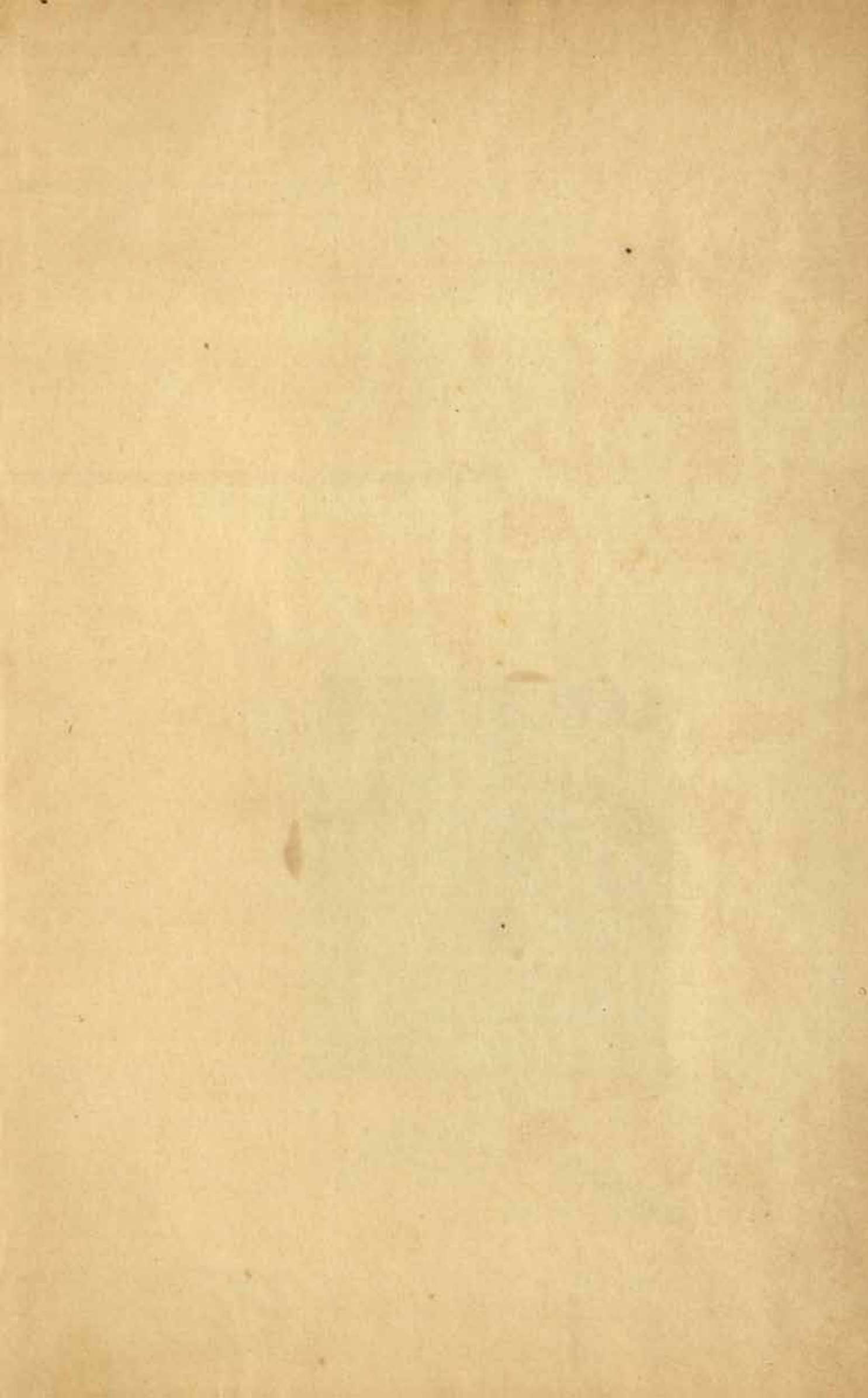
(b) Statistics of Trichinopoly City.

Number of ward.	Number of persons per 100 houses.	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Christians.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly City ...	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	138	389	223	128	122	159
I ...	800	636	61	303	281	598	121	984	663	893	173	373	50	270	134	180
II ...	541	576	164	200	302	470	168	1,066	1,156	997	152	320	213	125	190	138
III ...	532	687	235	78	372	467	171	955	1,034	1,013	30	412	268	157	133	161
IV ...	582	797	28	175	373	481	146	788	1,171	1,168	151	301	190	250	78	100
V ...	528	839	90	71	345	484	171	1,083	1,142	1,133	45	501	300	88	66	87
VI ...	616	919	66	15	361	464	175	1,043	1,041	1,077	132	659	89	76	44	288
VII ...	561	779	43	178	283	578	139	818	572	893	92	374	207	164	163	226
VIII ...	367	908	12	78	317	515	168	973	940	1,054	69	415	202	160	154	288
IX ...	609	994	1	5	313	542	145	850	792	1,334	23	623	128	173	53	82
X ...	546	749	166	85	327	511	162	814	895	1,197	131	446	220	145	58	133
XI ...	651	466	536	8	320	519	161	953	896	932	83	694	333	109	81	109
XII ...	642	838	116	46	345	490	165	1,047	981	1,025	187	222	371	124	96	57
XIII ...	592	863	132	5	343	478	179	1,041	1,073	1,014	53	489	345	65	48	172
XIV ...	549	801	182	17	369	462	169	874	1,149	1,005	199	108	93	163	437	174
XV ...	472	466	384	150	336	503	161	1,023	940	923	371	167	242	64	156	191
XVI ...	574	533	46	421	360	473	167	1,017	1,055	1,039	403	228	156	78	135	125
XVII ...	493	694	62	344	355	474	171	1,013	1,097	1,037	52	423	357	78	95	215
XVIII ...	488	780	23	234	346	485	169	1,035	1,049	1,097	139	420	298	39	104	206

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the proportion of Animists in certain tribes.

Name of tribe.	1921.			Percentage of Animists to total population in	
	Total strength.	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Audi	70,270	36	0.1	...	...
Badaga	40,329	10	...	...	0.2
Bagata	34,291	5,976	17.4	19.6	3.2
Banda	2,502	34	1.4	...	...
Bondili	11,064	5	...	...	...
Bottada	65,686	369	0.6	...	...
Budabudnkala	2,045	172	8.4	...	...
Chenchu	6,281	1,394	22.2	20.2	32.4
Dombo	70,316	155	0.2	3.7	3.2
Domwara	19,957	238	1.2	0.7	0.7
Gadabā	53,770	25,508	47.4	6.0	47.6
Gaudo	95,988	1,189	1.2	...	...
Indra	68,675	9	...	...	...
Irula	99,874	885	0.9	5.2	0.3
Jātāpu	81,844	900	1.1	32.3	50.3
Jogi	16,675	54	...	0.4	...
Kāttu-Marāthi	1,211	8	0.7	...	...
Khond	329,569	272,676	82.7	75.1	95.9
Konda Dora	65,466	1,525	2.3	15.7	33.4
Kōyī	74,084	8,857	12.0	33.6	16.8
Kumbhipetiya	58	58	100	...	...
Kuravan	132,365	46	...	0.2	...
Kurumban	150,827	200	0.1	0.5	1.6
Lambādi	53,980	3,494	6.5	6.9	14.5
Mādiga	737,427	5	...	...	...
Mondi	2,152	83	3.9	...	...
Muchchi	3,741	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Muli	4,937	376	7.6	11.0	...
Odde	537,322	10	...	...	...
Pichelugunta	7,874	7	...	0.4	0.5
Porejā	87,019	59,900	68.8	24.1	28.8
Relli	21,812	58	0.3	2.4	0.2
Rōm	26,780	2	...	17.2	...
Sāmantiya	17,277	62	0.4	...	...
Savara	210,511	124,100	59.0	70.0	86.7
Toda	640	62	10.0	94.0	99.4
Yānādi	138,423	64,769	46.8	64.7	11.9
Yerukala	88,631	5,158	5.8	5.1	10.8
Unspecified	...	4



68
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